## **DO NOT HAUL DOWN THE FLAG**

Veterans of the Sixties Cheer This Sentiment From Colonel Barnett.



The Brave Young Officer of the Fighting Tenth Shown Much Attention at the Grand Army National Encampment.

A noteworthy featre of the recent Grand Army national encampment was the immense meting held in the Academy of Music in Philadelphia under the auspices of the National Association of the Ex-Unioa Prisoners of War. Although not on the regular program for the occasion, Lieutenant Colonel James E. Barnett, of the Tenth Pennsylvania volunteers, just home from Luzon, was invited to address the veterans and their relatives and friends, by the committee in charge of the meeting. Colonel Barnett, who was visiting the Quaker City for special medical treatment for an attack of malaria contracted in the swampy trenches about Cavite, appreciated the compliment, coming from the old guard of the civil war, and, though he could not throw his accustomed vigor into tive land, was but to carry out the his remarks, he made an address which has since commanded favorable comment. Colonel Barnett was the reciplent of much attention from the old soldiers during the encampment. He was invited to review their parade from the president's stand and got a cordial greeting from President McKinwho remarked that he takes a ley. deep interest in all the brave young



LT. COLONEL JAMES E. BARNETT. men who responded to his call for troops in the recent crisis. At the re-union of the late Colonel Hawkins' old regiment of the civil war Colonel Barnett was a guest of honor, and was called upon for a speech. On leaving Philadelphia Colonel Barnett went to Pittsburg, and from there to Markleton, Somerset county, on the Allegheny mountains, to stay at a sanitarium there for an indefinite period. His and of Luzon-it was made by a small father, a well known Presbyterian clergyman, is one of the officers of the sanitarium, and the colonel will have the diately surrounding the city of Manila. added benefit of being with his family and known as the Tagalos tribe. This while recuperating for his campaign tribe is fierce and warlike, and is on COLONEL BARNETT'S SPEECH. In his speech before the ex-prisoners of war Colonel Barnett said: Upon our arrival in our native land it has been our highest honor to be greated by the soldiers of the civil war as comrades. We appreciate, as never before, the greatness of the struggle in which you were engaged, the figreeness of which has not and never will be understood by other nations until they themselves shall come into conflict with American armies. Serene and confident, you can gaze with appreciation upon the deeds of others without jealousy and without envy at the applause bestowed upon them, for you have erected for yourselves an unrivaled and imperishable monument, the Union Itself. As you marched along the streets we felt that, like the bush of Moses, your hearts were still illumined by the fire of patriotism, and that by your very pres-ence you said: 'Oh, Liberty, we still are thine, and if others falter now in the nation's bour of trial, although we are weak and feeble, take us with all that we have of life and fortune and use us in thy cause. "I believe that America has a mission, and, that having been herself redeemed by your efforts and washed clean from the last stain of dishonor, and the north and south having been happily again united in a common love of our institutions, that she has already entered apon the fulfillment of that mission. From strife comes advancement, and this is the lesson taught by the records of the great world's dravia which we call history. "For centuries two great civilizations have battled with each other and from the iriction of that contest have been evolved some of the choicest privileges that belong to man collectively, or as an individual. America, on the one hand, represents the highest type of Saxon civilization, and Spain, on the other, the most decadent type of Latin. Between these two the intest and greatest combat in the interest of humanity has just been fought "Cuba and Porto Rico have been rescued from centuries of oppression and have been endowed with the blessings of liberty. Inestimable as were the resuits thus obtained, yet there was another and far reaching issue involved in the contest, the significance of which has but lately become apparent. IN THE FAR OFF PHILIPPINES. 'Thousands of miles beyond the Golden Gates of California, on the farther confines of the Pacific ocean, washed by the blue waves of the China sea, almost unknown to the civilized world, yet the very key to the Orient tself, lies, smilling under a tropical

ate.

tobacco, corn, rice and hemp are amous its many products. There grow without cultivation in prolific abundance the cocoanut, the mango, the banana and hundreds of varieties of nature's choicest fruits. In their uplands and among their hills can be grown also the fruits of the temperate zone. Gold and other minerals await the discoverer's pick, and coal, that agent of civilization, only awaits to be developed. Inexhaustible forests of the most magnificent hard woods cover and adorn their hills and mountains. Rivers and their estuaries give cheap and convenient access to all parts of the archipelago. They are inhabited by tribes of the Ma-lay race, semi-civilized, but debauched, degraded by the rule to which they have been subjected. Superstitious and credulous, they have engrafted upon their national characteristics the lessons taught for hundreds of years by an oppressor's treachery. For three hundred years these islands were the undisputed property of the crown of Spain. During all that time when European nations were jealously seeking to extend their colonial possessions and were eagerly appropriating to themrelves, even at the risk of conflict with their neighbors, portions of Egypt, Africa, India, China and of almost the whole known world, no one ventured to infringe upon the rights of Spain in this archipelago, so firm and stable was her title. Here she ruled without comment, and without observation, until one May morning Dewey rent assunder the veil of concealment and brought Saxon civilization to their shores. Why did not Dewey sail away, after destroying the Spanish fleet? We believe that no mortal man can answer why-but we believe also that his long and lonely vigil in Manila bay, as he looked anxiously towards his nadestiny of the American nation. Every happening since then seems to confirm this belief, and there seems to have been laid upon this country a duty in regard to the Philippines impossible to escape. Had we allowed Spain to retain possession of the Philippines we would have stultified every profession we had made in the interest of humanity. Had we deprived her of possession and then abandoned the islands

the archipelago would have become a derelict in the sea of civilization. liable to have produced a universal war. Had we thus abandoned them Aguinaldo and his savage followers would have destroyed property, would have butchered Spaniards and all foreigners alike, and there would have been universal anarchy. It was generally understood that the loot of Manila was to be the pay of Aguinaldo's army. We would have incurred the censure of every civilized nation and in addition would have become involved in the gravest international questions of responsibility for loss of lives and prop-The great mass of the people ar unfitted, and do not care for national self government, if for no other reason than the lessons taught them by Spain, and while with them liberty is now a name to conjure by, yet by nature and education they are unfitted to admin-

ister its principles, and left to themselves would have become a prey to ambitious and designing powers. SOVEREIGNTY OF THE UNION. "Spain's title was undisputed; by treaty that title passed to us, unimpeachable and unimpeached. When our army was assailed in the Island of Luzon the sovereignty of our Union itself was attacked and our flag was insulted before the world. The attack was not made by the united inhabitants of the archipelago, or of the Islresiding in the seven provinces imme friendly terms with scarcely any other tribe in the whole country, and if the them cannot appreciate the prodigalipeacefully inclined inhabitants of the ty of natur , or the immense commen Island of Luzon itself could be recial traffic which they possess. If peace lieved of their fear of this tribe they be restored the revenues of but a few would have no sympathy whatever years will suffice to pay for their purchase, and the price of their conquest with this war for so-called independence. Although a constitution has been prepared and published to the and I venture the prediction that before the next national encampmont of the Grand Army of the Republic the sovereignty of the United States will yet in reality the war is not world. a war for independence, but rather for self aggrandize; :ent. Aguinaldo be undisputed throughout the leagth himself, who has been hailed by sentiand breadth of the archipetaro. I do mental Americans as the apostle of not propose to discuss expan-ion and liberty for his people, lived in kingly anti-expansion, for I am not familiar state and splendor-his people were taxed to keep up this magnificence and with the exact meaning of those terms. If anti-expansion means that we it was kept up until he was compelled should not assume percession of the to take flight from Malolos. His gen-Philippines-then it is out of date, for we already hold them by a title that eral and associates maintained the same pomp and parade, and it was this no civilized nation for your self pres barbaric splendor which the United ervation would date to dimuta. States was expected to support for the benefit of the Filipino leaders.

as a police force under their direction

and assist them to subdue and control

all tribes refusing to acknewledge their

sovereignty. The Tagalos constitute

but a small part of the population of the Island of Luzon itself, and this

principles of international law by

the United States was to assume the

to sustain them against the resentment

of any and all civilized powers. The

"Had this arrangement been made 1

in sentiment and in honor it would

have cost us infinite vexation and hu-

be its protector.

OUR SOLDIERS MISREPRESENTED. "Not only is there but a small part of the Island of Lazon engaged in this insurrection, but the greater part of the tribe which is engaged is opposed to a continuation of the war, is in tour of the state, and they feel that favor of American rule, but is overawed by the threats of the insurgent leaders. Under orders from these leaders all towns and cities which were abandoned were burned by the insurgent forces, and the inhabitants compelled to move back within their lines. Thousands upon thousands have thus had their homes destroyed by their own countrymen and have been compelled to live as best they might, in poverty and suffering. For a while the people had been terrified and had been prejudiced against the American army by printed circulars, which had been distributed, stating that the United States troops had committed all kinds

of atrocities against old men and helpless women and children in the towns which they captured, but experience soon showed them that the Americans were their best friends. By the time we reached Malolos the people had come to understand the treatment they would receive from the American army and we were informed by those who ventured back under flags of truce that nearly the whole population wished to remain in their homes and await the coming of our troops, but that the insurgents at the point of the bayonet forced them to leave and drove them back into the country, where they lived

in swampe and thickets. "It was the order of General Otis, carried out to the fulleat extent by our division commander, Ceneral MacArthur, that the troops should treat these non-combatants with the utmost courtesy and kindness, and this was done, despite all reports to the contrary.

"As commander of the district of Cavite I had perconal knowledge of this feeling in the provinces of Cavite | triotism of the citizens that he placed and Batangas, the very hothed of the insurrection. The town of Cavite, which was of limited area, became so crowded that for fear of an epidemic of sickness I was obliged to turn away hundreds upon hundreds of men and women, coming from the mainland, who wished to abandon the insurgent cause and escape from the excesses and outrages of the insurgent troops. As soon as the insurgent forces had withdrawn the prominent citizens of Imus, the capital of Cavite province, welcomed the American troops, and under their direction formed a local government, under which they are still working. Other towns in this prov-

ince sent requests to have the American forces visit them and receive their submission. "The insurgent army itself is not united, as a great many of the soldiers were forced to enlist and are compelled to serve under threat of death. ADMINISTRATION COMMENDED. "I have been asked as has every returning soldier, my opinion of the conduct of the war. This question is so indefinite that I do not think it can be intelligently answered by subordinate officers like myself. I can say, however, that within my knowledge two of the departments, which most vitally affect the interests of the army, could

not, under all the circumstances, have been better conducted. The rations were excellent and were promptly supplied, the hospital accommedations were ample and the medical staff sufficient, not only to care for our own men, but to furnish an object lesson in generosity and mugniminity by treating hundreds of Filip'nos, who would otherwise have been e't to die. Speaking from a material standpoint, these islands will prove a valu-

able acqu'altion to the United States. Already they are developing or mimerce to a wonderful extent upon the Pa-Those who have not seen

on at Harrisburg, and since then they have been extending their lines of activity looking to their participation in the real work of the campaign. Some of them want to act as an escort to Colonel Barnett in his they can help arouse enthusiasm in the contest quite as well as the leadfng political lights who have figured on the stump in Pennsylvania during the last ten years. They say that Penn sylvania, the only state east of the Alleghenies to send a regiment of volunteers to the Philippines, takes as much pride in her boys of the Fighting Tenth, and will go as far to honor one or all of them as New York did with Roosevelt, whose command was made up of men mustered in from all parts of the country.

## **GIFT FROM BARNETT.**

Philadelphia Presented With an Old Spanish Cannon.

An Interesting Trophy Brought From the Philippines by the Republican Nomince For State Treasurer.

Lieutenant Colonel James E. Baractt, of the Tenth Pennsylvania volunteers, says the Philadelphia Call, has tendered to Mayor Ashbridge a large bronze cannon secured in Mapila as a gift to the city. The mayor promptly accepted it, and it will be formally presented in a short time.

Lieutenant Colonel Barnett, who is the Republican standard hearer for the position of state treasurer, has been spending a few days in the city, and has become so imbued with the pahimself in communication with the officers of his regiment in regard to the disposal of the cannon, and they unauimously agreed to have it given to Philadelphia. The gun is a bronze piece, weighing 789 pounds. It was cast in Seville, Spain, in August, 1776. and, in accordance with the custom of that time, Lears a name. "Gascon" the designation given this piece of ordnance, and according to historians the Gascons were over making a noise.

At present the gun is at Washington Pa., whither it was taken when the herole Teath came home from Monila The regiment secured it from the Spanish commissioners, who arranged for the surrender of the Fhill pine archipelago to the American forces, and it is considered a very fine specimen of antique ordnance. The idea is to present the gun toward the latter part of this month. Lieutenant Colonel Barnett was taken to Mayor Ashbridge by Lieutenant Colonel Price, of the Third Infantry, N. G. P., and the tender of the gun was then made. The mayor assured Lieutenant Colone! Barnett that the gift would be charished here. and a talk over the formal presentation ceremonies was had The Tenth wants to take part in the

reception to Admiral Dewey, in New York, on Sept. 28, and while en route No. 31 Butfalo Express, daily to that city will stop over here and except Sunday No. 61 Way Freight (carrying hand over the cannon. The Third Pennsylvania will act as escort to the Tenth while in this city, and will also accompany the veteran command No. 33 Oil City Express, daily to New York.

"Best on the market for coughs and colds and all bronchial troubles: for croups it has no equal," writes Henry R. Whitford, South Canaan, Conn., of One Minute Cough Cure. Heath and Kil-

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means that we are to retire from the present conflict, to shandon the islands "The fact is, the Filipino leaders did not believe that they could estab-' dark and him dr deeds - d dark and thet our naof revener lish and uphold a permanent governfionni and less is to be there have linted and d'al arried for the first time bement themselves, for prior to the outfore the protons of the earth then I do not believe that the meet metority of break, when attempts at conciliation were being made, when asker whether they wished the American army and the American people will connect. navy to be taken away and they left do not 'clove that you, who fought to themselves they invariably answered and suffered to preserve, establish and "no," but that they wished a protectorperpetuate "in very Unlop whose honor and some elenty are thus assalled. This word "protectorate" seems to have charms for many people in will consent that its fing shall be hauled down in the" hand, whose soil has been America who do not understand its significance in the Philippines. Acconsecrated to the cause of liberty and cording to the Philippine construction dedicated to civilization by the shedding of American blood." it meant that they should have sole control of the government and the revenues therefrom: that the army and navy of the United States should act

WORKING FOR BARNETT. Soldiers of Union, Snyder and North-

umber and Organizing. General Frank Reeder, chairman of

the Republican state committee, has received a letter informing him that steps have been taken for the formameant practically the subjugation of tion of a "Barnett battalion," to be that island in addition to that of the made up of soldiers residing in the entire islands of the archipelago. It Twenty-seventh senatorial district who meant that whenever they violated the volunteered in the Spanish-American war or for service in the Philippines. reason of ignorance or rashness that who propose to co-operate in the canvass for the election of Lieutenant responsibility for such violation and Colonel James E. Barnett, of the Fighting Tenth regiment, for state treasurer. This organization is to be form-American flag was to fight beneath the ed upon the same lines as the "Bar-Filipino flag, and yet at the same time nett battalion" of Philadelphia, which is already recruiting for the campaign. There has been aroused a spirit of believe that it would have cost this patriotic interest in Colonel Barnett's country more lives and more treasure candidacy which is spreading among than can possibly be expended in supthe young soldiers throughout the pressing the present insurrection-that state. They seem determined to take a conspicuous part in the canvass this fall. The old time political warriors, miliation and that instead of being the if they are not alert, will be crowded apholders of liberty we would have beto the wall by these enthusiastic young

E. E. Turner, Compton, Mo., was cured by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve A Word to Mothers. Mothers of children affected with croup after suffering seventeen years and try-ing over twenty remedies. Physicians and surgeons endorse it, B ware of dangerous counterfeits. Heath and Kilor a severe cold need not hesitate to administer Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It contains no opiate nor narcotic in any form and may be given as confidently to the babe as to an adult. The great success that has attended its use in the treat-ment of colds and croup has won for it the approval and praise it as received throughout the United States and in DeWitt's Little Early Risers perma

lousness, nerveousness and worn-out feeling; cleanse and regulate the entire many foreign lands. Sold by all druggists. system. Small, pleasant, nerver grip or sicken-"famons little pills." Heath and Chester H. Brown, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Kilmer. The great success of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in Says: "Kodol Dyspepsia Cure cured me of a severe case of indigestion: can strougly recommend it to all dyspeptics. work? if so patronize the Dunkirk the treatment of bowel complaints has "Digests what you eat without aid from Send te Steam Laundry. Miles & Armstrong, made it standard over the greater part of the stomach, and cures dyspepsia. Write the civilized world. Sold by all druggists | Heath and Kilmer.

era and Diarrhoea Remedy, Read His Editorial.

From the Times, Hillstille, Va. I suffered with diarrhoea for a long ime and thought that I was past being cured. I had spent much time and suffered so much misery that I had almost decided to give up all hopes of recovery and await the result, but noticing the advertisements of Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and also some testimonials stating how some wanderful cures had been wrought by this remedy, I decided to try it. After taking a few dozes I was etirely well of that trouble, and I wish to say further to my readers and fellow sufferes that I am a hale and hearty man to-day and feel as well as I ever did in my life.-O. R. Moore. Sold by all druggists.

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Mr. Fred Gilbert, with a Parker Gun, at Sioux City, Iowa, June 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th, shooting at 910 targets, scored 97.3. Records prove the Parker Gun reliable in every way. Catalogae on application to



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