



GREAT BARGAINS In Furniture!

Buy where you can get the best goods for the least money.

It Pays to Deal With Us.

The people of Salisbury and vicinity have had it demonstrated in the purchases they have made.

- BED ROOM SUITS with bevel plate mirror, in antique or mahogany finish, \$14.00
ENAMELED BEDS, 3.25
SPIRAL SPRINGS, 1.25
COTTON-TOP MATTRESSES, 2.25
SIX-FOOT EXTENSION TABLES, 3.50
LARGE ARM ROCKERS, 1.00
HIGH-BACKED DINING CHAIRS, .40

Johnson & McCulloh, ELK LICK, PENNA.

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

This large and pushing establishment sells at wholesale to 90 town and country merchants in this and adjoining counties.

At this season we are specially pushing School Books and School Supplies.

Special attention is also being given to Base Ball Goods.

Constantly in stock a full line of Staple and Fancy Stationery and Harmonicas.

Chas. H. Fisher.

Lowest Prices In Town!

- Arbuckle's and Enterprise Coffee, per pound only 10 cents.
4 lbs. Best Rice, 25c
10 lbs. Navy Beans, 25c
15 lbs. White Hominy, 25c
7 Cakes Coke Soap, 25c
5 lbs. Good Raisins, 25c
Lancaster Gingham, 5 cents per yard
Good Cashmeres from 12 1/2-2 cents up
Very best Cotton Bats, 10c
Good Calico, 4 cents per yard
Best Calico, 5 cents per yard
Good 7-cent Muslin reduced to 5 cents

GREAT BARGAINS IN SHOES!

We carry an immense line of SHOES and buy direct from the celebrated manufacturers.

Barchus & Livengood, Salisbury, Penna.

Grain Flour and Feed!

S. A. Lichter 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 Sweet.

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.

Wm. D. Porter, Of Philadelphia.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs, James W. Latta, Of Philadelphia.

For Congressmen-at-Large, Galusha A. Gown, Of Susquehanna County.

S. A. Davenport, Of Erie County.

COUNTY.

For State Senator, J. J. Hobblyzell, Of Meyersdale Borough.

John S. Weller, Of Bedford County. (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 Borough.

For Poor Director, Adam S. Miller, Of Lincoln Township.

It is still a question with us, which is correct; the Populist statement that Kansas' prosperity is due to the "Pop" administration, or the Populist statement that there is no prosperity.—Watson (Kan.) Star.

So Alger wants an investigation, does he? Here's a rare chance for the President. He can redeem himself in public estimation by calling the bluff of the incompetent whom he raised to power to pay a political debt.

CHAIRMAN J. P. ELKIN, of the Republican State Committee, has issued a circular threatening with prosecution any and all Democratic and Prohibition orators and organs who may libel Senator Quay or the Republican candidates in this campaign.

WHATSOEVER else Quay did, he never was a traitor to his party.—Meyersdale Commercial.

Is that so? Well, we guess not. Didn't Mr. Quay vote with the Democrats and Silverites in the U. S. Senate, last spring? Everybody knows that he did. To tell the truth, Quay never was anything but a traitor to his party.

The Commission in Havana.

With the arrival of the evacuation commission in Havana there begins a task such as this country never undertook before, and that, in its magnitude, may even rival the war itself.

If we cannot form and maintain a camp within our own borders without starting so preventable an epidemic as typhoid fever, how, in Heaven's name, are we to maintain permanent camps in the fever-laden towns of Cuba and Porto Rico?

order pending the advent of whatever form of government shall be determined upon, either for permanent or temporary purposes, by the Paris peace commission.

Even before this commission has finished its labors we will be under the necessity of beginning to transport to this new possession an army far larger than that which went there in June and July; and we will assume the task of preserving order and giving security to life, property and industry in a country that has been torn by war for some three years, while we must devote ourselves to the task of providing it with a government that will make peace and security permanent.

The War Department and Our New Foreign Policy.

It did not require the test of the late war to prove the mettle of the American soldier, or the skill and heroism of the officers that led him into battle; but it did require just such a test to open the eyes of the American public to the woeful incapacity and confusion that reigns in certain branches of the War Department.

The public was doomed, however, to a bitter and humiliating disappointment. The confusion that existed from the first in the Southern camps was merely a prelude to the scenes of inexcusable suffering and neglect which marked the progress of the campaign and the melancholy home-coming of the troops at its close.

Nor can the department be absolved of all the blame because great results were actually achieved in the few months of the war. The same results could have been achieved, and should have been, without the terrible accompaniments of neglect and starvation that are causing a thrill of anguish and indignation to pass from one end of the country to the other.

Apart from its moral aspects, however, there is another consideration of a very practical nature which makes it imperative that the investigation should be set on foot at once.

Cuba, with its diverse and bitterly opposed races to be pacified and garrisoned; Porto Rico to be held as England holds Jamaica; Hawaii, in the mid-Pacific, and the Philippines, 8,000 miles away in the Southern Seas, are all likely to become the outposts of military activities, which have hitherto been confined to our own borders and represented by a mere handful of 25,000 men.

If we cannot form and maintain a camp within our own borders without starting so preventable an epidemic as typhoid fever, how, in Heaven's name, are we to maintain permanent camps in the fever-laden towns of Cuba and Porto Rico?

food that is suitable to a convalescent? how, we ask, are the convalescents to be brought over the 8,000 miles of ocean that separate Manila from the United States? Yet the work of transporting troops and maintaining them in garrison duty in some of the deadliest climates in the world, of bringing home the sick, of transferring garrisons from one island to another, will have to be carried on continuously as part of our control and administration of these newly acquired possessions.

Our war department stands in need of immediate and sweeping reform. This reform is necessary for the double purpose of visiting condign punishment upon the parties who are answerable for the present mortality among our troops and of placing the department on a footing which shall enable it to cope successfully with the grave military problems of the future.

What Justice Demands.

About the weakest and most untenable of the excuses put forward by the apologists of Algerism is the assertion that the percentage of death and disability among American soldiers in camp to-day is no greater than it was during the Civil War.

The Civil War lasted four years. The contest with Spain lasted less than four months. In the Civil War the number of enlistments on the Union side aggregated about 2,800,000.

In the conflict that began with Sumter and ended at Appomattox, the Federal armies were compelled to march and fight over a vast extent of territory in the most inclement seasons, frequently at long distances from their sources of supply.

Thirty-seven years ago the population of the Northern States was less than thirty million; the railway system of the country was in its infancy, and the facilities for furnishing supplies of food, medicines, and camp necessities were not to be compared with the superb industrial equipment of the Nation at the present time.

In population, in wealth, in manufacturing and agricultural production, in railway transportation, in sanitary knowledge, in all the departments of civilized progress, the American people have advanced immeasurably in the last third of a century.

The people of the United States—the fathers and mothers whose sons gallantly answered the call for Volunteers, only to be held for months in unwholesome camps, where decent food was unobtainable, where the hospital service in multitudes of instances was a mockery, where official stupidity and incapacity proved far more deadly than Spanish bullets at the front—will not be put off by this absurd and mendacious pretense.

They demand an investigation that will go straight to the root of the whole wretched affair; that will show why sick men at Montauk Point and elsewhere have been forced to lie on the bare earth without adequate medical attendance; that will fix the responsibility for the bigotry that has condemned invalid soldiers to slow starvation because their enfeebled stomachs rejected an unfit and unvarying diet of fat pork and dry hardtack in the midst of a land whose food sup-

plies are so plentiful that it feeds half Europe.

This is what the people want. It is what justice, humanity, and the interests of the Nation require.

Anglo-Saxon Ascendancy.

The summer of 1898 will long be memorable in the history of the Anglo-Saxon family. The remarkable triumph of the United States over Spain has given the English-speaking man a prestige for accomplishment that many were disposed to doubt, and even some of the foreign powers professed to question the ability of the American forces to deal very promptly with Spain in the war.

Miners Strike at Niverton.

The mining machines at the Niverton mine are said by some to be a great success, while others condemn them and say they are a nuisance. The miners at Niverton struck last week, saying they could not accept 19 cents per ton, the price offered them for loading coal after the digging machines.

Machines are also expected to be put in at the Merchants Coal Company's mines in the near future, and many of the miners employed there are feeling gloomy over the fact.

An Advertising Fable.

Once upon a time there was a merchant who said, "Huh! What do I want to advertise for? I can't advertise and I shan't advertise. Who, me? Why, I've got more business now than I can attend to. By gee! it keeps me awake nights! Go away, young man, you are a mere insect; I can't see you. What, me advertise? Me? Well I guess not! I don't have too. I am the whole thing! I am the people!"

And it came to pass that in a year or so that the plain approachable man's business came creeping up because the people had seen his advertisement and knew he was alive, while they concluded by the same token that the large pompous man across the way must be dead, or dying, or they would hear something from him.