

Decisions Important to County Commissioners.

Congressman Hicks, at the request of J. Horace Smith, esq., solicitor for Blair county, submitted recently to the commissioner of internal revenue a question as to the liability of county commissioners and county treasurers under the new tax law.

The commissioner further says as to the county treasurer: "That the county treasurer drawing a check on the bank and signing it in his official capacity as county treasurer, in payment of an order drawn upon him by the county commissioners, must be regarded as the exercise of a function belonging to him strictly as an officer of the county, and therefore no stamp is required to be affixed to such check."

It has generally been supposed that when a county treasurer deposited his money in a bank that such deposit was for the convenience of the treasurer, and that the checks of the treasurer would be subject to the stamp tax.

It's the Platform of the People.

So far as it is possible the Democratic State convention has made vital questions of State administration the paramount, controlling and sole issue of this campaign.

Honest government, home rule and clean politics are presented as the paramount issues. The single national issue pertinent is met by a pledge of hearty support to the government on an active and aggressive conduct of the war with Spain.

But not for years, and, we judge, never before, has there been such a ringing declaration as the Altoona convention put forth on the wrongs, abuses and crimes that have grown up in this commonwealth under the magn influence and desperate and greedy avarice of machine politics and legislation.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's family Pills are the best.

Carriers Should Pay the Tax.

In answer to references from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, all bearing upon the question as to whether the shipper or carrier shall pay for and affix the required revenue stamps to bills of lading, etc., Assistant Attorney General Boyd has held as follows:

"The purpose of the law is clear. It was to tax the carrier and not the shipper, and these provisions undoubtedly fix upon the express companies and other carriers the duty of providing, affixing and cancelling the stamp, and their failure to so provide, affix and cancel such stamp subjects them to the penalties provided by law.

THE SPOILS OF WAR.

NUMBER OF PRISONERS EXCEED THE STRENGTH OF SHAFTER'S ARMY.

Ten Million Rounds of Ammunition Were Seized at Santiago. Shafter Asks War Department to Hurry Departure of Immune Regiments.

Washington, D. C., July 20.—The war department received a dispatch from General Shafter saying that the roster of prisoners was handed in yesterday afternoon by General Toral and that the total is 22,789 men.

General Shafter has asked the war department to hurry forward the regiments of immune for service at Santiago city and vicinity in order that there may be a minimum of danger of further infection of our troops from the fever which prevails at Santiago.

Secretary Alger deems it probable that the total number of Spanish soldiers who will have to be transported to Spain will reach 25,000, estimated by General Shafter as General Toral's reports did not cover quite all the soldiers who would be turned over.

The secretary says the military governor of Santiago has not been definitely selected.

General Shafter in a dispatch to the war department says he will send officers and men to receive the surrender of garrisons in the interior amounting to about 2,000 Spanish soldiers. He will also send forces to receive the surrender of the coast towns of Guantanamo, Bolson, Sagua and Panclint.

Some apprehension is expressed here that the assumption by the United States government of the control of affairs at Santiago may lead to trouble with the Cubans. A few days before the surrender of the city General Garcia sent a committee to General Shafter informing him that the Cubans had selected a Cuban named Castillo for governor of that city.

It is plain, however, from the reading of the president's order to Shafter that it will be a long time before this Cuban officer is allowed to exercise the functions of governor and it is believed it is the president's purpose when the military government has been just erected gives way to replace it with a popular government, meaning thereby a government for Santiago chosen by the free vote of the people of Santiago.

Some doubt is expressed as to whether this programme will be entirely acceptable to that element of the Cuban party which demands immediate possession of captured territory, but as the administration is convinced that this element is neither the most numerous nor respectable in the Cuban cause, it is believed their dissatisfaction will take no more dangerous form than protests and growls.

The ordnance department of the war department is considering what to do with the large quantity of arms, ammunition, fortification guns and ordnance stores which have come into the possession of this government through the surrender of Santiago.

General Shafter reports that about 7,000 Mauser rifles were turned over the first day and the number will reach probably 20,000 when the troops at other points in the surrendered zone turn in their guns. The reports made before the surrender indicated that the Mausers handed by the Spanish troops were not in very good condition.

The Mauser has a calibre of seven millimeters, or 2 7/8 of an inch, while the American gun has a calibre of 3 of an inch. This difference in calibre makes it impossible to use American ammunition in the captured guns. The surrender also covers a large stock of ammunition, rifle balls, etc., of the caliber suitable for the Mausers, so that when the guns are repaired there will be an ample stock of cartridges to use in them.

Marselles, July 20.—A steamer which has just arrived here reports having sighted on July 16, off the coast of Tunis, the Spanish fleet commanded by Admiral Camara.

As the steamer passed the battleship Pelayo a column of smoke suddenly issued from her and from the fact that a cruiser had to take the Pelayo in tow it is evident that the most powerful warship of Spain has been damaged.

Bonds at Premium.

New York, July 20.—The price of the new government war bonds has advanced slightly. One prominent Wall street house is bidding 102 3/4 for them and selling at 103. The latest information from Washington is to the effect that none of the bids for \$5,000 or over will get awards. The bids for \$500 and less have passed the \$100,000,000 mark.

Yokohama, July 20.—Advices from Seoul say that the American minister there has arranged with the Korean government that American experts shall survey the country, with a view of building roads, bridges, etc.

Stronger Men Wanted. Washington, July 20.—A general order has been issued from the Adjutant General's office requiring closer attention to the physical condition of men examined and accepted for service.

CUBAN PROCLAMATION.

President McKinley Issues a Message for Their Guidance.

Washington, July 19.—A state paper that will mark an epoch in American history was issued last night by direction of President McKinley.

It provides, in general terms, for the government of the surrendered part of the province of Santiago de Cuba, and is the first document of exactly the same kind ever prepared by a president of the United States.

The President's Message. Executive Mansion, Washington, July 18.

To the Secretary of War: Sir: The capitulation of the Spanish forces in Santiago de Cuba, and in the eastern part of the province of Santiago and the occupation of the territory by the forces of the United States, render it necessary to instruct the military commander of the United States as to the conduct which he is to observe during the military occupation.

The first effect of the military occupation of the enemy's territory is the severance of the former political relations of the inhabitants, and the establishment of a new political power. Under this changed condition of things, the inhabitants, so long as they perform their duties, are entitled to security in their persons and properties, and in all their private rights and relations.

It is my desire that the inhabitants of Cuba should be acquainted with the purpose of the United States to discharge to the fullest extent its obligations in this regard. It will, therefore, be the duty of the commander of the army of occupation to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come not to make war upon the inhabitants of Cuba, nor upon any party or faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employments and in their personal and religious rights.

All persons who, either by active aid or by honest submission, co-operate with the United States in its efforts to effect to this beneficent purpose, will receive the reward of its support and protection. Our occupation should be as free from severity as possible.

The judges and the other officials connected with the administration of justice, may, if they accept the supremacy of the United States, continue to administer the ordinary law of the land, as between man and man, under the supervision of the American commander-in-chief.

The native constabulary will, so far as may be practicable, be preserved. The freedom of the people to pursue their accustomed occupations will be abridged only when it may be necessary to do so.

While the rule of conduct of the American commander-in-chief will be such as has just been defined, it will be his duty to adopt measures of a different kind, if, unfortunately, the course of the people should render such measures indispensable to the maintenance of law and order. He will then possess the power to replace or expel the native officials in part or altogether, to substitute new courts for those that now exist, or to create such new or supplementary tribunals as may be necessary. In the exercise of these high powers the commander must be guided by his judgment and his experience and a high sense of justice.

One of the most important and most practical problems with which it will be necessary to deal, is that of the treatment of property and the collection and administration of the revenues. It is conceded that all public funds and securities belonging to the government of the country in its own right, and all arms and supplies and other movable property of such government, may be seized by the military occupant and converted to his own use. The real property of the state he may hold and administer, at the same time enjoying the revenues thereof, but he is not to destroy it save in case of military necessity.

All public means of transportation, such as telegraph lines, cables, railways and boats belonging to the state may be appropriated to his use, but unless in case of military necessity, they are not to be destroyed. All churches and buildings devoted to religious worship and to the arts and sciences, all school houses are, so far as possible, to be protected, and all destruction or intentional defacement of such places, of historical monuments or archives, or of works of science or art, is prohibited, save when required by urgent military necessity.

Private property, whether belonging to individuals or corporations, is to be respected, and can be confiscated only as hereafter indicated. Means of transportation, such as telegraph lines and cables, railways and boats, may, although they belong to private individuals, or corporations, be seized by the military occupant, but, unless destroyed under military necessity, are not to be retained.

While it is held to be the right of the conqueror to levy contributions upon the enemy in their sea ports, towns or provinces which may be in his military possession by conquest, and to apply the proceeds to defray the expenses of the war, this right is to be exercised within such limitations that it may not savor of confiscation. As the result of military occupation, the taxes and duties payable by the inhabitants to the former government become payable to the military occupant, unless he sees fit to substitute for them other rates or fodes of contribution to the expenses of the government. The moneys so collected are to be used for the purpose of paying the expenses of the government under the military occupation, such as the salaries of the judges and the expenses of the army.

All ports and places in Cuba which may be in the actual possession of our land and naval forces will be opened to the commerce of all neutral nations, as well as our own, in articles not contraband of war, upon payment of the prescribed rates of duty which may be in force at the time of the importation.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY. By order of the Secretary of War. To-H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General.

Ships for Cuban Ports.

Washington, July 20.—Acting Secretary Spaulding has telegraphed instructions to collectors on the Atlantic coast asking them to clear American or neutral vessels with supplies and provisions for Guantanamo or other ports in Spanish territory in possession of the military or naval forces of the United States.

Soldiers' Families' Needs.

There is Want Throughout the State.

The families of many of the soldiers who have gone to the front from Pennsylvania are in want and have applied for relief to the State sanitary commission and the charitable organizations in their immediate locality. The pay of the private soldier is too small to keep himself and the family at home must to some extent depend upon the charity of their neighbors. Relief organizations have been formed in Philadelphia, Pittsburg and other localities through the State, but much of the suffering and destitution, however, appears to be in the small towns where there are no relief organizations and the local authorities have been turning the needling over to the Overseers of the Poor.

Governor Hastings is in daily receipt of personal applications for relief from the families of Pennsylvania soldiers as well as from the soldiers themselves who write him from the front asking him to care for those who are dependent upon them for support. He has given his personal attention to these applications and to some extent has satisfied the wants of applicants out of his own purse. Scores of letters are received daily from soldiers or members of soldiers' families asking where they may apply for relief. Many of them tell the sad story of suffering and are pathetic in the extreme.

The sanitary commission is distributing upward of \$400 a day among the families of Pennsylvania soldiers and could expend twice the amount if it could be had. The State commission is co-operating with the national organization of which Dr. M. S. French, of Philadelphia, is general secretary.

Governor Hastings made a subscription of \$500 to the State sanitary commission at its initial meeting at Harrisburg and has made disbursements during the past month which will likely amount to twice that sum, while at the same time Mrs. Hastings has expended in similar work an amount equal to that which her generous husband has given. Harrisburg, however, has been fortunate, there being few cases here and they are being cared for.—Harrisburg Patriot.

THEY WANT TO TELL

These Grateful Women Who Have Been Helped by Mrs. Pinkham.

Women who have suffered severely and been relieved of their ills by Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine are constantly urging publication of their statements for the benefit of other women. Here are two such letters: Mrs. LAZZIE BEVERLY, 258 Merrimac St., Lowell, Mass., writes: "It affords me great pleasure to tell all suffering women of the benefit I have received from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I can hardly find words to express my gratitude for what she has done for me. My trouble was ulceration of the womb. I was under the doctor's care. Upon examination he found fifteen very large ulcers, but he failed to do me good. I took several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, also used the Sanative Wash, and am cured. Mrs. Pinkham's medicine saved my life, and I would recommend it to all suffering women."

Mrs. AMOS TROMBLEY, Ellenburgh Ctr., N. Y., writes: "I took cold at the time my baby was born, causing me to have milk legs, and was sick in bed for eight weeks. Doctors did me no good. I surely thought I would die. I was all so troubled with falling of the womb. I could not eat, had faint spells as often as ten times a day. One day a lady came to see me and told me of a remedy she had derived from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's medicine, and advised me to try it. I did so, and had taken only half a bottle before I was able to sit in a chair. After taking three bottles I could do my own work. I am now in perfect health."

The Successful Remedy for NASAL CATARRH

must be non-irritating, easy of application, and one that will by its own action reach the inflamed and diseased surfaces. ELY'S CREAM BALM combines the important requisites of quick action and specific curative powers with perfect safety to the patient. This agreeable remedy has mastered catarrh as nothing else has, and both physicians and patients freely concede this fact. All druggists cheerfully acknowledge that in it the acme of Pharmaceutical skill has been reached. The most distressing symptoms quickly yield to it. In acute cases the Balm imparts almost instant relief.

By Absorption.

Catarrhal sufferers should remember that Ely's Cream Balm is the only catarrh remedy which is QUICKLY AND THOROUGHLY ABSORBED by the diseased membrane. It DOES NOT DRY UP THE SECRETIONS, but changes them to a limpid and odorless condition, and finally to a natural and healthy character. The Balm can be found at any drug store, or by sending 50 cents to Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York, it will be mailed. Full directions with each package. Cream Balm opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays inflammation, thereby stopping pain in the head, heals and protects the membrane and restores the senses of taste and smell. The Balm is applied directly into the nostrils.

Try the COLUMBIAN a year.

Biliousness Hood's Pills. Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache, insomnia, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

AGAIN we offer you COLD STORAGE for Eggs, Butter, Dried Fruits, Carpets, Furs and perishable articles. Inquire for rates.

We Manufacture PURE ICE FROM DISTILLED & FILTERED WATER. For domestic purposes you should use PURE ICE only.

Cold Storage & Artificial Ice Co. 255 East 7th St. 3-17-70.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD.

Table with columns for Stations, A.M., P.M., and E.A.S.T. Includes stations like Northumberland, Cambridge, and Harrisburg.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD.

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Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamnend, Tomaroga, Williamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, etc. At Northumberland with P. & E. Div. P. & R. at Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium, Warree, Corry and Erie.

W. F. HALLSTED, Gen. Man., Scranton, Pa.

SOUTH—B. & S. R. R.—NORTH

Table with columns for Arrive, Stations, and Leave. Includes stations like Bloomsburg, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS

600 PAGE BOOK MAILED FREE. CONTENTS: Part I.—Diseases of Horses. Part II.—Diseases of Cattle. Part III.—Diseases of Sheep. Part IV.—Diseases of Hogs. Part V.—Diseases of Dogs. Part VI.—Diseases of Poultry.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, VITAL WEAKNESS

and Prostration from Overwork or other causes. Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific No. 28, in use over 40 years, the only successful remedy. \$1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for \$5. Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. 7-27-10.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Time Table in effect June 26, '08.

Table with columns for Stations, A.M., P.M., and E.A.S.T. Includes stations like Scranton, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

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