THE CITIZEN.
WILLIAM C. NEGLEY - - Publisher
THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1898.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR
WILLIAM A. STONE, of Allegheny.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
J. P. S. GOBIN, of Lebanon.
FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS
JAMES W. LATTA, of Philadelphia.
FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE.
WILLIAM W. PORTER, of Philadelphia
FOR CONGRESSMEN-AT-LARGE.
SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT, of Erie.
GALUSHA A. GROW, of Susquehanna Co.
FOR CONGRESS.
DR. J. B. SHOWALTER, of Millerstown boro
FOR ASSEMBLY.
JAMES N. MOORE, of Butler.
JOHN DINDINGER, of Zelienople.
FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
JACOB M. PAINTER, of Butler.
FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR.
FRANK E. McQUISTION, of Butler.

WAR RECORD

On Thursday 6,000 troops were landed at Baiquiri bay near Santiago, and while they were landing the battleships pitched shells into the batteries. A shell from a Spanish battery hit the Texas, and killed one man and wounded six.

On Friday a 1000 American Cavalrymen, dismounted, and with some Cubans, fought the Spanish in a woods five miles from Santiago. The Spaniards were driven out and back towards the city. The American loss was 17 killed and 50 wounded, and some Cubans were also killed. The Spanish loss is not known but a dozen bodies were found in the woods.

The initial fight on Friday last of Col Wood's rough riders and the troops of the First and Tenth regular cavalry will be known in history as the battle of La Quasina. That it did not end in the complete slaughter of the Americans was not due to any miscalculation in the plan of the Spaniards, for as perfect an ambuscade as was ever formed in the brain of an Apache Indian was prepared, and Lieut. Col. Roosevelt and his men walked squarely into it. For an hour and a half they held their ground under a perfect storm of bullets from the front and sides, and then Col. Wood, at the right and Lieut. Col. Roosevelt at the left, led a charge which turned the tide of battle and sent the enmeny flying over the hills to ward Santiago.

It is now definitely known that sixteen men on the American side were killed, while sixty were wounded or are reported to be missing. It is impossible to calculate the Spanish losses, but it is known that they were far heavier than those of the Americans, at least as regards actual loss of life. Already 37 dead Spanish soldiers have been found and buried, while many others undoubtly are lying in the thick underbrush on the side of the gully and on the slope of the hill, where the main body of the enmeny was located. The wounded were all removed.

By Monday 7,000 U. S. troops and 3,000 Cubans were encamped on the heigths of Sevilla within sight of the hills around Santiago. The Spaniards withdrew within their line of defenses, which consist of trenches, guarded by barbed wire fences, with the brush cleared away for the width of a thousand yards. The roads were impassable and our troops were resting and all their provisions were being taken forward on pack mules. The Spaniards were reported to have 15,000 troops within their line of fortifications, and a regular siege was anticipated.

Every road leading to the city was said to be mined.

The Spaniards are using a brass-sheathed bullet, which causes blood-poisoning. The dead Rough Riders were buried in the woods, where they fell.

The Spanish Squadron under Admiral Camara was reported to be in the Suez canal under orders to proceed to Manila, and the project of sending a fleet to the coast of Spain was being considered at Washington.

Four thousand more troops sailed from San Francisco for Manila. Five German warships were in the harbor of Manila.

On Tuesday a Spanish deserter said that the Spaniards lost 200 men killed, and a large number wounded in Friday's fight, and that Gen. Linares had placed the ambuscade.

Gen. Shafter was forming his lines about Santiago, there was skirmishing along the lines. The Spaniards were mounting guns on their forts taken from their ships.

It was reported at London that Admiral Camera's fleet was refused coal at the Suez canal, and would have to return to Spain.

The Spanish general Augnsti at Manila wired his government that the insugents army numbers 130,000, some with guns and some with swords, and that Aguinaldo had summoned him to surrender.

Yesterday Shafter had his artillery ashore, and was making preparations for a move on Santiago, and was waiting on a sufficient supply of provisions.

Dewey wired that the situation at Manila was unchanged.

POLITICAL

At Altoona Monday the Democratic hosts began gathering, Gordon's friends were shaking their fists at Guffy, who seemed to be master of the situation and who favored the nomination of Jenks.

On Tuesday Judge Gordon's friends were yet making a desperate fight but everything pointed to the nomination of Jenks. The make-up of the rest of the ticket was lost sight of in the squabble for Governor. Guffy seemed to have complete control, and announced that none but Democrats would be nominated.

Geo. A. Jenks was nominated for Governor on first ballot. He having 315 votes.

The Republican county convention in Clearfield, Tuesday, proved a Waterloo for the Quay people. The convention refused to indorse Senators Quay and Penrose, but indorsed Col. E. A. Irvin for United States Senate and instructed the Assembly nominees to support him.

WHEN the Russian naval authorities heard of the wonderful record made by the "Oregon" in proceeding from San Francisco to the coast of Florida in sixty-five days without an accident, they cabled Mr. Irving Scott, president of the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, to come to St. Petersburg to arrange for building more vessels like the American battleship, which was the product of the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco. Mr. Scott has now sailed for Europe in answer to the invitation of the Imperial government.

Our grocers are paying 10 for butter, 12 for eggs, 6 for currants, 4 for cherries, 20 cts a doz bunches for beets.

The Wild Tribes of the Philippines.

(By Prof. J. B. Steere in Scientific American.)

The native inhabitants of the Philippines can be conveniently divided into four groups: the civilized Indians, the Mohammedans, the wild Indians and the Negritos or Attas. These same divisions existed at the coming of the Spanish in 1519, through their relative numbers, location and other conditions must have changed greatly since that time.

The wild and civilized Indians and the Mohammedans seem to be all of Malay origin and are closely related to each other and to the native tribes of Formosa on the north and Borneo and Celebes to the south.

The civilized Indians have increased rapidly since the Spanish occupation and are the real citizens and inhabitants of the Philippines. They occupy the coasts and the rich, level lands of the northern, central and eastern islands and have lately occupied new territory in Mindanao, Basilan, Palawan and Mindoro. They number, according to Spanish accounts, between six and seven millions.

The Mohammedans are decreasing in inportance and probably in numbers also, but are still powerful in the south of the archipelago where they occupy the Sulu Islands, a great part of Mindanao and Basilan, and have a foothold in Palawan. They number, according to Spanish statistics, about three hundred thousand. They appear to have been derived originally from native tribes of the same degree of civilization as the Christian Indians, but have fallen far behind them in progress, while the two religions have caused such separation and difference of customs and such mutual hatred as to make them really distinct peoples.

The Negritos or Attas are supposed to be of Papuan stock, and are, no doubt, the oldest living human inhabitants of the Philippines. They appear to have been driven by the flood of Malay invasion far inland into the mountains, where they have dwindled to a few thousand wandering, homeless savages. They are still found in certain portions of Luzon, Panay, Negros and according to some authorities, in Mindanao.

The uncivilized Indian tribes occupy much of the interior and mountainous parts of all the large islands of the group, except Cebu and Bohol, in which they have either been Christanized and merged with the civilized Indians or have been driven out. They still occupy nearly all the territory of the great islands of Mindoro and Palawan. They number according to Spanish estimates, some three or four hundred thousand, belonging to over fifty different tribes.

They are shut off from the sea and means of communication with one another and the outside world by the civilized Indians about them, and probably remain in much the same condition of savagery as when first observed by the Spanish.

It has been contrary to Spanish policy in the Philippines to subdue them by force and, as they have usually remained at peace with their more powerful and better armed Christian neighbors, they still continue to exist beside them.

Missionary priests are still making some impression upon them in a few localities, and a few are baptized and become a part of the Christion communities; but this process is a slow one, for several reasons. One of these, no doubt is the general apathy of the priests. But the Spanish treatment of the civilized Indians must have much to do in making these savages content with their present condition.

All persons of Indian blood who are Spanish subjects are compelled to pay an annual tribute of a few dollars, graduated according to age and sex. They are also compelled to live for a portion of the year at least in the incorporated towns, in which are churches, priests and government offcials. These, with other forms of compulsory and unpaid service to the government and church, are claimed by the Spanish to be aids in civilization; the tribute making it necessary that the Indian, naturally indolent and improvident, earn or save something besides what he eats and wears, and the compulsory residence in the towns bringing him under the influence of the civilizing agencies.

These exactions of the Spanish government are enforced by the officials of the towns by flogging and inprisonment in the stocks.

The Indians find this system hard to bear, and their resentment is shown in the present and former rebellions. Their feeling toward the inposition of tribute is shown by their saying that the monkeys could talk if they would, but they keep silent so as not to have to pay tribute.

Numbers of the civilized Indians, when in debt and unable or unwilling to pay tribute longer, escape to the mountains and forests, where they either join the savages directly or form little settlements of their own. The Spaniards call these by the expressive term of remontados, men who have again mounted into the saddle of savagery. The aggregate of these remontados in the islands must be considerable. While at the town of Arevalo, in 1887, one of these men who had not entered his native town for three years, except as he had stole in at night, paid his back tribute and other dues, from the money he earned as a hunter for our party, and again became a citizen. A system which is driving many back to savage life can have little attraction for the Indians, and while in many cases they allow their children to be baptized, they generally prefer their liberty to the advantages of a civilized life.

Like the civilized Indians, the sayages are brown in color, with coarse, straight, black hair and little beard. They seem to be somewhat smaller and slighter of figure than their Christian neighbors.

Their language shows close kinship to those of the civilized tribes adjacent and also as close to those of the savages of Formosa. Few of the tribes possess lands fit for the cultivation of lowland rices, and fewer still have the necessary skill and implements and plow beasts (bufaloes) for cultivating such lands.

Their recourse is the common one of savages nearly the world round—they cut off small portions of the forest during the dry season, and after burning this over, they plant, at the beginning of the rainy season, upland rice, maize, sweet potatoes, etc., among the blackened logs and stumps. The supply of food thus gained is usually insufficient, and after it is eaten up they lead a miserable existence, scouring the woods for game and wild fruit and going to the sea beach whereever they can reach it for shell fish and other food. Their method of cultivation compels continual change of place. Their little patches of cleared forest can only be cultivated in their rude way for one or two years, when they are abandoned and new pieces of forest chosen. In hunting I have repeatedly found heaps of shells and bones and bits of earthen ware, proofs of former occupation, in the midst of apparently virgin forest.

Their houses are usually built after the plan of those of the civilized Indians—a basketlike structure of bamboo and palm leaves raised upon posts above the ground, but they are not well built and are occupied but for a few years. They are built into compact villages, but a few scattered houses are formed without streets, but near enough to be within call. Necessarily, what can be said of such a multitude of detached tribes in regard to their clothing, arms, religion, etc., must be of the most general character.

Their clothing usually consists solely of the taparabo, or breech clout, all else generally being in the nature of ornament, and consists of beads about the neck and head and arms, and anklets or leglets of boar's bristles, and frequently with bright colored pearl shells hanging upon the back or breast. The Spanish authorities do not allow the savages to enter the towns in their ordinary state of nakedness. They frequently blacken the teeth, and in some cases file them to a point.

Some tribes wear a stiff, round hat similar to the salacot of the civilized Indians; other tribes wear a turban or go bareheaded. Tattoning is common among them, but varies with each tribe.

Their arms are a large knife or cutlass carried in a wooden scabbard, this serving for an ax and hoe as well as a weapon of war. In addition to this they carry a lance or spear, and some tribes are armed with bows and arrows. The more warlike tribes have shields of various forms.

Some of the wilder tribes of North Luzon are said still to hunt the heads of their enemies with which to ornament their dwellings, like the head-hunting savages of Formosa and the Dyaks of Borneo, but the tribes in contact with the Christian Indian content themselves with hanging the skulls of monkeys, deer, wild boar and buffaloes about their doors.

OUR BOYS IN CAMP.

Co. E, 15th Regiment, Fort Washington, Md.

So far as Fort Washington is concerned everything is quiet along the Potomac. The weather here is very dry, everything is covered with dust. The days are warm but the nights are unexpectedly cool. Flies, mosquitoes, and woodticks continue very attentive.

Except negroes, we see but few natives of the surrounding region, and these few are decidedly cool in their bearing toward us. In fact so far as has been our lot to observe, the far famed and boasted Southern hospitality—if we are in the South—is a minus quantity. We don't want nor expect people to throw boquets at us because we are soldiers, but at the same time we don't like to be treated like convicts.

No one ever heard of a Pennsylvania farmer forbidding people to use a traveled path over his farm because they wore soldier clothes, as was the case on the Virginia side a few miles above camp.

The only time they treat a soldier civilly here is when he is shoving his money at them over the counter. We prefer Pennsylvania and Pennsylvanians every time

Yesterday afternoon Co's A. and G. were transferred from Ft. Sheridan to Ft. Washington and are now encamped about two hundred yards west of us. Springfield rifles very little different from the ones we brought out from Butler with us are being issued to the 15th. Co E. will need nearly seventy, because we gave twenty some guns to the 16th Regiment before they were taken to Chickamanga. A telephone line has been strung between headquarters at the Fort and Capt. McJunkins tent.

All Co. E. is now drilling on two of the big ten-inch guns for two hours every morning. Saturday we will try to hit a target placed a few miles down the river. A full charge requires 280 pounds of powder; a half charge is 140 pounds. Some of the powder is in lumps like nut coal.

Sergeant Alexander has left the hospital and is with us again. George Thompson of Centre twp., Co. E's last recruit, arrived yesterday afternoon. We now have one hundred and six men and three officers. Albert Waters has been detailed as the line officers' orderly, taking the place of Charley Regelman, the Pittsburg boy who had to return home.

This afternoon Corporal Will Jackson leaves for Butler on a few days furlough to visit his family.

Today Lieut. Col. Mechling, Maj. Heilman and Clerk Rebhun returned from their recruiting trip to Western Pennsylvania.

Last Tuesday we received U. S. pay for twenty days service in May. It amounted to $10 40 for a private.

JUNE 27, 1898.—For the past few days the weather has been burning hot here and in the afternoon the mercury hovers around 100 degrees in the shade. At times clouds have appeared but no rain has fallen and the air is still full of dust and flies.

Friday afternoon we were visited by Mylert McCollough, of Butler county, Bert Fleming, of Sarvers Station and W. A. Greer, of Washington D. C.

Saturday W. C. Thompson, Esq., arrived with the new silk flag which the people of Butler donated to Co. E. Eli Wolf, who is now working as a machinist in the U. S. Navy Yard, Mr. McCollough, Misses Angie and Alice Thompson, Angie White, Rose Adams and Desdemona Vanderlin, all of Butler, came down from Washington with Mr. Thompson. The young ladies are spending the week seeing the sights of the Capital and visiting their friends of Co. E. That evening the Company was lined up and in a neat speech Mr. Thompson for the people of Butler presented the flag. Capt. McJunkin responded and the ceremony closed with

Saturday the two ten-inch rifles which Co. E has charge of were inspected by Maj. Crozier of the U. S. Army. We fired two shots from each of them with very satisfactory results. The projectiles ploughed up the waters of the Potomac about five miles down the river.

Our Butler visitors walked out to the emplacement and expected to see the shots fired, but citizens are not allowed about the Fort or works and when Capt. Howe saw them he gave orders that they should keep back out of sight.

This morning Col. Mechling succeeded Capt. Howe as commander of this post by right of rank. We have received thirty-eight new Springfield breechloading muskets. We need thirty-one more to completely equip the Company. The six new corporals, which our formation calls for, have not yet been appointed but probably will be within a few days. We may also have a third lieutenant, but this is not definitely known.

Charles Reeder, of Butler is now in Washington.

E. H. NEGLEY.

The Real Stuff.

Ed. Campbell of Clarion, now one of the crew of the U. S. S. Brooklyn, off Santiago Cuba, writes home under date of June 3d as follows:

"We are having the real stuff here now and it will be sometime perhaps before we are able to take this place and when we do get it, it will be found that it has cost us dearly. The Cuban army has surrounded the town on land and we hold the coast so we may starve them out. The Spanish fleet is inside and I think afraid to come out and give us battle. They cannot come out now if they wish to, the entrance to the bay is very narrow and last night a volunteer crew took the Collier Merrimac into the entrance and sank her making the enemy's fleet prisoners. The men who volunteered to take her in have not returned yet, they probably all were killed. As soon as she neared the entrance they opened fire on her with heavy guns from all directions and also light artillery.

She kept on and when she was in the right place her crew blew her bottom out and she sank. The firing kept up for nearly an hour and the crew if not killed before were surely killed when they took the boats as volley after volley from infantry was delivered. Sharks are very thick and by jumping into the water sure death waited them. Were not these very brave men? They knew they were to have very little show for their lives when they volunteered. I volunteered to get the vessel ready and worked like a mule to get things out of her. I got a barrel of sugar, ten pounds of tea, 30 pounds of coffee, one box raisins, and various sundries out of her, barrel after barrel of beans etc., were broken and thrown overboard, hundreds of dollars worth of provisions were destroyed to prevent them falling into the enemy's hands.

I have the honor of firing the first shot from the Flying Squadron some time ago in a night torpedo attack on our fleet, and I hope I may fire the last

Story of Leiter's Wheat Deal.

First wheat bought April 2, 1897, at 70½ cents.

Lowest price paid for any wheat in the deal, 64½ cents, on June 18th, 1897.

Price advanced to $1.85, May 10, 1898.

Largest interest at and one time, 35,000,000 bushels.

Largest amount of cash wheat owned 14,000,000 bushels.

Total wheat exported and sold, 30,000,000 bushels.

Largest profit on any one account, 85 cents per bushel.

Total estimated profit, on May 31, $4,500,000.

Average profit per month up to May 31, 1898, $321,400.

Average profit per day for fourteen months ending May 31, 1898, $10,710.

Average profit per month ending May 31, 1898, $446.

Average profit per minute for the fourteen months ending May 31, 1898, $7.50.

Collapse of the deal, June 13, 1898.

Total net loss (estimated) June 13, 1898, $2,000,000.

WASHINGTON.

Postmaster General Emory Smith has put in operation several changes in the postal regulations. Hereafter, while the postal card will continue to be sold, it will be lawful to use cards with a 1 cent stamp affixed for the same purpose. These cards must be approximately the same size, shape and color as the postal card. When these mailing cards are sent to foreign countries the ordinary letter postage must be affixed. Another change in the regulations prohibits the return or forwarding of second, third and fourth-class matter until additional postage has been affixed.

Dr. Byers was appointed to succeed Dr. Graham as a member of the Pension Examining Board for Butler county—which now consits of Drs. Bippus, Barr and Byers, and meets every Wednesday afternoon at the office of Dr. Graham, until the place is changed.

Pensions—E. E. Aiken, Portersville, $8; Frank Zimber, Butler, $8; Jas. F. Milford, Allegeny township $12; Nicholas Kramer of Connoquenessing $18; L. R. Cummings, Harrisville, increased to $12.

On Monday the President sent messages to Congress recommending appropriate recognition of Hobson, Powell, Newcomb, Hodgson. The Senate, that day, was discussing the Hawaiian question, and the House was engaged in District of Columbia business.

Rebecca A. Allen has been appointed postmistress at Glenora.

Representative Showalter has recommended Harry M. Caldwell for P. M. at Bruin.

Logan Valley.

Lynn Caldwell is home from Grove City.

Miss Feigle, of Butler, is the guest of Miss June Reinwalt near Jefferson Centre.

Mr. Zienhizer, of Grove City, will teach Jefferson Centre school this winter.

Ollie Schroth is assisting L. Schroth at Jefferson Centre at harness making.

S. H. Bowman and wife, of Coopers town, were the guests of Cal. Logan's family Tuesday and Wednesday.

Children's Day exercises were held at Jefferson Centre, June 26.

J. B. Caldwell and wife came home on Friday after an extended trip to Suffield and other cities of importance.

Miss Sadie Campbell, of Great Belt, and Miss Lyde Byerly, of Buffalo township, will teach the present term of school at No. 4.

W. M. Black and wife, of Aspinwall, Dr. J. L. Black, of Emlenton, and Mrs Flora Smith and family, of North McKean St., Butler, were the guests of Cal. Logan's family last week.

J. O. Harbison and wife, S. M. Wright and family attended Children's Day exercises at Jefferson Centre on Sunday.

A new well is about to be drilled on the J. Konrumph farm.

Wm. Montag lost a valuable cow lately.

Chas. Parker has built a Spanish fort on the hill above Jefferson Centre intends running it with shackle work.

Miss Lena Boulden and Miss Daisy Butterfield are the music teachers of this section.

Mr. Oestel, a piano tuner, of Etna, visited his patrons this week.

Fred. Kornrumph and wife visited at White Rock this week.

Milt Logan and McChesney were Pittsburg visitors last week.

George Bachman and family were Butler visitors recently.

Repairing churches seems to be the order of the day. Shilo has been renovated and Summit is on the way.

The union picnic at Buffalo church on the 4th promises to be something good. It will have the form of a basket picnic.

We are glad to learn that the health of Miss Barb Emrick is much improved.

J. G. Lensner and son, Richard, were Butler visitors Monday.

Flick.

Jack Childs, of DeHaven, was the guest of his uncle, W. P. Criner last Sunday.

D. Montgomery has returned home from the W. Va. oil fields.

Our practical farmer, J. W. Gillespie, has purchased a fine, new horse.

Miss Lizzie Johnston called on her cousins, Misses Pearl and Reine Criner, last Sunday.

C. G. Furman, the gardener, is engaged in sawing for Harry McMillan.

Chas. C. Criner is on the sick list.

S. F. Johnston and J. J. Allen made a business trip to Undercliff one day last week.

Hiram Gillespie, our merry farmer boy, made a flying trip to Butler last Friday.

J. C. Johnston boasts of having the finest corn in this vicinity.

J. F. Anderson was the guest of Wm. Jack last Saturday evening.

Oak Point Academy closed last Thursday after a very successful term of school.

James Hezlep, of Glade Mills, was the gnest of his cousin, Earl, one day last week.

John Flick smiles again. Its a girl.

Joseph Rainey, of Pittsburg, is the guest of J. N. Fulton.

Arthur LoBaugh, of St. Petersburg, spent last week with his brother Harry.

A terrible wind storm swept over this vicinity last Saturday doing great damage to the crops.

W. P. Criner and wife spent last Friday and Saturday with friends in Birchfield.

Miss Grace McCall, of Haysville, is visiting friends in this vicinity.

COME OFTEN

Connoquenessing Items.

There will be a grand picnic in our town on the 4th of July by the different Sunday Schools and the Macabees. They will parade to Rose's grove. The Macabees will furnish music by hiring a band. There will be foot and wheelbarrow races and all kinds of amusements during the day and fire works at night. As this will be a basket picnic bring well filled baskets with you. Come all.

The Christian Endeavor of the Reformed Church held a festival on R. Barnhart's lawn on Thursday and Friday nights, for the benefit of the church. It was a grand success.

J. H. Black has completed the well on the Nolshime—a five barreler in the Third sand.

The news is now that Robert McKinney is to build a house for J. W. Miller.

Miss Nora Shakeley has returned to R. Barnhart's from her home in Petrolia.

Ed Dambaugh is moving to Zelienople, this week.

John Nolshime is building a new house.

Sarver Station.

The Interdenomenational district Sunday School picnic July 4th, occupies verylargely the minds of both little and big just now.

We were feasted and edified by Messrs. Marshall and Galbreath, of the Butler Co. Bar, at our flag raising last Friday.

Miss Lulu McCafferty has returned home from her school.

Rev. Mr. Alter is to preach (D. V.) next Sunday in Buffalo church, 3 o'clock p. m.

We are indebted to Hon. Galusha A. Grow for a copy of his very able speech on the "Annexation of the Hawaiian Islands," delivered in Congress on the 14th inst. It is one of the best arguments we have read in favor of the United States possessing those islands.

DEATHS.

RAMSEY—At his home in Centreville, June 22, 1898, W. T. Ramsey Sr., aged 71 years.

BOND—At her home in Butler township, June 23, 1898, Mrs. Clement Bond, aged 80 years.

HENRY—At her home in Connoquenessing twp. June 26, 1898, Mrs. Rob't S. Henry, nee Lavina Shannon, aged 50 years.

McBRIDE—At her home in Middlesex twp., June 26, 1898, Miss Margaret J. McBride, in her 68th year.

Miss McBride was a very fine woman, and her death is generally regretted by her neighbors.

SUTTON—In Allegheny City, June 26, 1898, Mr. Jesse Sutton, formerly of this county, aged 80 years.

SEIPEL—At the home of her son in Allegheny, June 24, 1898, Mrs. Anna M. Seipel, of Saxonburg.

DUFFY—At her home in Butler, June 26, 1898, Mrs. Mary J. Duffy, aged 69 years.

BELL—At the home of her son-in-law, Simon Ferry, in Butler, June 25, 1898, Mrs. Ellen Bell, wife of James Bell, of North Washington, aged 73 years.

Mrs. Bell took sick while visiting her folks in Butler. She was buried at N. Washington.

LOVE—At his home in Clinton township, June 24, 1898, John S. Love, aged 55 years.

Mr. Love was a son of the late Mr and Mrs. Robert and Sarah Love of Clinton twp., in which township he was brought up and lived all his life. He was brought up and lived in the fellowship of the Westminster Presbyterian church, and in 1864 became a communicant and since the year 1883 a ruling elder.

Mr. Love was naturally of a retiring disposition, possessed of a sound, cultured mind, and noted for his practical business ability and fidelity in all his duties and the trusts committed to him.

He was a soldier in the late war and for years has been a member of the James Harvey Post, G. A. R.

The funeral services were held on Monday, June 27th, in the Westminster church, conducted by his pastor, W. J. Hazlett, assisted by Revs. Cooper, Dodds and McNees.

The funeral was large and representative. Many of those present were from long distances.

We extend our sympathy to the widow and children and all the kindred in this time of sore bereavement.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Dr. Mehard, of New Castle, died last Friday, aged 73 years.

Knights of the Maccabees of the World, and to Excelsior Tent, No. 115, at Saxonburg, Pa.

I desire to express my great appreciation of your order. My son, William A. Anderson, was a member of Excelsior Tent, No. 115, located at Saxonburg, Butler county, Pa. On May 19, 1898, he was accidently drowned while crossing the Allegheny River at Springdale. Assuryiing mother, and beneficiary in the endowment certificate held by him, I was met by the members of this good order promptly in the hour of my bereavement, to do the last kind offices and pay the last tribute of love and respect to my son, but tribute was more than mere words and kind acts. You gave that thoughtful, fraternal aid, which in such trying hour is ever the token of a brotherhood that does more than say, "be ye fed, and be ye clothed." Still later you brought to my door his endowment, $2000—and this all within a month from the decease of my beloved son.

To you, brothers, and friends of my son, I shall ever feel grateful; your mission is not an empty one, but full of comfort, and worthy of the highest consideration, and I can only wish for you a God's speed in your noble work.

SARAH J. ANDERSON.

Card of Thanks.

To my kind neighbors and friends in country and town, all of whom I cannot personally reach, who so promptly and generously came to my relief in my financially distressful loss by lightning on the night of June 11th to 12th, I herewith publicly return my heartfelt thanks. Respecifully,

WM. LAWRENCE.

Franklin Twp., Butler Co., Pa.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Great Shoe Sale

At C. E. Miller's.

Are you in the market for good footwear cheap. This is to be a great month at our store. Summer shoes and slippers must go and if you are needing any call while the selection is large.

Red Hot Prices.

Men's Tan Shoes		$1.19,	$1.48, $1.98
Men's Buff Shoes		98,	1.19, 1.24
Men's Working Shoes		98,	1.19, 1.24
Men's Bicycle Shoes		1.19,	1.24, 1.50
Ladies' Fine Shoes		98,	1.19, 1.48
Ladies' Oxford Ties		48,	74, 98
Ladies' Serge Slippers & Gaiters		25,	48
Boys' Fine Buff Shoes		98,	1.24
Youth's Fine Buff Shoes		88,	98

We Hold Nothing Back.

Sell shoes is our watch word. All summer shoes must go. This will be a month long to be remembered by those who attend this sale.

Repairing Done Promptly.

C. E. MILLER.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that, on the eleventh day of June, 1898, the petition of the Pioneer Natural Gas Company for dissolution, was presented to the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, of Allegheny county, and that the Court has fixed July ninth, at 9.30 o'clock a. m., for hearing the same, at which time all persons interested therein, may by heard.

LYON & McKEE,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES.

The oldest goose in Dauphin county, and perhaps in the State, died last week. It was owned by Jacob R. Lehman, near Bachmansville, and was in its 27th year.

Lightning killed 5 out of 7 mine mules belonging to Filer, Westerman & Co., at Hall shaft Mercer Co. some time during the storm last week. The animals were in a pasture field, and when found were lying under a large tree.

Farmers in some sections of Mercer Co. are becoming alarmed over the appearance of a strange insect, of the Hessian fly variety, which has attacked their wheat. The fly operates from the top of the stalk completely destroying the kernels. As yet the fly has not attacked late wheat.

At Oakdale, a suburb of Cleveland, last Monday, Anna Forester entered a barn near the house where she boarded, with a coal oil can in her hand. A few moments later the building was ablaze and Anna Forester was seen kneeling in the midst of the flames, apparently praying that her life, which she had no desire to continue, might be taken away. The crowds of farmers and their wives and daughters who witnessed the death of the woman endeavored in vain to save her. When the smoldering ruins of the barn were searched a few hours later a mass of charred flesh was found. Miss Forester was engaged to be married, but so far as known there was no trouble between the girl and her sweetheart. However, she had been in poor health, and this may have led to the suicide.

Dyspepsia

Is weakness of the stomach. It is the source of untold misery. It may be cured by toning and strengthening the stomach and enriching and purifying the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Many thousands have been cured by this medicine and write that now they "can eat anything they wish without distress."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by druggists. $1, six for $5. Get Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

HO! NEIGHBOR!!

What's the matter with that old buggy of yours? It looks all broken. It will go down one of these days, and then your horse run away, and your friends will be blaming providence. Don't do that. Go to Martincourt & Co' Get a new set of wheels and shafts for it, or trade it for a new buggy. Buggies are too cheap now to risk your neck riding in an old rickety thing like that one of yours. And there's your harness, we hadn't noticed them. Several places to them need repairing. Take them along too and get them repaired or buy a new set. We can accommodate you in either. We make and repair all kinds of harness, no difference what you want belonging to a driving or team outfit, come here. Yours respectfully,

S. B. Martincourt & Co.

128 E. Jefferson St., Butler, Pa.
S. B. Martincourt,
J. M. Leighner.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Lev. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Butler County, Pa., and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Butler Pa., on

Friday, July 1, 1898,

at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described property, to-wit:

E. D. No. 38, September Term, 1898. H. Q. Walker and J. M. Galbreath, Atty's.

All the right, title, interest and claim of James Brown of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land, situated in Centre township, Butler county, Pa., bounded as follows, to-wit; On the north by lands of now or late of Andrew Albert, and Geo. Graver, on the east by lands of now or late of heirs of Hartley, dec'd, on the south by lands of now or late of Jacob Brown and I. Skillman, on the west by lands now or late of David Miller et al. Containing one hundred eighty acres, more or less, the said tract being more particularly described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a post in the lands of Daniel McKissock and William Maxwell, being the southeast corner of the tract herein described, thence south 88 deg. west 24 perches along the line between the warrants of Jacob Millinger and William Sheaff to post on the warrant of Charles Evans; thence by same south 2 deg. west 129 perches to a point; thence north 88 deg. west 24 perches to a black oak tree, on lands late of Daniel McKissock and thence by the same south 2 deg. east 130 perches to a post the place of beginning. Being the same land which by the said Margaret A. Brewster by her deed bearing date of June sixth, 1893, conveyed to the party of the first part the said James Brown said mortgage being given to secure an unpaid balance of purchase money. Having thereon erected a frame house, barn, shop and other outbuildings. Seized and taken in execution as the property of James Brown at the suit of Margaret A. Brewster.

BARGAINS

Are Not All Gone

We have a fot of Monarch shirts made of Garners percales former price $1.50 now going at 75c.

33 1-3per cent Off

on all winter underwear and lots of broken sizes going at one half price.

We Still Have

a few of those $5, $4 and $3 hats in the Dollar sale

We Have About

five dozen fine wool tap shirts in Black and Brown shades, worth $2, and $2.50, we are offering them at $1.25. Come in and tell us what you need and see if we cannot supply you.

COLBERT & DALE,

242 S MAIN ST. BUTLER, PA.

BUTLER COUNTY
Mutual Fire Insurance Company,

Office cor. Main and Cunninghan Sts.

WICK, Pres.
GEO. KETTERER, Vice Pres.
L. S. McJUNKIN, Sec'y and Treas.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred Wick,	Henderson Oliver,
Dr. W. Irvin,	James Stephenson,
H. W. Blackmore	N. Weltzel,
F. Bowman	H. J. Klingler,
Geo. Ketterer,	Chas. Rebhun,
Geo. Reznor,	John Koenig.

LOYAL McJUNKIN Agent.

Subscribe for the CITIZEN.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

P., Bessemer & L. E.

Trains depart: No. 14, at 9:40 A. M; No. 2, at 5:30 P. M. Butler time.

Trains arrive: No. 1, 9:55 A. M; No. 11, 2:55 P. M. Butler time.

No. 12 runs through to Erie and connects with W. N. Y. & P. at Hinston Junction for Franklin and Oil City, and with N. Y. L. E. & W. at Shenango for all points east. No. 2 runs through to Meadville and connects with W. N. Y. & P. for Franklin and Oil City. W. R. TURNER, Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURG & WESTERN Railway. Schedule of Passenger Trains in effect May 15, 1898. BUTLER TIME.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Allegheny Accommodation	6 25 A.M	9 17 A.M
Allegheny "Flyer"	8 15 "	10 32 "
New Castle Accommodation	1 55 P.M	9 17 "
Akron Mail	8 15 A.M	7 03 P.M
Allegheny Accommodation	10 05 "	12 18 "
Allegheny Express	3 15 P.M	4 50 "
Allegheny "Flyer"		5 05 "
Chicago Express	3 38 "	12 18 "
Allegheny Mail	5 40 "	8 00 "
Allegheny "Flyer"		7 03 "
Elwood Accommodation	5 40 "	7 03 "
Chicago Limited	5 40 "	9 17 A.M
Kane and Bradford Mail	9 50 A.M	5 20 P.M
Clarion Accommodation	5 35 P.M	9 36 A.M
SUNDAY TRAINS.		
Allegheny Express	8 15 A.M	9 32 "
Allegheny Accommodation	5 40 P.M	4 50 P.M
New Castle Accommodation	8 15 A.M	7 03 "
Chicago Express	3 38 P.M	4 50 "
Allegheny Accommodation		7 03 "

Train arriving at 4.50 p.m. leaves B. & O. depot, Pittsburg at 3.00 p.m and P. & W., Allegheny at 3.10 p. m.

For through tickets to all points in the west, northwest or southwest and information regarding routes, time of trains, etc. apply to

W. R. TURNER, Ticket Agent, Butler, Pa.
R. B. REYNOLDS, Supt., Foxburg, Pa.
C. W. BASSETT, G. P. A., Allegheny, Pa

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

WESTEN PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 29, 1897.

SOUTH.		WEEK DAYS						
		A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
BUTLER	Leave	6 25	8 05	11 45	2 35	5 05	
Saxonburg	Arrive	6 54	8 30	11 58	3 00	5 28	
Butler Junction	"	7 27	8 53	12 02	3 25	5 53	
Butler Junction	Leave	7 30	8 55	12 22	3 25	5 53	
Natrona	Arrive	7 38	9 01	12 30	3 35	6 02	
Tarentum	"	7 42	9 07	12 35	3 42	6 07	
Springdale	"	7 50	9 16	12 45	3 52		
Claremont	"		9 30	1 02	4 06	6 27	
Sharpsburg	"	8 07	9 36	1 11	4 12	6 32	
Allegheny	"	8 20	9 48