THE CITIZEN.

WILLIAM C. NEGLEY - Publisher

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1898.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

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.

The Congressional Delegates elected are:—

1st District, John Womer; 2nd, C. M. Brown; 3rd, Geo. Maxwell; 4th, H. D. Hockenberry; 5th, John Clark; 6th, A. L. Timblin; 7th, Matt Bippus; 8th, R. M. Johnston; 9th, T. H. Greer; 10th, W. S. Dixon; 11th, C. F. L. McQuistion; 12th, A. C. Zeigler; 13th, Sid. Weihl; 14th, Joseph Graham; 15th, Reuben Shanor.

WASHINGTON.

During the debate on the Post-office appropriation bill in the Senate, Thursday, the rural-delivery appropriation was defeated by a vote of 22 to 25.

T. M. Phillips labor commissioner, bill passed the House that day.

On Monday Congress passed a vote of thanks to Commodore Dewey, his officers and men; and also increased the number of Rear Admirals in the navy so that President McKinley could promote Dewey.

Pensions have lately been granted to B. O. June of Karns City $6.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The Philippine Islands are an archipelago southeast of Asia. They extend almost due north and south from Formosa to Borneo, and they separate the South China Sea from the Pacific Ocean. The number of islands in the Philippines is variously estimated from 1,200 o 1,400, and it was not until the last few years that some of the larger islands were explored sufficiently to enable their area to be accurately computed. According to Domann's map (1882) the area of the islands was 114,356 square miles. The two largest islands are Luzon (area, 40,028) and Mindanao. Their aggregate area is 62,650 square miles.

The islands were discovered by Magellan in 1521, and Manila, the capital, was founded by Legaspi in 1571, and since that time they have been under the dominion of Spain. Their conquest and retention was in marked contrast to the usual Spanish methods of dealing with conquered people, methods of which Cortez and Pizarro are the chief exponents. Legaspi with six Augustinians and a handful of soldiers accomplished the wonderful work of conquest. Without greed for gold and without any exhibition of cruelty or persecution, these devoted men labored among the docile people until they won their confidence, so that the islands were seized with little bloodshed and no massacre or depopulation. The name "Islas Filipas" was given by Legaspi in 1567. Contests with frontier rebellious tribes, attacks by pirates, earthquakes and typhoons serve to break up the monotony of an otherwise uneventful history.

Manila was captured by the English under Draper and Cornish in 1762, and ransomed for $5,000,000, but was restored in 1764. The present insurrections in the islands were put down with an iron hand and many atrocities were committed, so that it is little wonder that many of the inhabitants look upon the arrival of the Americans as a deliverance.

While none of the islands have very high mountains (the highest, Apo, in Mindanao, being over 9,000 feet), still all the islands may be described in general as mountainous and hilly. Volcanic forces have had a large share in shaping the archipelago, but few of the peaks are now volcanic. In 1814 a terrible eruption destroyed 12,000 people at Camaliig, Budiao, Albay, Guinobatan and Daraga. In 1867 the same district was visited with another eruption. The Philippines are also notorious for terrible typhoons. In 1876 one of the storms burst over Luzon, pouring down the sides of the mountain Mayon, bringing destruction to a number of cities, completely ruining 6,000 houses. Typhoons on the coast are also common. The third great evil to which the islands are treated are the earthquakes, which visit them so frequently that they affect the style adopted in the erection of buildings. The most violent earthquake occurred in 1880, destroying an immense amount of property, including the cathedral.

The Philippine Islands are peculiar in having three seasons—a cold, a hot and a wet. The first extends from November to February or March. The winds are northerly and woolen clothing and a fire are desirable, the sky is clear and the air bracing, and Europeans in this strange clime consider it the pleasantest time of the year. The hot season lasts from March to June and the heat becomes oppressive and thunderstorms of terrific violence are frequent. During July, August, September and October, the rain comes down in torrents and large tracts of the lower country are flooded. The population of the Philippines is 7,670,000, the capital, Manila, having 154,062 inhabitants. There is a small Spanish resident population and about 100,000 Chinese, in whose hands are the principal industries. The native inhabitans are mostly of the Malayan race. The government is administered by a governor-general and a captain-general, and the forty-three provinces are ruled by governors, alcades or commandants, according to their importance or position. The estimated revenue of the islands in 1894-95 was $13,500,000 and the expenditure $13,200,000. There is an export duty on tobacco and nearly every article imported is taxed. The chief products are sugar, hemp, coffee and indigo, and there are large coal fields which are now being opened, so that it is expected that 5,000 tons of coal per month may be mined. The imports in 1895 were about $12,000,000 and the exports $20,500,000. There are 70 miles of railway on the islands and 720 miles of telegraph.

Manila lies on the western side of the island of Luzon and is about 600 miles from Hong-Kong. It has one of the most spacious and beautiful harbors in the world. The shores are low and inland can be seen the outline of mountains. The city of Manila resembles a dilapidated fortress surrounded by stone walls 300 years old. There is also a wide, shallow moat. The gates are never closed and it is doubtful if the city could make any defense. There is also an old fort. Several creeks branch off from the landlocked bay and afford a means of communication with the suburbs. These creeks are crossed by innumerable bridges, and canoes thread their way through these narrow waterways, which somewhat resemble a tropical Venice. Around the walls and the edge of the bay is a fashionable drive lined with almond trees. It is here that the well-to-do inhabitants walk, drive and meet their friends. Of nearly 300,000 people in the province there are not more than 5,000 Spaniards. One of the most curious sights to the traveler who comes from China are the large two-wheel drays drawn by so-called water buffaloes. They are guided by a ring through their nose to which is attached a cord leading back to the driver, who either mounts on his back or rides on the shafts. The weight of the load is borne on the neck by means of a yoke. The beasts are docile and their chief delight seems to be to wallow in the mud and to submerge themselves so that only the nose is out of the water. The water buffalo is particularly valuable to the inhaditants as a beast of burden, as it can drag a plow and can walk while knee deep in mud. The milk of the female is very generally used instead of cow's milk, but its meat is unfit for food.

In the two best streets of Manila there are excellent stores in which goods of all kinds can be purchased at moderate prices, many of the merchants being Chinese. The churches must have been imposing buildings years ago before they were shaken and in some cases wrecked by earthquakes. They contain no works of art of any value. The inhabitants are very faithful to their church and the archbishop possesses almost unlimited influence with the inhabitants. It has often been said, if the priests were taken away, the natives would be ungovernable. The dwelling houses in Manila are constructed with a view of shutting out the intense heat of the summer. The houses are rarely more than two stories in height, owing to the ravages of earthquakes. Glass is of course unknown, as the earthquakes would shiver every pane. There is coal in abundance in the Philippine Islands as already stated, and the streets of Manila would undoubtedly be lighted with coal gas if it were not for the fact that gas pipes would be destroyed in the unstable soil. Of course, accidents are of frequent occurrence with kerosene, but as the natives' houses are very inexpensive, their loss by fire is easily made good.

Strange to say, life in the old city does not present many points of interest to the traveler, for the streets are narrow and the houses solid and gloomy. It is a marked contrast to the business-like cities of South America. The Spaniards born in the Iberian Peninsula look down upon those born in the islands, so that class distinctions are very closely drawn. This has resulted in the failure to make political combinations. Hatred and jealousy of the foreigner are carried to extreme limits, the Chinese coming in for a large share of their disfavor. The theaters are poor, concerts are rare and there is no library and their amusements are mostly limited to hearing the band play, attending balls on Sunday and cock fights. The cockpits are licensed by the government, and, though the betting is limited by law, the citizens will not hold to it. The revenues of the islands are furnished by direct taxes on every Indian, half-breed and Chinese, and the export and imports duties have already been referred to.

The dress of the natives is exceedingly picturesque and is never adopted by the Spanish. Cigar makers in and around the city of Manila number 22,000 and they are all girls and women with the exception of 1,500 men. They present a picturesque appearance with their native costume and huge hats intended to protect them from the rays of the sun. They make their cigars squatting on the heels or sitting on bamboo stools two inches high. They frequently come from considerable distances, going back and forth in boats. Tobacco has always been and probably will continue to be the most important product of the Philippines; and, according to the old laws, the Indians were compelled to raise tobacco in certain regions which were not adapted to growing it, even to the exclusion of other crops, but in 1883 the laws were repealed and the result was the securing of finer tobacco and better cigars, for they are now made at a higher rate. The wants of the natives are few and are easily supplied. They live along the banks of the rivers in huts made of bamboo and cane thatched with palm leaves. Some of the views in the suburbs of Manila are enchanting.—Scietific American.

Flick Items.

R. J. Anderson has on exhibition in his store the largest potato ever seen in this vicinity. He has given it to Geo. Fair to grow in partnership.

Master Eddie Westerman was the guest of Wm. Monks of Clinton twp., one day last week.

Robert Carney of Millerstown spent last Thursday with J. C. Johnston.

George Gates left last Thursday for the bed-side of his father, who is reported to be very low.

J. N. Fulton is recovering from a very sore foot, his horse having tramped on it several weeks ago.

Mr. E. Griffith of Pittsburg was the guest of his cousin, Earl Heslep not long ago.

Chas. Allshouse is missed about Flick since he enlisted in the army.

Johnston Burns is recovering from the severe effects of heart trouble.

Little Tressa Grieshofer had a finger nearly cut of by being caught in the cutting box, but under the care of Dr. Caldwell of Bakerstown she is getting along nicely.

Bakerstown was the scene of a mad dog scare a child of Mr. Shepherd was bitten.

Mr. and Mrs. John Myers of McFann spent last Sunday with their son Geo. and wife of Flick.

Charlie Furman is seriously thinking of going to the war. Brave boy Charlie.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Dewire of Thorn Creek were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Knough last Sunday.

Earl Heslep the crack fisherman of Flick can be seen along our streams these fine days with rod and line.

Jefferson Twp.

Charles Parker and wife visited friends at Petrolia last week.

Harry Coe Elvia Coe and Blanche Burtner of Butler attended the party at J. N. Burtner's, Thursday.

Miss Clara Johnston has gone to Butler to learn to sew.

I. P. Burtner and wife visited friends at Ekastown.

Miss Hannah Arbuckle is visiting at Chicora.

Richard Lensner was kicked by one of his horses last Thursday and thrown quite a distance but escaped unhurt.

Subscribe for the CITIZEN and get all the news.

Sam Arbuckle and wife were Butler visitors Tuesday.

Will Sweeny and friend of Tarentum visited his mother near Jefferson Center on Sunday.

Mrs. List died at the residence of her daughter Mrs. S. M. Wright on Wednesday 4. Services were held by her Pastor Rev. Cooper, assisted by Rev. Wm. Hazlett. Interment in Summit Cemetery.

Harmon Montag and wife visited Butler friends.

Miss Zella Logan visited S. S. Butler school.

D. J. Logan and Frank Bowser were Tarentum visitors.

Services at Summit church May 15 at 11 A. M.

Henry Lensner is building a summer kitchen.

Cooperstown.

Gauger Wm. Phillips of the National Transit Co departed for the West Virginia fields on Friday. He will be employed at Brady Station for a time as engineer and operator, and can amuse himself hunting snakes when off tour.

Alf Snyder was a Butler visiter on Wednesday.

The attention of the road supervisor is called to the Valencia Road where it intersects with the Plank on the Burton farm. Teams are obliged to leave the road proper and climb the bank in order to reach the Plank Road. It is both inconvenient and dangerous and should be repaired at once.

Tom McMillin and Jim Stewart had a very exciting dispute the other day, but no serious results are reported and the matter still remains unsettled.

The question was "which is the Butt end of Buxton's Ram."

Wm. Breckenridge has recovered from a sick spell and has resumed his work as foreman at the Breckenridge wells.

The "Right of Way" man who can always present a calm and unruffled appearance to the world, is a dandy.

Thos. Lewis, a rig builder, fell a distance of 40 feet while working on a rig on Saturday. He fell on a pile of old lumber which had been torn from the rig. Mr. Lewis was painfully cut by the spikes and nails, and was severely bruised and shaken up. Dr. Crawford was called and dressed his injuries and says he will recover.

Echoes of the Great Victory

On Saturday last the two following short dispatches were received at Washington from Commodore Dewey.

MANILA, MAY 1.—Squadron arrived at Manila at daybreak this morning. Immediately engaged the enemy and destroyed the following Spanish vessels: Riena Christina, Castilla, Don Antonio de Ulloa, Isla de Luzon, Isla de Cuba, General Lezo, Marques de Duero, Correo, Valasco, Isla de Mandadao, a transport, and watter battery at Cavite. The squadron is uninjured and only a few men were slightly wounded. Only means of telegraphing is to American consul at Hong Kong. I shall communicate with him. DEWEY.

CAVITE, MAY 4, 1898.—Long, Secretary Navy: I have taken possession of the naval station at Cavite, Philippine islands, and destroyed its fortifications. Have destroyed fortifications at the bay entrance, parolling the garrison. I control the bay completely and can take the city at any time. The squadron in excellent health and spirit. The Spanish loss is not fully known but very heavy; 150 killed, including the captain of the Reina Christina. I am assisting in protecting the Spanish sick and wounded in hospital within our lines. Much excitement at Manila. Will protect foreign residents. DEWEY.

The President promptly telegraphed Dewey thanking him, his officers and men in the name of the American people for "the splendid achievement and overwhelming victory," that he has appointed him acting admiral and will recommend "a vote of thanks to you by Congress as a foundation for further promotion."

A vote of thanks clears away questions of seniority in promotion, and will authorize the President to at once appoint Commander Dewey an admiral.

The question of what is to be done with the Philippines at once came to the front. Fast steamers convoyed by armored cruisers will leave San Francisco this week as soon as they can be got ready with 3,000 or 4,000 troops, regulars and volunteers, for Manila. The city will be occupied, some sort of provisional government established and the Philippines held as an important element in peace negotiations. The vessels will also carry ample supplies of all kinds, proisions, medical stores and ammunition.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

A press correspondent, under date of May 7, sent the following from Hong Kong—The conquest of Manila Bay by Commodore Dewey will go down in history as the most remarkable naval battle ever fought.

From reliable advices received direct here to-night it is now known that the United States' forces destroyed eleven Spanish ships and captured eight, destroyed four shore batteries at Cavite, and reduced the three forts on Corregidor Island; that four hundred Spanish sailors and soldiers were killed and that six hundred were wounded.

It is estimated that the value of Spanish supplies lost and captured aggregated at least $5,000,000.

The unprecedently remarkable part of the engagement is that only eight Americans were slightly wounded, and that the monetary damage was only $1,000. The engagement lasted just seven hours and forty minutes. The first gun was fired at 5 a. m. and the Spaniards struck their flag at 12.40 p. m.

The American squadron slipped into the harbor at night and was well inside before one or two stray shots from the Corregidor forts showed that its presence was discovered. Their aim was wild, however, and they did no harm.

At dawn Sunday Commodore Dewey began his attack on Admiral Montijo's fleet. By noon ten of the Spanish ships had been sunk.

The effectiveness of the American gunners is shown by the fact that out of a crew of 400 on the Spanish flagship Reina Cristina, alone, 140 men, including Captain Cadarso were killed and nearly 100 seriously wounded.

Not a man was killed on the American ships and the few who were injured fought gallantly to the end.

The complete surrender of Manila is a question of only a few hours. Commodore Dewey can take it at any time he chooses, for the remaining fortifications are weak, and even a brief "peaceful blockade" would force a surrender in a few days.

The food supplies are nearly exhausted, the inhabitants are penned up like pigs in the old walled portion of the town and communication is impossible with the outside world, for Dewey holds the cable. The country districts are completely held by the insurgents. Some of the Spaniards at Cavite have even applied to the Americans for protection and it will be granted them

The ships destroyed by Dewey's fleet are: The Reina Cristina, flagship, and the cruisers Castilla (wooden), Don Antonio de Ulloa, Isla de Luzon, Isla de Cuba; gunboats, General Lezo, Marquis del Duero, El Correo, El Correo, El Velazco and the steamship Minda and supplies.

These ships were captured; Cruiser Don Juan de Austria, gunboats Isabella, The First Rapido, Hercules, transport Manila, with supplies, two whaleboats and three steam launches.

The Corregidor forts made scarcely any opposition to the squadron's entrance. The Spanish evacuated almost instantly, leaving only a commandant to formally surrender the fortifications. They did not even see the Olympia, Baltimore, Raleigh, Concord, Petrel and Boston pass in. The McCulloch was the only boat fired upon and she was not hurt.

Seventeen miles up the bay the Spaniards exploded two mines, but they "never touched" the gallant Dewey's ships.

At Cavite the Spaniards opened the first fire. Dewey made no reply until his squadron was at close range. Then his flagship, the Olympia, opened the ball with her eight-inch guns and the other Americans fell in line with the grand naval march, each delivering a storm of metal compliments from their port guns into the cowering Spanish fleet. Then reversing they countermarched, their starboard guns belching forth a terrible fire.

Five times did Dewey repeat this maneuver, and on every terrible trip the Maine was avenged with cool deliberate and deadly intent. Closer and closer drew the Americans and, like rats driven into a corner, the Spaniards fought against their certain doom.

At 20 minutes to 11 the battle was resumed, this time the Baltimore leading of with a terrific assault in the teeth of the enemy, her companions bravely supporting her.

No fleet could withstand this attack, and least of all the terror-stricken Spaniards. What ships were not sunk by the American shells they attemped themselves to scuttle or run ashore. But in this they were only partially successful, and at 12:40 Admiral Montijo struck his colors, and with as many of his followers as were alive and able fled in small boats to Manila.

It was 11 Spanish warships and 5 land batteries against six American warships but every shot counted counted from the latter, while the Dons grew wildly reckless and burned their powder to no purpose.

Only once did Dewey call time for a breathing spell. At 9:45 o'clock he withdrew to watch the results of his daring attack. He found his own fleet hardly damaged, while in front of him Alfonso's ships were sinking and burning.

This ended the first day's battle, but it was only the beginning of tee end.

The next day Dewey landed marines at Cavite, and completing the destruction of the batteries, they ran up "Old Glory" and established protection for the Spanish hospitals.

One gun from the Olympia made the way clear for the marines and blew up the Cavite arsenal.

"Remember the Maine" was the watchword for Commodore Dewey's men throughout the fight, and every man had confidence in his commander.

Had it not been for the eagerness of the fireman on the McCulloch in stirring their fires the presence of Uncle Sam's fleet might possibly not have been discovered at Cavite at all. Their action caused the McCulloch's funnel to emit a shower of fiery sparks, and the next instant there was a boom and a shot from one of the forts on Coroegidor island.

Others followed in quick succession, but so wide of the mark were they that the American gunners had to laugh in spite os their serious position.

Then the Concord sent the first American shot against the Spaniards in the Philipines. The Boston followed, and for a time the batteries were silenced.

Then came the most terrible suspense and doubt of the entire engagement. The American ships were passing over mines that might at any moment blow them into atoms like the Maine. But Dewey pressed on as if he knew no fear, all the time keeping a close watch on Aguinaldo, the insurgent chief, who was acting as his pilot.

Not a word of command or direction came from this Farragut of '98 until the dawning day showed the Spanish fleet covering under the Cavite batteries. Then when the Spanish snarled at him with an opening shot he turned loose his deadly fire and rushed into the greatest naval bettle of modern times.

Once the men forgot themselves. The Olympia was lost to sight in a cloud of smoke and a roar of artillery, and the other men of the fleet feared that she had been blown up by a mine. But the smoke cleared away and the Olympia showed that she was all right by sending a terrific broadside into the Reina Christina. Then the men cheered and yelled, and even cried in their mad delight. During the rest of the engagement they were as cool and deliberate as if at target practice.

When Dewey withdrew to see what damage he had wrought, the Spaniards essayed a cheer, evidently believing that he had given up the battle. But they did not know the man. He heard the cheers, and with a half sneer, unconsciously perhaps, remarked to an aide in the language of the great Paul Jones: "Umph! We haven't begun to fight yet."

And the result showed that he hadn't.

The last shot of the engagement was fired by the gun boat Petrel.

Commodore Dewey is now in full possession of the entrance to the harbor of Manila and maintaining a close blockade of the port while awaiting orders from Washington. Whether or not he is directed to take active measures to capture the town he is confident of its speedy surrender for the inhabitants are likely to be soon in a starving condition.

Meanwhile his ships, such as are not absolutely necessary to maintain the blockade, are cruising about the neighboring waters, capturing all ships that fly the Spanish yellow and red.

General Augusti wires of his Defeat.

MADRID, MAY 7.—An official dispatach from General Augusti, governor general of the Philippines, sent by way of Labuan, says:

"The enemy seized Cavite and the arsenal owing to the destruction of the Spanish squadron, and established a close blockade. It is said that, at the request of the consuls, the enemy will not bombard Manila for the present, provided I do not open fire upon its squadron, which is out of range of our guns. Therefore I cannot fire until they come nearer.

"A thousand sailors arrived here yesterday evening from our destroyed squadron, the losses of which number 618."

WAR RECORD.

On Thursday no word had yet been received from Dewey. Sampson was supposed to be on his way to Porto Rico. The riots continued in Spain, there was a fight at Murcia between miners and troops and Spain couldn't get money in London. Messengers to Gomez were landed in eastern Cuba.

On Friday the people of San Juan in Porto Rico were preparing to receive the Spanish fleet; the harbor was cleared of merchant vessels.

On Saturday a Carlist deputy in the Spanish Congress reflected upon the Queen and was expelled; rioting and bloodshed continued in different parts of the country.

All day Sunday and Monday the Nation was expecting news from Admiral Sampson's fleet, which was cruising around the West Indies hoping to meet the Spanish fleet, which was reported at Barbadoes and Martinique.

On Tuesday the Spanish fleet was reported at Cadiz, Spain, which if true would indicate that after sailing westward from the islands they turned tail and went back. The news was very disappointing, Sampson will probably take the port of San Juan in Porto Rico.

Gen. Miles went to Tampa; the government chartered a dozen large transports; ten thousand hammocks were ordered as it is not safe to sleep on the ground in Cuba during the wet season; and everything looked like the movement of an army into Cuba.

In Madrid there was a commotion in the Cortes and threatened revolution. The riots in different parts of Spain and the "Bread riots" in Italy continued.

In Manilla Admiral Montejo and his two sons were reported killed by a Spanish mob, while outside the city the insurgents were becoming dangerous.

ORDERED TO TAMPA.

Gov. Hastings received orders at Camp Hastings yesterday from the War Department to forward six regiments to Tampa as soon as possible.

That number has been mustered in and may be able to move not later than to-morrow night. Cars are now in waiting to transport the brave Keystone troops to the southern point of mobilization, where they will be joined to the forces now preparing to invade Cuba. There is intense enthusiasm at camp in consequence of the order.

The regiments to go will be the first six that have been mustered in. They are the First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth. The latter three are from Western Pennsylvania, and comprise almost half of the second Brigade. These regiments are the first of the volunteer army who will assist in driving the Dons from the stricken Island of Cuba.

It is considered that the ordering of the Pennsylvania Guard into the field at once is a sure sign of appreciation of their efficiency by Uncle Sam. While no orders have been given ont the army officers seem to think that the greater part of Pennsylvania's quota will go to Cuba.

More than half of the Pennsylvania Guard was mustered into the regular service amid scenes that were both dramatic and pathetic.

[illegible] of Butler belongs to the 15[illegible] [illegible]ment.

Recruits for Co. E.

On Saturday morning last Lieut. A. T. Scott of Co. E arrived in Butler and that afternoon secured twenty-five recruits for Co. E as follows:—

James L. Smith, Butler.
Harvey Evans, Butler,
J. M. Brown, Butler,
W. J. Faber, Butler,
D. H. Ensminger, Butler,
John H. Jackson, Butler,
W. H. Ritter, Jr., Butler,
F. E. Shetter, Butler,
J. A. Rimer, Butler,
W. O. Rimer, Butler,
James C. Vogeley, Butler,
W. A. Starr, Butler,
Neal Strawick, Butler,
Will D. Sutton, Butler,
Harry Krug, Butler,
L. A. McDonald, Slipperyrock,
James R. McClymonds, Slipperyrock,
J. H. Christie, Slipperyrock,
H. H. McFann, McFann,
T W. Watson, Sarversville,
S. S. Scott, Butler twp,
J. L. Dunlap, W. Sunbury,
O. A. Shaffer, Prospect,
Paul Smith, Jefferson Centre,
M. L. Davis, Oakland twp

Monday morning's trains brought recruits to Butler for the Grove City and Clarion companies, and they all left for camp on the West Penn afternoon train. They were given a farewell lunch in Armory Hall, and were escorted to the depot.

The recruits arrived at camp early next morning. The officers of the second brigade were examined by the surgeons that day and several of them, including Lieut. Scott of the Butler company were rejected on account of defective eyesight.

Albert Watters of Co. E will nave the distinction of being the only colored gentleman in the Second Brigade. He has been a member of the guard for 18 years,

CAMP DELUGE!

OUR BOYS IN CAMP.

Co. E, 15th Regiment, Camp Hastings.

CHAUTAUQUA P. O., LEBANON CO., PA.
SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1898.

As we wrote before Co. E volunteered every man into the U. S. service which the law permitted her to, and that was sixty men and three officers. We had sixty-three men along, so three had to be left out. Everyone of us wanted to go in and had said so before leaving Butler. Allison and Mitchell were selected to stay out because neither could pass the physical examination. Barr received word of sickness in his family and he did just what he should have done, returned to Butler to care for his own. The full Fifteenth Regiment volunteered. We were cheered and hurrahed for by the other regiments.

After it was over Col. Krepps spoke a few words to each company. To our boys he said "this is the happiest and proudest moment of my life."

We had a week of miserably wet weather. Rain fell all Monday afternoon, Tuesday and Wednesday were dry and nice, but it started to rain Thursday morning and has been at it ever since. Everyone is soaked from the soles of his feet to the crown of his head. We can't drill, have roll call, guardmount or do anything else except be wet and uncomfortable. The red mud in our company street is not more than a yard deep. We all hug the big sheet-iron stove in the cook house as much as we can. Several have bought small oil stoves which make the tents somewhat warmer. Sergeant O'Donnel, Corps. Jackson and Kamerer, and privates John Pierce, Hindman and Bowser, the cook, have each had little sick spells, but not lasting more than one day. A tent that don't leak is a mighty good thing in wet weather. Here we are [illegible] hug down within two inches of our heads, and yet never a drop of it reaching us.

Wednesday we had company drill once and batallion twice under Junior Maj. Baker of Meadville. He was elected last winter vice Maj. Hanna, resigned, and the regimental officers can congratulate themselvs for the choice of such an efficient and model officer.

Wednesday there were two tragedies in Co. E, one youngster who is noted for his voluminous dramatic speeches, broke loose in a tragic harangue about 4:30 a. m., woke everybody in E and G and then went to yelling and pounding each tent to keep us awake. Later all fell to and gave him a pounding which he will remember with groans and sighs to the end of his days.

The other tragedy happened thus: A certain one sought to entertain his fellows with a Dutch song, when behold they fell upon him, roughly carried him to the water spicket, and dampened his musical spirit with a liberal application of cold water. We are not allowed to give the victims' names.

Just here let us report that Clarence Graham has found his shoe somewhere and is now as happy as a lark. In a ball game the other day he knocked the ball clear across the lake and half way up Gov. Dick, the mountain to the east.

Only small quantities of fire wood have been issued to us. We must get what we can as best we can. There is a grove of young timber between the camp and railroad whose trees have nearly all been cut down and burned. This morning the company was ordered to fall in in column of twos and then charged on a rail fence which Corporal Jackson had discovered on the west ridge. We captured the enemy and now have wood to burn. There are some immense chestnut trees out here. The trunk of one back of the officers quarters is easily seven feet in diameter. This afternoon we are carrying slag up from the railroad and paving the streets with it, a great improvement.

Prof. E. Mackey and wife of Reading came out in the rain yesterday to see Co. E and invited us over to visit them if possible. Prof. Mackey formerly had charge of the education of a majority of Co. E's boys and we were glad to see him.

The regiment was examined today by the surgeons, Drs. Hellman, Martin and Wright, who have been commissioned into the U. S. service. Co. E caught it this morning. Everyone passed except private Haz Jackson, who is minus the index finger of his right hand. It was cut off in a lumber mill several years ago. We are sorry to loose him. Several were nearly knocked out by weak eyes.

Lieut. Scott left yesterday for Butler to bring out new recruits. He was loaded down with love letters, decorated hardtack, etc, before starting. We don't know how long we will be here yet. Batteries A and C have left for Newport News, Va. Several of the University of Pennsylvania football players are in battery A. Some of Co. E's boys went over to their camp and kicked a ball about with them. The guard will not be taken away from Mt. Gretna until the recruits are brought here and equipped, after which the completed Division will be moved.

SUNDAY, MAY 8. That miserable rain, driven by a cold, strong east wind has been coming down in torrents since yesterday afternoon. The camp is a veritable lake of mud. All the little cinder paths we made yesterday are submerged. The cooktent partly blowed down this morning and the officers' tent started traveling also. They had to be caught and pinned down again. It is very pleasant to work with wet canvas in the rain and mud, I don't think The water is running through all our tents and there are several inches of it in some. Most of us have been in bed all day. That is the only place the least bit comfortable. We are not only wet through, but we are hungry. Bread and coffee for breakfast and coffee alone for dinner. We feel that someone should be kicked at least seven times around the camp, but don't know just who it is.

We saw some recruits come in for the First brigade this morning. They were dressed in light citizens clothes, were soaking wet, and mud to the knees. The rain had soaked through and washed the wrappers off the bundles of clothing and food they carried. Their faces showed depression and misery. Poor follows, we pitied them, though in little better shape ourselves. The Y. M. C. A. tent is blown down. This camp is the most woe-begone and God-foresaken place in America today. There was a small railroad smashup just below our camp this afternoon and a passenger car demolished.

LATER:—Bowser cooked us a good supper, bean soup, boiled beef, bread, and hot coffee with sugar; the clouds have broken, the sun has come out, and we will whip Spain and free Cuba yet.

MONDAY AFTERNOON:—Nice weather once more. We have dug ditches sufficiently deep to drain our company quarters, if there is any more rain. This morning was frosty and so cold that the tent canvas was frozen stiff. Some of the Fifteenth recruits have arrived, thirty came from Mercer Co. for Co. G. We expect Lieut. Scott to bring ours in tomorrow morning. Squads of new ones have been coming in all day. Haz. Jackson and Wensel Walker, who has been with us through our seige of bad weather, start for Butler this evening.

The new recruits will be equipped tomorrow and we will be immediately mustered into the U. S. service.

TUESDAY. This is written in the Second brigade Y. M. C. A. tent, which, all covered with red mud, has been set up again. Lieutenant Scott with Co E's twenty-five new recruits, baggage and a large number of packages from our Butler friends arrived this morning. We are very proud of our new members, for no better looking lot have come in. And then we know they were first class fellows at home. They have been examined by the surgeon already.

Six or seven will have to be returned to Butler because there is no room for them. We will be accoutred and mustered into the U. S. service immediately, and expect to be shipped away before many days.

Battery B. is leaving this afternoon; it is reported they are being taken to Fort Niagara. Cars are waiting here to transport the second brigade. Among our new accoutrements will be repeating rifles and cartridge belts.

Next to our recruits the most welcome arrival in Co. E today was that of two barrels of "good things" consigned to the U. P. squad of Co. E from the young people of the Butler U. P. church. Corp. Jackson and private Waters found the barrels at the express office this morning. The expressage was marked paid so each took a barrel on his back and carried it over to camp. There each one of the U. P. Squad took out packages addressed to himself. The remaining contents were then turned over to Commissary Martin who issued them share alike to the whole company. Company E sends its hearty and unanimous thanks to Our Young Peoples Christian Union of the U. P. church. Those to whom it was consigned express their special thanks and regards for their fellow church members. U. P's. are popular here today. But our Butler friends must not think the State is neglecting or starving us. We get plenty of food, plain but healthy. The only fault to be found was a little irregularity in the issue of it, which was no doubt due to the very bad weather we had.

Co. E. has had its first accident. Sergeants O'Donnel and Alexander and private Eckelberger have been messing together. Last night was very chilly and they left an oil lamp burning in the tent to warm it a little. About 2 A. M. Alexander, tossing in his sleep, stuck his foot out of the bed and kicked the lamp over. The tent and contents were partly destroyed in the resulting fire. John's clothes were ignited and his left leg quite badly burned below the knee. He is in the hospital today, but the surgeon says he will be able to walk about again tomorrow. The others were not hurt. Private Simonel has returned to Butler.

A few moments ago Col. Morrel, Inspector Gen. of the N. G. P. was thrown violently from his horse and was very badly injured. He is unconscious now. Gov Hasting has just ridden past on his way to see the injured man who is in the 18th Regiment, hospital tent.

Therefore we have been under the impression that there would be twelve corporals under the U. S. Company organization. The truth is there will be but 8; $15.60 per day, under the U. S. it will be $15.60 a month. A corporal's pay is a trifle more.

E. H. NEGLEY.

Hilliard Union.

The Hilliard W. C. T. U. held memorial services in honor of Miss Willard, on April 24th. The exercises were interesting and the result of the meeting very encouraging. A specialty was made of music and scripture passages used at the funeral, and of Miss Willard's favorite hymns, prayer being offered by the Presidents, Miss Fannie Hilliard and Mr. Wirt Buchanan. Selections bearing on her life and character were read by Miss Ada Partridge, Miss Mary Day, and Miss Anna Day, Mr. John Conklin and Mr. B. McGranahan. Remarks followed by Mr. James Mars.

Two new members were added to the union, Mrs. Wert Buchanon and Miss. Mary Day, also two honoraries, Mr. Buchanan and Mr. James Day. The Hilliard union will observe flower Mission Day June 9.

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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 top 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.

Harmony and Zelienople.

The public school at Zelienople closed last week.

Harmony and Zelienopie are decorated with flags in honor of Dewey's victory. Last Saturday night the drum corps was out with leading enthusiasts who were the means of electrifying everybody with patriotism. Another demonstration is talked of for next Saturday night.

S. P. P. Young of Pittsburg was in Harmony on Friday.

Rev. Samuel Stamm who recently graduated from the theological seminary at Tiffin O. was here stopping with relatives this week. He will soon be in charge of his work in Illinois.

The members and friends of Rev. W. H. Geyer of the church of God gave him a donation in the way of a social at the home of Enoch H. Knox on Tuesday evening of last week. Ice cream, cake and coffee were served. An enjoyable time was spent. Miss Mary Weigle and Mrs. Beryl Harper won the the prize for giving correct answers to five enigmas.

Mrs. J. G. Sykes of Omaha Neb. is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Morris of Harmony at present.

Wm. Zaylor and family of Dennison O. are visiting Mr and Mrs. Fred Weigle of Harmony this week.

Miss Ida Latshaw of Harmony left last Saturday for a four weeks visit with relatives in Marietta, O.

Mrs. John Keefer of Greensburg is visiting her daughter Mrs. Geo. Marshall of Harmony this week.

Rev. J. M. Dight of Trail was a visitor in our towns last Monday.

James Daubenspeck made a trip to Elwood on Monday.

Leonard Moritz was a Butler visitor last Monday.

On Sunday special prayers were offered in our churches for our country and its army and navy.

Evangelist Leslie E. Hawk assisted by Prof. A. C. McClelland a famous singer are holding gospel meetings in the U. P. church at Zelienople The plain gospel preaching and consecrated singing are great factors in making these meetings so interesting and powerful. On Thursday evening a young people's meeting will be held to which all the young people's societies of our two towns are invited. On Saturday afternoon a children's meeting will be held to which all children are invited, even to 70 years old. Farewell services next Sunday evening.

The Sabbath School Convention held at the U. P. church at White Oak Spring and the M. E. church at Petersville last Thursday was well attended notwithstanding the rainy cold day. Harmony and Zelienople and the district was well represented. The topics on the program were handled in a masterly way and proved to carry out that for which they were designed and the executive committee feel elated over the result. Would space permit us to comment on each one who took part it would indeed be in tones of highest congratulations. The convention represented 1458 scholars and 171 officers and teachers. The royal, open-hearted entertainment received by the delegates will never be forgotten. May God's blessing follow,

DEATHS.

GRIEFF—At her home on Washington St., Butler, May 9, 1898, Mrs. Antonette Grieff, widow of Frederick Grieff, dec'd, aged 88 years, 10 months and 19 days.

LIST—At the home of her son-in-law, Martin Wright of Jefferson twp. May 5, 1898, Mrs. List, in her 80th year.

A Sudden Death.

David S McKissick, who for some years has been boarding at Pringle's on West Cunningham St. and worked for the Penn'a Torpedo Co., dropped dead at the home of his mother near West Sunberry yesterday evening. He went home Sunday and was to have been back last evening. He was about 37 years of age, was steady and industrious and did not use either tobacco or liquor. He was a member of the K. O. T. M. and stood well with his fellow men.

BETTER IN EVERY WAY

Was Always Troubled With Nervousness—Now Cured.

MAHANOY CITY, PA.—"I have been troubled with nervousness and kidney difficulty. Have taken Hood's S