The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY .... June 13, 1900.

Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
William McKinley, of Ohio.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Edmund B. Hardenberg, of Wayne.
CONGRESS-AT-LARGE,
Galusha A. Grow, of Susquehanna.
Robert H. Foerderer, of Philadelphia.

Republican County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS,
Harvey M. Berkley, of Somerset Bor.
Subject to the decision of the District Conference.
ASSEMBLY,
W. H. Sanner, of Somerset Borough.
Fred. Rowe, of Meyersdale Borough.
POOR DIRECTOR,
Samuel J. Bowser, of Somerset Twp.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
Theodore E. Rhoads, of Somerset Twp.

RHODE ISLAND and Oregon have held their state elections and the returns indicate a repetition of 1896, only more of it.

ONLY fourteen delegates to the Republican National Convention of 1856 survive, and of this number six are Ohioans. The preservative qualities of politics seem to be established.

THE monthly statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States shows that in May the receipts were $45,166,053, and the expenditures $40,351,525, leaving a surplus for the month of $4,814,528. In the last eleven months the receipts exceeded the expenditures by $63,335,000.

NEW JERSEY Democrats refused to instruct their delegates for Bryan or to reaffirm the Chicago platform. That is in accordance with the views of conservative Democrats all over the country, but there are not a dozen States of the 45 that will send uninstructed delegations. The Populists and radicals are in the saddle.

SOME of the Democratic papers are saying the United States has entered into an alliance with Germany, because the United States is protecting its citizens in China. The average Bryanite is about as queer a person as the German Agrarian, and he has about the same sort of a feeling for the United States.

THE Colorado sheep that was worth only $1.52 in Cleveland's last term now sells for $2.86, and the number of sheep in the State has increased 50 per cent. in the same time. During the present administration the value of sheep in Colorado has advanced $3,750,000. The gold standard and Republican tariff are good things for industry among the Rockies.

"HAVE you heard the news from Oregon?" This was the query which the Democrats were ready to put to their fellow countrymen on the day before the election in that State. But they will not put it. Their organs all over the country were saying that Oregon was a doubtful State, and that it would be carried by the Democrats in the election which has just taken place. All the doubt that is now felt by anybody regarding the majority which Oregon will give McKinley in November is as to whether that lead will be 15,000 or only 10,000 or 12,000.

THE army in the Philippines now numbers over 60,000 men, and is distributed so as to garrison 276 cities and towns, and has been successful in dispersing the rebels except as to small bands of robbers and marauders, and these have been punished severely during the past month, many skirmishes being reported in which the enemy has suffered severely. The only hope of the Tagals lies in their expected assistance from Mr. Bryan and his associates, whose election they are made to believe is certain, and that following that event the American flag will be hauled down and the soldiers ordered home.

THE Democratic minority in Congress has been more anxious during the past session to serve their party than to do their duty under their oaths of office, and all manner of vexatious inquiries have been made of the executive departments, with the hope of finding some crookedness to base objections upon. In nearly every instance these inquiries have been responded to, sometimes at a great expenditure of labor and the blocking of regular business. Congress having adjourned, the Administration will now have a rest from this annoyance, and the peanut politicians will transfer the scene of their usefulness to other fields.

DOWN in Philadelphia the Martin-Flinn-Wanamaker politicians have been holding town meetings for the purpose of denouncing the Mayor and his Director of Public Safety, while in Pittsburg the outraged citizens are holding town meetings for the purpose of denouncing "Boss" Flinn for removing, through councils, Director Bigelow. Bigelow's offense consisted in exposing one Paisley, who robbed Pittsburg taxpayers of $50,000, and of making it impossible for Contractor Flinn to secure all of the city work. A more brutal and outrageous proceeding was never witnessed in any American municipality than the removal of Bigelow.

IN 1896 the Democrats elected three Congressmen from Pennsylvania. In 1898 certain bolting Republican State politicians entered into a fusion arrangement with the Bryan-Guffey Democracy for the control of the Legislature. In the confusion resulting from this alliance the Democrats got ten members from Pennsylvania in the present Congress, says the Uniontown News-Standard. These fusion politicians and hypocritical self-styled reformers are now engaged in the same scheme to form an alliance for the election of members of the Legislature. The Bryan leaders throughout the country will make a desperate effort to capture control of the next Congress. The result might hinge on the delegation from Pennsylvania. The Guffey-Flinn fusion scheme will help the Democrats to gain Congressmen from Pennsylvania. Republicans and all others who wish to sustain the McKinly administration and make it impossible for the business prosperity of the country to be menaced by legislation on the lines of Bryanism will repudiate the Guffey-Flinn combine.

ELECTION CONTEST IN COURT

Objections of Rival Claimants for Legislative Nominations Heard by Dauphin County Court.

DECISION EXPECTED IN JULY.

Insurgents Made Some Remarkable Statements Under Oath.

The objections filed by W. H. Koontz and S. A. Kendall to the certificate of nomination of W. H. Sanner and Fred Rowe, who claim that they are the candidates of the Republican party for Representatives in the General Assembly by virtue of the primary election held April 21st, were heard before Judges Simonton and Weiss in the Dauphin county court on last Thursday, Friday and Saturday, as were also the objections filed by Sanner and Rowe to the certificate purporting to nominate Koontz and Kendall. Almost if not a total of one hundred witnesses were present, but less than one-half of that number were placed upon the stand to testify.

The reports sent out mostly emanated from correspondents of the insurgent newspapers. Judge Simonton is reported to have said that the merits of the controversy did not depend upon the introduction of irrelevant matter, but would be decided upon the legal principles involved. Such being the case the HERALD has no reason to change the opinion heretofore expressed in these columns that the will of the majority will govern, that the certificate of Sanner and Rowe will be sustained, and their names printed on the official ballot.

All of the testimony in the case was in when court adjourned at 11 o'clock Saturday night. The argument will not be heard before the middle of July, owing to the fact of Judge Simonton being occupied with a regular three weeks' term of court beginning last Monday, and it is therefore unlikely that an opinion will be handed down before the 15th of July.

Former Chairman J. A. Berkey was the first and principal witness for Koontz and Kendall and he was kept in hot water for six or seven hours answering the questions put to him by ex-Attorney General Lyman Gilbert, chief counsel for Sanner and Rowe. Berkey was a very shifty witness and evaded answering questions put to him until Mr. Gilbert was obliged, in response to an interrogatory from the Court as to why he wished to continue further examination of Berkey, to remark "simply as a study in psychology in order that the court might be informed whether it was possible to secure a yes or no answer from an attorney to a question propounded by another attorney." At another stage Mr. Gilbert referred to Berkey's evidence as "a mosaic."

In referring to the evidence offered in behalf of the certificate of Koontz and Kendall the correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says:

"It must be said for the witnesses in the case that they are a remarkably shifty lot. They have the most remarkable memories for figures and dates which suit their purposes, and absolutely no remembrance of those facts which will serve to clear up the doubts of the court on other points.

"Many of the witnesses testify like those who repeat a memorized lesson, and with all his skill as a cross examiner Mr. Gilbert has found it difficult to break down their recitals. Each confirms the other as to what transpired in the county convention held at Somerset on April 24, but not one from the county chairman down knows anything about the alleged purchase of resignations of members of the County Committee prior to the primaries, so that their places might be filled by the insurgent primary election officers."

Berkey told the court how he had made up the roll of the members of the county committee, which he claimed he had a right to do under the rules. In regard to the removal of John Schlag, of Jefferson township, he declared that Schlag had not only been guilty of voting at the Democratic primary held shortly prior to Schlag's election as committeeman, but that he had attended the big Republican rally held under the auspices of the Lincoln Club last September. This unpardonable piece of disloyalty in the eyes of Berkey appeared to amuse every person in the court room including Judge Simonton. William P. Hay, who conducted the Democratic primary referred to, afterwards testified that not only had Schlag voted at the primary, but that the Committeeman appointed by Berkey, one Bruner, had also voted, as had the gentleman now claiming to be committeeman of that district by virtue of the election held by Bruner on April 21st. According to Mr. Hay there were about as many Republicans as Democrats voted at his primary.

Berkey was asked if he knew of one Spangler being paid $150 to resign from the committee and denied that he did. He was more or less confused when asked if the resignation had not been written on the type-writer in his office. "We will not wash the dirty linen of these Somerset county politicians," remarked Judge Simonton at this point, which remark prevented the submission of some very interesting testimony.

Berkey denied that he had refused to recognize members of the committee when in convention, and said that he did not consider Geo. R. Scull and John R. Scott members of the convention, and that he declined to admit a paper submitted by them. He denied that George R. Witt, committeeman from Summit had attempted to submit the same paper, immediately after he had refused to receive it from Scull. He said that members of the executive committee were some times appointed and some times elected, but was unable to give a single instance where appointments had been made, whereas three or four witnesses, former Chairmen of the Committee, testified that appointments had never been made before Berkey undertook to do so. Witness said that the return from Ogle township had not been received until the day following the convention. He also testified that J. G. Ogle, Esq., proxy of George S. Harrison, committeeman from Somerset last year, had been refused admission to the convention, whereas witnesses for the other side testified that Mr. Ogle had been admitted to the convention as the proxy of Harrison, and all who remember the proceedings of that memorable gathering cannot fail to recall the hysterical address delivered by Ogle, when he declared Harvey M. Berkley to be the "arch-traitor of the Republican party."

Mr. Berkey said that sixteen men had bolted the convention, excluding Scull and Scott, who held the proxies of the committeemen from Confluence and New Centreville, and Schlag, the regularly elected committeeman of Jefferson, and the committeemen from Elk Lick No. 2, and Larimer, as well as the stalwart committeemen from the districts of Benson, Casselman, Garrett, New Baltimore, Ogle, after the announcement of the vote for Chairman. This statement was controverted by a large number of witnesses, who declared that the stalwarts had deposed Berkey as Chairman immediately after he had refused to entertain the protest offered by Scull, Witt and Scott.

R. E. Meyers, one of the Secretaries of the Berkey convention, who prepared the minutes, admitted on cross-examination that he had prepared the minutes after adjournment, and that he asked Chairman Berkey what to insert and what to omit. Judge Simonton did not think this a good way to prepare minutes, and so excluded them.

The following from the Harrisburg Star Independent covers the testimony in chief of Messrs. Kooser, Koontz and Kendall:

"F. J. Kooser, Esq., who was a spectator at the convention, described the occurrences of the convention substantially corroborating what had been testified to by Chairman Berkey. At the time the sixteen delegates left the convention Mr. Scott said, "Come on, we'll have a convention of our own." He said that the unrecognized delegates from the contested districts did not attempt to file their returns, but could not remember the terms in which such refusal was made.

"On cross-examination Mr. Gilbert asked the witness whether there had not been a great deal of confusion in the convention, the reply to which was that there had been scarcely any disorder prior to the bolt of the sixteen delegates. When asked whether there had not been much confusion when Mr. Scull and Mr. Scott had arisen on the floor of the convention, the witness said there was nothing of this kind. Mr. Kooser said that Mr. Scull claimed a seat in the convention on the strength of a proxy which he did not produce, or hand to the chair. On this point Mr. Gilbert asked whether there had not been cries of "Proxies don't go in this convention." Witness thought there may have been; could not say positively.

"Quite a little stir was made when Mr. Bergner called General W. H. Koontz, one of the contestants, to the stand. He described his location in the house, which was packed. The body of the convention was orderly until Mr. Scott attempted to read a paper. General Koontz detailed the proceedings of the convention, and practically corroborated what Mr. Berkey and Mr. Kooser had testified. The only question asked in cross examination was as to whether Elk Lick No. 2, one of the contested districts, had been a separate district for primary elections, to which he assented.

"Samuel A. Kendall, General Koontz's colleague in the contest for legislative nomination, corroborated the testimony of General Koontz."

Dr. R. T. Pollard testified that he had been appointed committeeman of Garrett by Berkey and that he and Frank Phinicie had held rival voting places in the same room. His credentials were approved by J. H. Shaffer and F. M. Forney, as members of the executive committee. On cross-examination witness admitted that he had absented himself from the polls for several hours.

Charles Barnes testified that he had been one of the inspectors at the primary held in Casselman in 1899, but when, on cross-examination, he was shown the official return sheet of that election, was forced to admit that he had not served as inspector.

G. W. Tressler, who held the Berkey election in Larimer township, admitted on cross-examination that he had not received his credentials until after the election, and J. F. Smith, the regular committeeman, swore that he had not received Berkey's notice of removal until after the election.

A. O. Beal testified that former Chairman Berkley had removed a committeeman a year or two previous, but when the official record was produced Beal was forced to admit that he was mistaken.

J. L. Baumgardner, who had been appointed committeeman of Ogle township by Berkey, testified that when he went to the polls he was served with a paper notifying him that he was not the duly elected committeeman, whereupon he turned over his election papers to D. L. Manges, who was elected committeeman by the voters assembled at the polling place. Baumgardner admitted that he had taken part in the election of Manges and had voted at the primary.

A number of other witnesses were examined on immaterial matters, when by agreement of counsel the court took the names of witnesses who would corroborate previous testimony.

A. C. Holbert, Esq., testified in regard to the convention of return judges and gave a detailed account of all that took place in that riotous meeting. He said that the convention had been very noisy and that there had been continual interruptions. He told how Geo. R. Scull had appealed from the decision of the chair when Berkey ruled that proxies would not be recognized, and how Berkey had failed to put the appeal, even when asked by Committeeman Witt to do so. Witness went on to tell how W. H. Koontz had called out in a loud tone, "Proxies don't go," and how the same gentleman had called to the Chairman to "go on with the roll call and announce the result;" how Koontz had denounced the protest offered by Witt as "being out of all character," and how witness had told Koontz that "the Chair must entertain the protest, as it alleged fraud, and under the party rules the convention could not proceed." Continuing, Holbert described the scenes following the removal of Berkey as Chairman and what took place in the regularly organized convention.

L. C. Colborn, Esq., corroborated the testimony of Holbert, as did John R. Scott, Fred W. Biesecker, Harvey M. Berkley, Capt. W. H. Sanner, Elmer Moore and a score of others.

Evidence was submitted showing that proxies had always been recognized in regular conventions, and the written credentials of F. J. Kooser, E. D. Leonard, J. G. Ogle and others were offered. One proxy in the handwriting of J. A. Berkey, which Attorney Gilbert characterized as "a bill of sale," was also submitted in evidence.

Our Grip on Philippines.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 8.—After two years' separation, Major General Elwell S. Otis and his wife and daughter met here to-day.

The two ladies had come from New York to meet the General, and they spent several hours with him. He then left for Washington, while they returned to New York, where they will be joined by the General in a few days.

"The real war in the Philippines is over," said General Otis, "and the guerrilla warfare can't last long. There is no organized Filipino force, though robbers and drones still commit depredations.

"We have 55,000 effective troops under arms in the Philippines. The number of inhabitants in the islands is between six and seven millions. The great majority of the people desire peace and wish to again take up their business pursuits.

"I do not know where Aguinaldo is. I never saw him. It is possible, but not probable, that Aguinaldo is in the Cagayan section of northern Luzon. He is losing prestige.

"Stories have been circulated about depredations committed by men of our army, but they have been false. Our men have been held under close restraint and have conducted themselves like soldiers.

"Official reports of the warfare have not been exaggerated, especially of late. The censorship has not been rigid, and we assisted the newspaper correspondents all we could."

Carried Away Gold.

PRETORIA, June 5.—President Kruger moved $10,500,000 gold from here before the town was evacuated. It is stated that Commandant General Botha himself assented to the surrender of the town. Seven guns were taken from the town last evening. Gordon's mounted men captured a Maxim in a wagon, while the New South Wales men and the West Australians took up the rails three miles to the north of here. The procession of British troops marched steadily into the town from 2 o'clock until half-past 4 in the afternoon. Before leaving here State's Attorney Smuts forced the National bank to give up all its available gold, which was carried away.

A staff officer of the Guards' brigade visited the presidency to-day. A Dutch clergyman who met him informed the officer that Mrs. Kruger still resided there and asked the officer to step up on the porch. Mrs. Kruger, attired in a black silk dress and wearing a white cap, came out of the house to meet the officer. She was perfectly collected and exchanged courtesies with the officer, who explained that a soldier guard would replace the burgher guard around the presidency.

A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION PROPOSED

Colonel Quay Makes a Sweeping Declaration For Ballot Reform.

HOW TO ACCOMPLISH IT.

The Beaver Statesman Wishes the Republican Party to Take a Position Which Will Insure an Immediate Opportunity for a Pure and Secret Ballot.

(Special Correspondence.)

Harrisburg, June 12.—Col. M. S. Quay has once more done exactly what his political opponents preferred that he would not do. He has placed his enemies again on the defensive. The Beaver statesman has come out in a sweeping public declaration in favor of ballot reform, for personal registration in the cities, and for a constitutional convention to be held at the earliest possible date, to make such changes in the fundamental law of the commonwealth as shall be deemed necessary to accomplish the proposed reforms. Since the publication of Col. Quay's utterance upon this subject the insurgents have attempted to question the sincerity of his position, but the immediate and conclusive answer to their partisan talk lies in the fact that Col. Quay proposes that the people themselves shall determine the issue, and that the solution of the problem of ballot reform shall not be left to the whims of a state legislature, but that the people shall have an opportunity to vote upon the question and select representatives who shall be chosen for the special purpose of carrying out the reforms contemplated.

COL. QUAY'S STATEMENT.

This is what Senator Quay has to say over his own signature in a statement which he prepared at Mountville, Lancaster county, on the farm of his son, Major A. G. C. Quay:

"The existing ballot law and its amendments were favored by the Ballot Reform association, were supported by all political parties, were passed by a Republican legislature and signed by a Democratic governor. If they are bad the responsibility for them appears to be pretty evenly divided. The simple truth is that, so far as secrecy of the ballot is concerned, they are as near an approach to the ideal Australian ballot as can be made by the legislature under our constitution.

"Taking a very low view of it, the Republican party stands for a pure ballot everywhere. In Pennsylvania there could be no motive on the part of the dominant party to encourage or permit any perversion or suppression of the popular will, for the reason that the popular will is overwhelmingly Republican, and its fair and full expression, according to law, is all that can be desired. Immediately after the enactment of the baker law and its approval by Governor Pattison the Republican state convention declared that if the law should be found insufficient to insure fair elections the Republican party stood pledged to amend the constitution so as to provide for a more complete and satisfactory reform.

RADICAL CHANGE DEMANDED.

"The law has now been tested by experience, and it has been shown that great abuses are possible under it. The disability clause cannot be enforced against a constitutional provision authorizing a voter to take another into the booth to attest his ticket, and this facilitation of vote buying and intimidating, together with our loose registration, constitute an election system which does not commend itself to the people of the state and which has become the subject of general complaint. The system should be radically changed. The constitution should be so amended as to allow compulsory personal registration in cities, and a secret ballot which cannot be influenced against the will of the voter. To this change, as already said, the Republican party stands pledged by its platform of 1893.

"The amendments passed by the last legislature, vetoed by the governor, and which if again passed by the legislature will be submitted to the people, are subject to many chances in the long process required to put them in the constitution, and especially when they are not mandatory, but only permissive, and must depend upon the disposition of future legislatures for proper laws to effect the reforms which they allow, but do not command. They involve considerable expense, with no certainty whatever of definite results, even after their adoption, and the passage of many years. It was probably with some such views that the governor sought to arrest them, and give the people of the commonwealth time to consider some more practical and effective method of reaching the desired result.

"If this change in the election laws of the state be really desired by the people the sooner it is effected the better.

"If it can be accomplished quickly, surely and radically by a constitutional convention—and by a constitutional convention only—which shall be called and the members chosen for the express purpose. I take it that when a reform—and certainly a reform touching the state in so vital a point—is demanded by a respectable number of citizens, it is the plain duty of the legislature to ascertain whether or not a majority of the whole people demand it, and, if so, to put it in the simplest and speediest way of accomplishment. We can ascertain the will of the people only by submitting the question to them at the polls.

A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

"If the legislature to be elected in November will frame a fair, nonpartisan constitutional convention bill, like that of 1872, early in the session and then submit the question of convention or no convention under that act, to be voted upon at the spring elections, the whole matter would be put in course of immediate and proper determination according to the public will. The delegates would be elected at the spring election or at a special election. This appears to be not only right, but eminently just and conservative. There would be no danger of revolutionary innovations. The people would decide whether or not there should be a convention; they would elect the members and they would accept or reject the amended instrument at the polls. The delegates being elected—should the people resolve upon a convention, primarily to consider election reforms—would proceed to put the reforms required into the constitution itself, and, if any part of the new machinery should be left to the legislature, the language would be, unlike that of pending amendments, mandatory, and leave no room for evasion.

"The difficulty of securing reforms in the legislature, where any discretion is allowed that body, is well known. The variety of interests represented in that body, and the existence of two houses, to concur, with the executive in the background, make the passage of any given measure, in acceptable shape, exceedingly problematical.

"The Republican party has suffered more than once from its inability to promptly execute promised reforms by legislative action. A convention being a single body elected for specific purposes, and, naturally embodying the highest learning and integrity of the commonwealth, would doubtless perform promptly and well the duty devolved upon it.

(Signed) "M. S. QUAY."

REEDER AND COOPER SPEAK.

Not only has Col. Quay taken this stand, but influential leaders of the Republican organization throughout the state have come out for the most advanced method of accomplishing the desired reforms in connection with the ballot. Gen. Frank Reeder, chairman of the Republican state committee, has asserted that the Republican organization will lead in the movement for such changes in existing laws as shall be deemed desirable, and that throughout the commonwealth the active Republicans will work shoulder to shoulder to fulfill any pledges that may be made by the state organization intended to stop abuses at elections. The state chairman holds that the Republican party has always been the champion of a pure ballot and a secret one, and that in a great majority of the election precincts throughout the state the intent of the framers of the present law is faithfully carried out. He admits that there has been objections found to the operation of the law in some of the cities, and says the Republican party can be counted upon to meet the demands of the people in remedying existing evils.

Former State Chairman Thomas V. Cooper, who is a nominee for the legislature in Delaware county, and who was nominated without opposition, although he is an avowed supporter of Col. Quay, has gone on record as one of the leaders of the ballot reform movement. Among other things he said, in a recent statement:

"It is a public duty to make it more and constantly more difficult to violate the election law. In the evolution of law seeking something better, both will come if our vote can determine the matter. It can be truthfully said that we believe in and act with the party organization. We do; we shall. It is only through organization that anything worth doing for the people can be done. It is not always enough, nowadays, and where masses are concerned, to be right; we must be in the best possible position to aid the right. The best position is within an organization, within the largest and best organization. There we can battle for the right to some purpose; outside, we are useless as a rule. There are revolutionary exceptions, but they are too rare for our brief lives. As part of the great Republican organization we will strive for better election laws, for the amendments proposed, for laws to enforce them, and if possible to improve them. If these can be reached we will be thankful for the opportunity to favor their application to all our elections—general, spring, special and the primaries of all parties. * * *

"The Municipal League is justly proud of its triumph in securing the opportunity to vote upon two amendments looking to better things. We are not of that organization, but we must share its pride and will try to help it in this work. Our only regret is that the state must wait five years for other amendments. We have no fear but that the Republican organization will also join in the work. It has no interest otherwise, and only foolish factionists will try to change what is a general purpose for the public good. Of course false counters will oppose, but these are after all only a few hirelings of varied interests. The Municipal League is preparing to question candidates for the legislature. It has our answer in advance. We are for better things, for constant advancement to higher and better forms of government, and these can best be secured through good primary and general election laws, and they can best be secured by the co-operation of all who have good purposes in view, without regard to faction or party."

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This is a critical period in the life of every woman and no mistakes should be made.

The one recognized and reliable help for women who are approaching and passing through this wonderful change is

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

That the utmost reliance can be placed upon this great medicine is testified to by an army of grateful women who have been helped by it.

Mrs. Pinkham, who has the greatest and most successful experience in the world to qualify her, will advise you free of charge. Her address is Lynn, Mass. Write to her.

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Most Delightful Summer Resort of the Alleghenies.

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For rates and information address W. E. Burwell, Manager, B. & O. Building, Baltimore, Md., until June 10th. After that time, Deer Park, Garrett County, Md.

Future Army Officers.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-day completed preliminary arrangements for the execution of that section of the military academy appropriation bill which provides for the appointment of 100 additional cadets. A letter was addressed to each member of the Senate, inviting him to nominate a candidate for appointment as cadet and an alternate. These appointees are to report at West Point for examination on July 25. All successful candidates will go into summer camp after that date. In case a Senator fails to nominate a cadet and an alternate before July 10, the appointment will be made by the President. The bill is construed as vesting the two cadet appointments from each State in the senators from that State and increasing by 10 the number of cadets at large to be appointed directly by the President. The President has determined to reserve these places for the sons of officers who have distinguished themselves in the Civil war, the Spanish war and the Philippines.

A Roseate View of Our Mineral Wealth.

A. A. Stutzman, who is associated with Judge Keim in Somerset county coal land transactions, was in town Thursday. He is busy with paying off the farmers whose coal rights have been bought, and Mr. Stutzman says he settles with from two to four people daily. Farmers receive generally from $2,000 to $8,000, and as the syndicate represented by Mr. Stutzman has optioned between 80,000 and 90,000 acres at $10 to $20 per acre, it can be seen that an immense amount of money has been distributed among the Frosty Sons of Thunder. And yet the work has apparently only fairly begun. It will take a year or more for Mr. Stutzman to finish paying off the options he has taken.

"Somerset is destined to be one of the very richest counties in the State," he said to a representative of the Democrat. "Its coal and timber and stone are but items in its natural resources. It undoubtedly has oil as well, and this will some day be developed. There are many swamps and low places where the oil stands upon the water thick enough to be set fire to with a match, and this is certainly an indication of what is beneath the surface. A few years ago a well was sunk near Sprucetown and progress enough was made to put some folks on the anxious seat. It was understood that oil was struck, but just at the critical moment agents of the Standard Oil Co. came upon the scene, the drill was broken in the shaft and the whole thing was dropped like a hot potato. Since then prospecting has not been undertaken in Somerset county, but I am convinced that oil abounds there and that ultimately it will be developed, to become, perhaps, even a more important factor in the industrial life of the community than its coal, timber and stone have been and are."

Mr. Stutzman said that farmers were loaning money at 2½ and 3 per cent., and that it was a drug even at that.—Johnstown Democrat.

Miles and Corbin Promoted.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The President to-day issued commissions to Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the army, and Maj. Gen. H. C. Corbin, adjutant general of the army. These are recess appointments and will be nominated to the Senate at its next session in December. Gen. Miles said he would make no change in his staff in consequence of the new legislation, the principal effect of which will be to give Maj. Michler, Fifth cavalry; Maj. Bailey and Maj. Whitner, Gen. Miles's aides, the rank, pay and allowance of colonels of cavalry.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Genessee Pure Food Co., Le Roy N. Y.:

Gentlemen:—Our family realize so much from the use of GRAIN-O that I feel I must say a word to induce others to use it. If people are interested in their health and the welware of their children they will use no other beverage, I have used them all, but GRAIN-O I have found superior to any, for the reason that it is solid grain.

Yours for health, C. F. MYERS.

Three spectres that threaten baby's life, Cholera infantum, dysentery, diarrhoea. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, never fails to conquer them.

An Ordinance

Authorizing the issuing of additional bonds for sewerage by the borough of Somerset.

WHEREAS, The amount of Bonds of the Borough of Somerset already voted for and negotiated for the putting in of a sewerage system for the said borough, has been found insufficient for the putting in of a complete system of sewerage.

Therefore, be it ordained by the Town Council of the borough of Somerset, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, that in accordance with the provisions of the several Acts of Assembly relating to the increase of debt by municipal corporations, additional bonds of the said borough of Somerset to the amount of Eight Thousand Dollars (the said amount with the existing indebtedness of the borough being within the seven per cent. limitation fixed by law) shall be issued and negotiated at not less than their par value, and in such manner as shall be deemed most advantageous to the said borough and in accordance with the provisions of the law relating to the increase of municipal indebtedness for the purpose of sewering certain streets that could not be included in the existing contract.

The said bonds when issued shall be known as Municipal Improvement Bonds, second series, and shall bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum. But the Town Council may first offer them at a lower rate of interest than five per centum, if in their judgment it would be to the interest of the borough to do so. And if it shall be found that the said bonds can not be negotiated with interest at five per centum or lower, then said bonds may be issued at a rate of interest not exceeding six per centum per annum.

The said bonds shall be issued in denominations of not exceeding five hundred dollars, and the interest thereon shall be payable semi-annually on the first day of April and October of each year, at the office of the Treasurer of the said borough of Somerset.

The said bonds shall have the proper seal of the borough affixed thereto, and, together with the interest coupons thereto attached, shall be signed by the Burgess and be duly attested by the Secretary of the Town Council.

The said bonds shall be duly numbered and shall be registered on the minute book of the Town Council in the name of the person or persons to whom issued.

The ownership of the said bonds shall only be passed by a proper assignment on the backs thereof duly attested by two witnesses, notice of such transfer is to be given forthwith to the Treasurer of said borough.

The said bonds shall be made redeemable and payable within twenty-one years from the date thereof, and shall contain a clause giving the right to the said borough of Somerset to redeem them at any time after a given period.

The Town Council shall each year levy a tax in amount to pay the interest on the bonds and to provide a sinking fund through which the said bonds may be redeemed and paid within the period set for their redemption. And, provided further, that no bonds shall be issued under the provisions of this ordinance until after the assent of the qualified electors of the borough to this proposed increase of indebtedness shall have been given in the manner provided by law.

Passed the sixth day of June A. D. 1900.

Attest:— J. W. FREASE,
R. E. Meyers, Pres. Town Council.
Sec'y Town Council.

Approved the seventh day of June, A. D. 1900.

WM. H. WELFLEY,
Burgess.

Election Notice !

NOTICE is hereby given to the qualified electors of the borough of Somerset, in the county of Somerset and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that an election will be held at the Court House, in said borough, on

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1900,

between the hours of 7 o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of obtaining the assent of the electors of said borough to an additional increase of the indebtedness of said borough for additional sewerage not included in the existing contract.

For the information of said electors and in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly relating to increase of indebtedness, approved April 20, 1874, P. L. 65, and its several supplements, the following statement is submitted:

Amount of last assessed valuation of the taxable property of the borough taxable for county purposes, is $ 707,820.00

Net amount of the existing debt computed according to the provisions of the 5th section of the above stated Act, namely: By deducting from the gross amount thereof the monies in the treasury, outstanding solvent debts, and resources applicable within one year to the payment of the same, $ 40,425.00

The amount of the proposed increase of indebtedness as fixed by ordinance of said borough, passed the 6th day of June, 1900, is $8000.00, which with the existing debt will be 6.8 per centum of the present county valuation of the property of the borough taxable for county purposes.

Said election will be held under the same regulations provided by law for the holding of Municipal Elections. Those qualified voters desiring to vote in favor of said increase of debt shall vote with tickets, either written or printed, labeled on the outside "Increase the Debt" and containing on the inside the words "Debt May be Increased," and also the words "for purpose of putting in additional sewerage, $8000.00." Those electors opposed to such increase shall vote with tickets labeled on the outside "Increase the Debt" and containing on the inside the words "No Increase of Debt" for purpose of putting in additional sewerage, $8000.00.

By order of Town Council.

Attest:— WM. H. WELFLEY,
R. E. Meyers, Burgess.
Secretary.

Somerset, Pa., June 11, 1900.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Adam Poorbaugh, late of Larimer township, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned by the proper authority, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement on Saturday, June 23, 1900, at the late residence of dec'd.

H. B. BEAL,
Executor of Adam Poorbaugh, dec'd.
L. Pugh, Attorney.

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Cures Drunkenness.
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THE KEELEY INSTITUTE,
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Write for free Booklet.

A little light work should not make a woman's back ache—

And it wouldn't if the kidneys were right.

Sick kidneys are to blame for three-fourths of the pain and misery in this world.

If all the kidneys in the world could be made strong and healthful, backache would disappear like magic.

Doan's Kidney Pills

are making well kidneys just as fast as people let them. They never fail. Have cured thousands of men and women.

Read this testimony of their merit.

Mrs. W. K. Heath, of Washington street, Corry, Pa., says:

"I allowed my experience with and opinions of Doan's Kidney Pills to be published in the Corry papers in the month of August, 1896. At that time Doan's Kidney Pills cured an attack of backache and rheumatism. I have had attacks since and also have been annoyed with my liver, but I am able to go about and do my housework. Three years ago before using Doan's Kidney Pills, I could not do this. Sometimes for long periods I was often so bad I could not go out in the yard. I repeat now as emphatically as I stated three years ago, that Doan's Kidney Pills are a reliable preparation for the kidneys, and I endorse them as heartily to-day as I did when they were first introduced to my notice."

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.

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Men's 50c Shirts		39c.
" 75c Overalls,		50c.
" 10c Socks,		05c.
" 25c Ties,		20c.
" 50c Ties,		39c.

Best Clothes Wringer,	$1.19
25 sheets good Paper and 25 Envelopes,	8c
25 best Envelopes,	05c
Good Agate Dish Pan,	29c
Best Table Oil Cloth—per yard—	20c

75c Corsets—50 cents
90c " —75 cents
$1.00 " —89 cents

Full assortment Tinware, Agate ware, Knives and Forks, Glass ware, Flags and Fire Works in season.

2251—LADIES' ETON JACKET.
Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42.

THE NEW IDEA PATTERNS FOR JUNE NOW READY.

ONLY 10 CENTS.

2251—LADIES' AND MISSES BATHING SUIT.
Sizes 34, 36, 38—12, 14 16 yrs.

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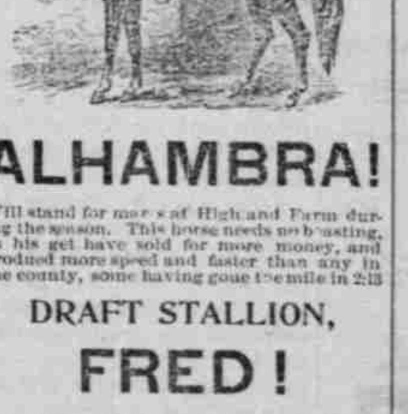
Hambletonian Stallion,



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Will stand for mares at High and Farm during the season. This horse needs no boasting, as his get have sold for more money, and produced more speed and faster than any in the county, some having gone the mile in 2:13

DRAFT STALLION,

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Bay, three-year-old, bred deep in old Nigger blood, who, in his day, produced more high-priced draft horses than any stallion ever owned in this county. This colt will be allowed to go to a limited number of mares at $5.00 to insure a mare with foal. You want to see this horse before breeding elsewhere.

P. HEFFLEY.

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Most stores want 35c and 50c a yard—

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233 Fifth Ave—Pittsburg.

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—AT—

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— Carpets, —

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Somerset, Pa.

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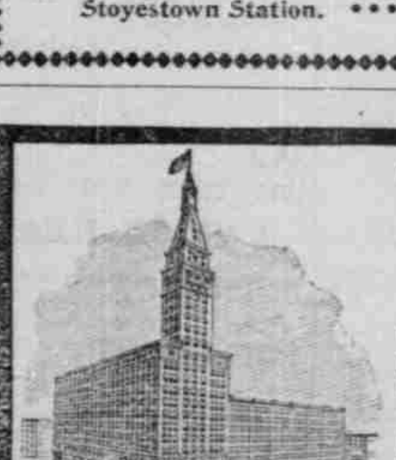

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