



## Fisher's Book Store, SOMERSET, PA. WHOLESLAE AND RETAIL!

This large and pushing establishment sells at wholesale to 90 town and country merchants in this and adjoining counties. Its wholesale trade extends into Maryland and West Virginia. We are at all times prepared to compete in prices with the city markets.

At this season we are specially pushing Fishing Goods. Our stock of these goods is large, full and complete, and the prices lowest wholesale.

Special attention is also being given to Base Ball Goods. We are also doing a nice trade in Hammocks and Baby and Doll Carriages.

Constantly in stock a full line of Staple and Fancy Stationery and Harmonicas. Merchants and others can buy of us to advantage, Tablets, Inks, Pens, Pencils, Envelopes, Bill Books and Legal Cap Papers, Fountain Pens, Blank Books, Judgment Notes, Receipt Books, School Books and Supplies, Miscellaneous Books and such other goods as are usually for sale in an up-to-date Book, News and Stationery Store.

Chas. H. Fisher.

## Dewey?

Of course we do. We sell goods cheaper than any other store in town. Our prices speak for themselves.

Arbuckle's and Enterprise Coffee, per pound only 10 cents.

4 lbs. Best Rice.....25c.	Lancaster Gingham.....5 cents per yard.
10 lbs. Navy Beans.....25c.	Good Cashmeres from.....12-2 cents up.
15 lbs. White Hominy.....25c.	Very best Cotton Bats.....10c.
7 Cakes Coke Soap.....25c.	Good Calico.....4 cents per yard.
6 Cakes Waterbury Soap.....25c.	Best Calico.....5 cents per yard.
5 lbs. Good Raisins.....25c.	Good 7-cent Muslin reduced to 5 cents.

## Just Received.

A fine line of Ladies' Shirt Waists, prices from 50 cents to \$1.00. Also a fine line of Men's Dress Shirts, direct from the manufacturers, from 39 cents up. All the latest novelties in Neckwear and Gents' Furnishing Goods. Men's Suits from \$4 up. Children's Suits from 75 cents up. Boys' Knee Pants from 25 cents up. Men's Working Pants, Coats, Overalls, etc., at prices away down.

## GREAT BARGAINS IN SHOES!

We carry an immense line of SHOES and buy direct from the celebrated manufacturers—Rice & Hutchins, Walker and Douglas—thereby saving fully 25 per cent. of jobbers' prices. We warrant these shoes in every part. We are also agents for the famous Carlisle and Evert Ladies' Shoes. REMEMBER, THE ABOVE ARE CASH PRICES.

## Barchus & Livengood, Salisbury, Penna.

## Get It At Jeffery's!

When in need of anything in the line of Pure Groceries, Fancy Confectionery, Thompson's Fresh Bread, Books, Stationery, Notions, etc.

## THE LEADING GROCERY.

Space is too limited to enumerate all my bargains here, Call and be convinced that I sell the best of goods at the lowest living prices.

My business has grown wonderfully in the past few years, for which I heartily thank the good people of Salisbury and vicinity and shall try harder than ever to merit your future patronage.

J. T. JEFFERY,

Opposite Postoffice, Grant Street.

## Grain Flour and Feed!

S. A. Lichliter is doing business at the old stand. With greatly increased stock and facilities for handling goods, we are prepared to meet the wants of our customers in

## ALL KINDS OF STAPLE GROCERIES, Feed, Flour, Corn, Oats, Etc.

In short anything to feed man or beast. Furthermore, we are JOBBERS OF CARBON OIL and can save merchants money on this line, as we buy car-load lots. We are also

Headquarters For Maple Sweets.

We pay cash for good Butter and nice, clean Fresh Eggs. Come and see what advantages we offer.

S. A. LICHLITER, Salisbury, Pa.

## IN THE KOONTZ BUILDING!

Having some time ago purchased the Koontz property, all those interested in Monumental work will find me in what was once known as

THE KOONTZ MARBLE WORKS.

I am prepared as never before to offer to all those in need of Monumental work, from small Headstones to Granite Monuments.

PRICES HERETOFORE UNHEARD OF.

None but the best of Marble and Granite, and workmanship the finest. I make Granite work a specialty. You will be surprised at my prices. Call and see me.

ALBERT J. HILLEGASS, Berlin, Pa.

## REPUBLICAN TICKET.

### STATE.

For Governor,  
WM. A. STONE,  
Of Allegheny County.

For Lieutenant Governor,—  
J. P. S. GOBIN,  
Of Lebanon County.

For Judge of Superior Court,—  
W. W. PORTER,  
Of Philadelphia.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs,—  
JAMES W. LATTA,  
Of Philadelphia.

For Congressmen-at-Large,—  
GALUSHA A. GPOW,  
Of Susquehanna County.

S. A. DAVENPORT,  
Of Erie County.

### COUNTY

For State Senator,—  
J. J. HOBLITZELL,  
Of Meyersdale Borough.  
(Subject to the decision of the District Conference.)

For Congress,—  
F. J. KOOSER,  
Of Somerset Borough.  
(Subject to the Decision of the District Conference.)

For Assembly,—  
W. H. KOONTZ,  
Of Somerset Borough.

S. A. KENDALL,  
Of Meyersdale Borough.

For Associate Judge,—  
A. F. DICKEY,  
Of Somerset Township.

For District Attorney,—  
RUFUS E. MEYERS,  
Of Somerset Township.

Oh! Dewey did them brown,  
And Holson he played hob,  
And Shafter now goes down  
To finish up the job,  
And Blanco soon will be  
A quakin' and a shakin'  
When the "Yankee pigs" turn in  
To cure the Spanish bacon. —EX.

There are too many snobbish sons of Senators, Congressmen and other officeholders getting into "Uncle Sam's" army as colonels, majors, lieutenants, etc. If it is the idea to get these incompetent dudes into the army in the hope that the country may have a chance to get rid of them in battle, then the idea is not a bad one. But if any great military records are expected of them, then the country will be disappointed.

DR. SWALLOW, independent candidate for governor on the "Thou Shalt Not Steal" platform, in a Philadelphia interview charges that two state officials had made out bills for lumber used in remodeling Grace church, Harrisburg, at the rate of \$55 per thousand feet, while according to the dealer who supplied the lumber the actual charge was \$24 per thousand feet. Dr. Swallow further states that he called the attention of the attorney general to the matter, but without avail. The charges are specifically made, and they come from a responsible source. It remains for the state administration to show itself equally mindful of its obligations to the people by bringing the subjects before the courts, whose province it is to investigate charges of such a grave nature.—Pittsburg Post.

We heartily endorse the following from the York Dispatch: "The pay of the private soldier in the army of the United States, \$13 per month, is very small. Some states, recognizing this fact, have been liberal with their volunteers. The small state of Vermont gives every volunteer soldier from the state \$7 per month out of the state treasury as long as he remains in the service. Maine pays each volunteer \$25 cash when he is accepted and mustered into the service. The rich and great state of Pennsylvania has made no provision for her volunteers. Unfortunately for our state, the extravagance of our legislature has left the state treasury in such a condition that we cannot be liberal with our soldiers if we want to. It is an unfortunate and humiliating position to be in, but it is the fact all the same. Rightly and honestly governed, instead of being robbed by spoilsmen, Pennsylvania ought to be in a position to set a fine example of liberality to the brave men who have gone out of her borders in the defense of the nation and its flag."

### The Hunt for an Issue.

The movement of the Democrats in this State thus far shows that they are beginning to seriously realize the necessity of creeping out of the free silver hole into which they so incauti-

ously and suddenly precipitated themselves in 1896. It is rather curious that this State, which was one of the last to jump from the frying pan of free trade into the fire of free silver, and which presented the spectacle of adopting two diametrically opposite platforms on the currency question during the same summer, should have clung to the silver theory with the greatest tenacity among Democratic organizations of the East. But it is plainly evident now that even its present leaders see that it is practically a dead issue, and will never do for the fighting of another campaign; and they are gladly availing themselves of the excuse that the times demand that this fall's campaign should be fought on State issues only, to drop it, or to at least so minimize it that they will have little trouble in ignoring it hereafter.

But while they may get along well enough in this way in a State campaign, they recognize that it is time to be preparing for the next Presidential election. They feel that they are expected at this time to disclose more or less the reasons why they will be asking the people for their votes two years hence, and what great reforms they propose to hold out as bait for votes. The tariff corpse cannot be revived for the present, no new wrinkle in the money question presents itself, a general calamity howl will scarcely be feasible, and the field seems very barren.

There has been some attempt lately to rally the party against foreign aggression, but it will not rally to any extent, and the wise ones among them see that such a course would be the one that would of all things be most advantageous to their opponents. In fact it appears to be a bad time for Democrats. They are to be pitied, but there is comfort in the fact that their misfortunes are due to the general well-being of the country under Republican rule.

### QUAY AND THE PRESIDENT.

Opinion of a Leading Republican Newspaper of Pittsburg.

Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph. Since the silver coinage amendment to the war revenue bill merely concerned the public welfare, it is not surprising that Senators Quay and Penrose paid no attention to it whatever, but Senator Quay was not so heedless, and made such arrangements as to give his support to this Democratic-Populist proposition. When Senator Morgan's name was called he said: "I am paired with the Senior Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Quay). I am informed that if he was present he would vote 'yea' on this proposition. I, therefore, feel at liberty to vote, and I vote 'yea.'" Thus while Senator Quay was at Harrisburg nominating his candidate for Governor he had arranged to cast a vote at Washington in aid of Democratic-Populist opposition to the financial policy of the Republican party.

We have, therefore, this strange situation of affairs presented to the Republican voters of Pennsylvania. Senator Quay in State affairs appeals to party support on the score of party obligation to support the national Administration. At Washington he allies himself with the Democratic opposition in waging war upon the Administration. He voted with the Democrats on the war issue, joining in the bolt organized by personal foes of President McKinley, by means of which the Turpie amendment was adopted. The Senate was forced to recede from this amendment by the resolute attitude of the House, but not until Congressman Stone had distinguished himself by trying to organize a similar bolt in the House. And what was this Turpie amendment? A recognition of the Cuban Junta as a regular and legitimately constituted government, so that they could pour out bonds and paper money constituting a lien upon Cuba which our Government would have to recognize, oppressing the people of that unhappy island within unnecessary burden of debt, and subjecting the conduct of war to all sorts of complications and embarrassments by putting this country in an auxiliary and subordinate attitude with regard to the insurgents.

The Quay alliance with the Democrats on the silver issue seems also to be founded upon personal hostility to President McKinley. The Democratic party was defeated on that issue at the Presidential election, and it is revived now as a means of vexing and harassing the Administration. This gave Senator Quay his first opportunity of striking at the Administration since his wishes were disregarded in the appointment of Postmaster General Smith, and he seized the occasion in a characteristic way, avoiding a record

of his vote, but practically depositing it on the Democratic side.

We should like to know with what reason can this man invoke party obligation in the State campaign while repudiating all party obligation at Washington? Surely there must be some reciprocity of obligation. And if Senator Quay feels free to pursue the course he does at Washington, every voter is equally free to make his vote the expression of his personal sentiments. Senator Quay's course is such that a majority for his ticket might well be regarded as an approval of his attitude of hostility toward the national Administration.

### Absurd Spanish Fears.

Pittsburg Times. It is reported in the Times's dispatches this morning that the inhabitants of Caimanera, on the bay of Guantanamo, in anticipation of the capture of the place by the United States forces are preparing to burn the town and to flee for safety to the mountains. Incidents of this sort lead us to pity many of the Spanish people. In their ignorance, and judging of our methods by their own, there are hundreds of thousands of them who believe that if they fall into our hands they will be barbarously treated and will be the victims of all the cruelty characteristic of mediæval warfare. This has been manifested in several instances. Many of the prisoners we have captured have shown signs of expecting instant death or torture, while passengers on prize steamers have frequently with difficulty been restrained from throwing themselves into the sea to escape the dreadful fate that they supposed was in store for them.

These ideas of our ferocity and cruelty seem to be purposely fomented by those in authority, as witness the proclamation of the bishop of Manila just previous to the advent of Dewey in that port, in which he drew a lurid picture of the rapine and bloodshed which would follow a capture by our forces. Possessed of these erroneous ideas with regard to us, they are really to be pitied; for, added to the actual sufferings of war, is the terribly disquieting apprehension that they are liable to fall into the power of a race as vindictive and merciless as their own. As there is no diffusion of intelligence in Spain or her dependencies such as obtains in this country, there is no hope that their minds will be disabused of these impressions except by experience. When they do learn the real truth a good deal of their present fear and hatred is likely to be changed to admiration.

### And This Is No Joke.

A Stoytown correspondent to the Somerset Standard reels off the following nugget of amusement and good, hard sense:

"During the civil war a certain lieutenant hailing from the southern part of Somerset county became more anxious to return to the bosom of his family than he was to brave rebel bullets. His health stubbornly refused to fail and he was at a loss to know what excuse to offer so that his resignation might be accepted. After some days spent in thought, he sent his resignation to the colonel of his regiment and stated that his reason for asking to be discharged from the service was on 'akount of inkompetency.' If some of the dudes and striplings who have been given commissions in the volunteer army, lately organized for service in the war with Spain, would resign for the same reason it would remove some expensive ornaments from Uncle Sam's payroll and add greatly to the efficiency of the army."

### Effective Shooting.

Pittsburg Times.

Admiral Dewey says that one of the principal requisites of an effective navy is good shooting. For this purpose there must be good guns and skillful gunners. He leaves us to infer that while heavy armor and other appliances may be important, they are of secondary consideration. That he is right was shown conclusively by his own experience. With the same guns and gunners he could have dealt with the Spanish fleet just as successfully had he had only wooden ships, since no shots seemed to have reached him that would have done serious damage to the hulls of any ships capable of carrying guns. We have many good ships whose appliances for defense are all that could be desired, but it is in our power of offense that we have shown ourselves pre-eminent. None of our heavy armor plates, turrets or barbettes have been put to the test.

Happily we are becoming more proficient in this direction every day. The Times's dispatches this morning show that the last bombardment of the forts at Santiago on Thursday last were marvelously effective, and that in the

hands of our sailors heavy guns are instruments of precision. We have done a vast deal of bombarding since the war began, and apparently to little purpose as yet, since, with the exception of Cavite on the Philippines and Camp McCalla at Guantanamo, we have occupied no territory; but even if these operations had not destroyed fortifications and disabled guns which can never be replaced, they have afforded our gunners excellent practice and brought them still nearer to perfection. No gunners in any navy of the world have had such opportunities of education as have been theirs during the past two months.

### How the Army is Organized.

Johnstown Tribune. The manner of organization of the Army is a matter of which the American people in general know little—large ly due, perhaps, to the smallness of our standing forces—and the terms "corps," "division," and "brigade" are scarcely more than so much Greek, to the generation that has grown up since the Civil War, especially. It may be in place to state, therefore, that the largest distinct organization in the United States Army is known as a corps. Of these it has been determined there shall be seven in the present war, numbered from one up. Each corps will be made up of three divisions, or twenty-one divisions in all, these also numbered. Each division is to be made up, in turn, of not less than three brigades, making sixty-three brigades in the seven corps. A brigade is composed of two or more regiments, whether artillery, cavalry, infantry, or mixed. The regiments of infantry, in which Johnstown's soldiers are enlisted, are to be made up of twelve companies of one hundred and six men apiece, each four companies forming a battalion. Brigades and regiments, as well as battalions, also go by numbers, and the companies by the letters of the alphabet. The commanding officers, to begin at the head, are: Major Generals for the corps and divisions; Brigadier Generals for the brigades, and, as nearly every one knows, Colonels for the regiments, and Captains for the companies. This limited amount of explanation will not make "every man a General," nor will it be particularly instructive to the old soldier, who, in general, will know more than is told, but it may help out some of those who take a legitimate delight in discussing military movements, but are not real sure whether a battalion or a brigade is the larger.

### Gallantry of Gomez's Officers.

St. Louis Globe Democrat. Gen. Gomez tells of an action of the officers of his staff which shows their gallantry. While a detachment of Cubans was making an attack on a fortified town, they encountered a party of Spanish ladies who had been out driving and had failed to get back into the town when the Cubans attacked it. They were taken prisoners, and one of them proved to be a relative of the Spanish General Pando. The ladies were greatly frightened, but were assured that no harm would come to them. Subsequently they were placed in charge of an escort and taken to the Spanish lines upon order of Gen. Gomez, who stated that the war was not being conducted against women, who were not at fault for the condition of affairs in Cuba, but rather against the despicable methods of Spain. In spite of the fact that the escort was under a flag of truce, two of them, one an officer of the Cuban army, were taken prisoners and remanded for trial by court-martial as spies, but managed to effect their escape and succeeded in getting back to the camp of Gen. Gomez.

### The Word of a British Consul.

Portland Daily Press. President Horace Anderson, of the Cumberland club, has received a letter from Capt. Frank Wildes, commanding the Boston, acknowledging the cablegram from the club congratulating him on the victory of Manila. The captain enclosed a translation of the proclamation issued by the governor of Manila that characterized the Yankees as barbarians, who, if they took the city, would kill and mutilate the inhabitants and would subject the women to all manner of indignities. A prominent woman of Manila, accompanied by a delegation of Manila women, called on the English consul general and asked him if the proclamation stated the facts.

"Madame," said the consul, "let me assure you that the lives and honor of the Spanish women in Manila, if the city is occupied by the Americans, will not have been so securely protected for the past 300 years."

### DeWitt's Little Early Risers, The famous little pills.