

THE CITIZEN. PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM C. NEELEY. THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1898. REPUBLICAN TICKET. FOR GOVERNOR WILLIAM A. STONE, of Allegheny. FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR J. S. GOBIN, of Lebanon. FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS JAMES W. LATTA, of Philadelphia. FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE WILLIAM W. PORTER, of Philadelphia. FOR CONGRESSMAN AT-LARGE SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT, of Allegheny. FOR CONGRESSMAN AT-LARGE DR. J. B. SHOWALTER, of Millersburg. FOR ASSEMBLY JAMES S. HARRIS, of the honor. JOHN DINDENOR, of Zanesville. FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY JACOB M. PAINTER, of Butler. FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR FRANK E. MCGUISTON, of Butler.

WAR RECORD

On Saturday a fleet consisting of five men-of-war and four gunboats was concentrated at Hampton Roads, and had taken in provisions and coal for a long cruise. Eight thousand troops were reported to have landed near Santiago, and 17,000 sailed from Key West and other points. Word reached Manila from Hong Kong that the Spaniards at Manila had surrendered. Saturday evening the Spaniards attacked the camp of the battalion of marines near the entrance to the bay of Guantanamo (another name for the harbor on the S. E. coast of Cuba) and were repulsed, but four Americans were killed in the action. Gen. Shafter's army of 15,000 was on the sea, Monday, and supposed to be going to Santiago, and expected to reach there by Tuesday. On Tuesday the Associated Press again announced the departure of the army from Tampa as follows: After weeks of waiting and preparation the first army of invasion to start from the eastern shores of the United States departed Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. The fleet of transports consists of 35 vessels, 4 tenders and 14 convoys. These are all now upon the Gulf of Mexico, headed southward until they pass Key West at least. If the destination be Cuba they will continue on to Cape Antonio, at the west of the island, is doubled, when an easterly course will be sailed until they reach the vicinity of Santiago. The actual embarkation of the troops began Monday, June 6. The work proceeded diligently until late in the afternoon, when after the departure of several vessels, an important order came calling a halt in the proceedings. The Casine was dispatched at once to overhaul the disappearing vesels and recall them. They all came back one by one, and the Casine, which was reported to be grounded down the bay. It has been subsequently learned, however, that that vessel had not stripped the messenger until the coast of Cuba was actually sighted. Neither the Washington nor the Casine returned to Port Tampa until Saturday.

The alleged cause of the delay was the report that the Hornet while out scouting had sighted several Spanish vessels. Like a wet blanket came the order to halt. Cheerfulness was displaced by a gloomy despondency. Two questions were on every tongue—"Has Spain surrendered?" "Has our fleet met with a reverse?" The former met with the readiest belief, many being in the works in the order. "Is definitely postponed" meant peace. On Tuesday Spanish American marines, assisted by some Cubans attacked a Spanish camp near Guantanamo and gained possession of it. Two Cubans and a number of Spaniards were killed during the action.

WASHINGTON. On Thursday last the conference report on the War Revenue bill was rushed through the House. It provides for the coinage of a million and a half of silver per month, also for the issue of \$400,000,000 of the interest of \$400,000,000. On Saturday the question of the annexation of Hawaii was discussed in the House. On Monday the Senate passed T. W. Phillips Labor Commission bill, and it was expected that the President would sign it. The President signed the War Revenue bill that day, and Secy Gage invited bids for \$200,000,000 of 3-per cent bonds.

On Wednesday the House, with Dazell presiding, passed the Hawaiian annexation bill. Rep. Robbins has recommended J. H. Holmes for Postmaster at Freeport. Flag Day at Etchell. The citizens of Etchell station, Clay Twp. gathered in large numbers, men and women, last night for a patriotic and raised a fine pole and ran up the red, white and blue, after which patriotic and interesting addresses were delivered by N. H. Thompson Brady twp. and W. C. Findley Esq. Butler and Howard Painter, Chems. The meeting adjourned with cheers for the flag and the speakers.

Glade Mill's Flag Raising. On Saturday June 11th 1898 there assembled at Glade Mills a large number of the people of Middlesex, Adams, Penn and other townships in the south end of the county for the purpose of raising evidence of their patriotism in the form of raising a flag that would wave over the good people of that valley as long as the trouble with Spain exists. A. Marks and Co. store which is probably the tallest flag pole in the county being one hundred fifty six feet in height. A beautiful flag twenty six by forty two feet in size was hung to the breeze and raised to the top of the pole by Thomas Chantler, the oldest returned soldier in the county, and Isiah Klingler an older veteran and when the flag reached the top it was greeted by the cheering and shouting of the people assembled to do honor to the flag of our country. The people were called to order by Robert Carruthers who acted as master of ceremonies and after music by the Butler Cornet Band prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Carruthers. The meeting was opened. Speeches were made by Col. John M. Thompson, Judge Green, L. E. Carruthers, W. C. Forger and Newton Black of Butler appropriate to the occasion, and although the day was very warm they were listened to with attentive interest and the meeting over. The meeting over all dispersed to their respective homes well pleased with their outing of the day and it was quite manifest that there were no Spanish sympathizers in that end of Butler County. The people of that section did themselves credit by raising such a high pole and procuring such a big and beautiful flag as they hung to the breeze on this occasion.

OUR BOYS IN CAMP. Co. E, 15th Regiment, Camp Hastings. CHAUTAUQUE P. O., LEBANON CO., PA. Everything is bustle and apparent confusion in the 15th to-day. We are breaking camp and on our way to Washington where we will proceed to Fort Washington a few miles down the river. We are half off the same thing will happen to us that did to the three cavalry troops Thursday. In the morning the boys were ordered to break camp and handle their tents and baggage to the railroad, loaded it on cars and by there they were waiting for the train to pull out with them. In the evening the orders were countermanded and the boys were ordered to break camp and set up again on their old camping ground, where they are yet. The Governor's troops are being mounted on splendid gray horses. Wednesday last Co. E was the recipient of a review of honors from Gen. King the Butler meat man. Thursday Samney and Strong, were Co. E's orderlies. Friday Waters and Waters were selected and to-day Allshouse has Co. E's gear nearly as many of the honorary positions at each day guard mount as of their seven companies of the 15th all together. Yesterday the 15th marched in the morning afternoon drill, Capt. McFunk led us on a three or four mile ramble through the woods and fields and in the evening we were ordered to break camp and set up again on their old camping ground, where they are yet. The Governor's troops are being mounted on splendid gray horses. Wednesday last Co. E was the recipient of a review of honors from Gen. King the Butler meat man. Thursday Samney and Strong, were Co. E's orderlies. Friday Waters and Waters were selected and to-day Allshouse has Co. E's gear nearly as many of the honorary positions at each day guard mount as of their seven companies of the 15th all together. Yesterday the 15th marched in the morning afternoon drill, Capt. McFunk led us on a three or four mile ramble through the woods and fields and in the evening we were ordered to break camp and set up again on their old camping ground, where they are yet. The Governor's troops are being mounted on splendid gray horses.

Chief Aguinaldo's Fight for Liberty. Some very interesting information was brought by the steamer Empress of Japan from Hong Kong regarding negotiations between the Philippine rebels, Aguinaldo and the United States. Just before the actual outbreak of hostilities between Spain and the United States Singapore was the scene of a secret political arrangement by which General Emilio Aguinaldo's fight for independence in the Philippines, entered into direct relations with Admiral Dewey while that officer was still at Hong Kong. In order to understand and appreciate this it will be necessary to allude to the causes leading to the outbreak of the rebellion in the Philippines, which was almost coincident with, though not instigated by, the strained relations between Spain and the United States.

CAUSE OF SECOND REBELLION. In December last General Primo de Rivera, who above all other Spanish generals, had the most knowledge of the Philippines and its inhabitants, formed the position untenable for both parties. Neither of these had the remotest chance to terminate the rebellion decisively, the rebels being secure in their mountain fastnesses and the Spaniards holding the chief towns and villages on the coast. Primo de Rivera therefore sent two well known Philippine natives occupying high positions in Manila to propose terms of peace to Aguinaldo in Fa Bato. A council of the revolution government was held, in which it was agreed to allow the rebels to remain in possession of their arms and general religious toleration and steps would be taken for the abolition and expulsion of the tyrannical religious fraternities who have such a strong hold on every branch of the civil administration would be given for the exploitation of the natural resources and wealth of the country by roads, railways, and by the removal of all hindrances to enterprise and the investment of capital. The Spanish officials were to be removed for all rebel and guerrillas for their personal security and from vengeance of the friars and parish priests after returning to their homes.

PRIMO DE RIVERA agreed to these reforms in sum and substance, and made the condition that the principal rebel leaders must relinquish their arms and their property, or he had confiscated and plundered, the government agreed to provide them with funds to live in a becoming manner on their former estates. The rebels laid down their arms and peace was apparently secured, but no sooner had they done so and returned to their homes than the intransigent religious orders commenced at once to again prosecute them and trump up imaginary charges to procure their arrest. The Spanish Government on its side, imagining itself secure, desisted from carrying out the promised reforms, thinking another trick like that played on the Cubans, after the peace of Zan. The rebels, however, were not so easily duped, and have taken up arms again, not alone in the immediate districts around Manila, but throughout the archipelago.

AGUINALDO IN SINGAPORE. General Aguinaldo, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Colonel Marcelo H. del Pilar, and Private Secretary J. Leyba, arrived in Singapore on Monday, June 14th. In Singapore where Aguinaldo had remained for one week, he had interviewed one or two old Philippine friends now residing there. The special purpose of Aguinaldo's visit to Singapore was to consult other friends there particularly General Edward W. Gray, an old and intimate English friend, for ten years resident in the Philippines, about the affairs of the islands generally, particularly as to the possibility of war between the United States and Spain, and whether, in the event of success, the United States would eventually recognize the independence of the Philippines, provided he lent his co-operation to the Americans in the conquest of the country. The situation was thus: That the conditions of the honorable peace concluded on the 14th of December, 1897, between Aguinaldo, on behalf of the Philippine rebels, and Governor General Primo de Rivera, on behalf of Spain, had not been carried out, although their immediate execution has been vouchsafed for in the agreement. These reforms would have provided protection for the people against organized oppression and rapacity, and would have secured improved civil and criminal procedure in the courts and have made good in many ways the improve in the fiscal conditions of the people. The reputation by the Spanish Government of these conditions made by Rivera left the rebel leaders, who had for the most part gone to Hong Kong, free to act. And it was in pursuance of that freedom of action that Aguinaldo, again freed of the friends in Saigon and Singapore, with a view of immediate resumption of hostilities in the Philippines. Meanwhile Mr. Pratt was introduced to Spencer Pratt, Consul-General of the United States, who was anxious in view of the situation to learn as much as possible about the real condition of the Philippines. It was a few days after this that Aguinaldo arrived at Singapore, when he at once met his friends, including Gray.

ARRANGING DETAILS. Affairs were now becoming more war-like. Bray, after a conversation with Pratt, eventually arranged for an interview between that gentleman and Aguinaldo. There were present General Emilio Aguinaldo y Famy, E. Spencer Pratt, Consul-General, United States of America; Howard W. Bray, Aguinaldo's private secretary, J. Leyba, Colonel M. H. del Pilar and Marcelino Samson. During the conference, at which Bray acted as interpreter, Aguinaldo explained to the American Consul-General Pratt incidents and objects of the late rebellion and described the present distressed state of the country. Aguinaldo then proceeded to detail the nature of the co-operation he could give, in which he, in the event of the American forces from the squadron landing and taking possession of Manila, would guarantee to maintain order and discipline amongst the native troops and inhabitants in the same humane way in which he had hitherto conducted the war, and prevent them from committing outrages on defenseless Spaniards beyond the inevitable in fair and honorable warfare. He further declared his ability to establish proper and responsible government on liberal principles and would be willing to accept the same terms for the country as the United States intends giving Cuba.

THE CONSUL-GENERAL of the United States coinciding with the general views expressed during the discussion, placed in touch with Admiral Dewey at Hong Kong, between whom and Pratt frequent interchange of telegrams consequently took place. As a result an private interview was arranged at the American Consular residence in Manila, and the Consul-General, Mr. Pratt, and Mr. Leyba, and the Secretary of the United States, Mr. Pratt, were present. The interview, and in response to the urgent request of Admiral Dewey, Aguinaldo left Singapore for Hong Kong, and thence went to Manila. The independence of the Philippines, which the Philippines may prove to be of far-reaching historical character.

AIMING BIG GUNS. HOW MONSTER CANNON ON BATTLESHIPS ARE HANDLED. BY THE USE OF A DELICATELY-ADJUSTED RANGE FINDER THE ULTIMATE ACCURACY IS OBTAINED AS WELL AS AN ECONOMY OF AMMUNITION. In reply to an inquiry from James Thompson, of Chicago, I would say, writes W. E. Curtis, that the range-finder used on our monster battleships is not a Government secret, but is a carefully guarded object of trade upon a system that has been in use since ancient times. There are in use three sets of apparatus somewhat different from those used on our battleships, invented by Captain Watkins, an English engineer; Lieutenant Lewis, of our Army, and Lieutenant Fisk, of our Navy. They are very complicated, and it is difficult to describe in operation so it can be understood by laymen. All such inventions are an application of the mathematical principle of the triangle, and the use of the triangle and the two angles at its extremities one can calculate the distance between them. On coast defense the base of the triangle is perpendicular to the line of sight, and the angles are ascertained by observations through instruments made for that purpose, and when they are made a range-finder is used, which calculates the distance of the target at a glance. When a vessel is moving, the base is fixed and measured upon the deck. A telescope is placed at either end of that line, and the object of both are focused upon the lens of a pair of eyeglasses. The telescope taken, a rapid mathematical calculation is made, the book of tables is referred to, and in a moment the gunner has the range of the target in feet, in miles and one-half or six or one-fourth miles away, or any other given distance. This, of course, requires a great deal of technical skill and accuracy, and the apparatus is absolutely accurate, and the apparatus is so sensitive and regulated to such a fine degree that by turning a key a gunner can weigh out shot to within one-tenth of a pound so that with a quantity of powder it will carry a projectile of a given weight exactly the distance which the range-finder has determined. Of course, the gunner must know the contents of his cartridge, because that is a material factor in his problem. He must also know the resistance of the atmosphere for the curvature of the earth and for the movement of the enemy's fleet if it is in motion. The range-finder is, however, a simple affair, and it is the human eye, and person with defective vision will find it difficult to use. A man in a small boat upon the surface of the water cannot see more than a few feet beyond the horizon, and an ordinary man-of-war, which may be thirty feet from the water, a man with good eyesight or with a glass can see eight or ten miles. A gunner, who has been educated to use the range-finder, and who has the limit of human vision and a level surface.

AN ODD PROFESSION. MISS JUNE RINEWALT called on Col. Logan's family recently. John Aber, of Glade Mills, called on N. B. Burrier and family Thursday. Lynn Noh is the guest of Orie and Leverage Caldwell. Mrs. Sadie Gregg was a Butler visitor Friday. Mrs. Newton Shaw is visiting her parents, W. B. Gray, and Mrs. Louie Hallett, of Sarverville, were the guests of Col. Logan and family. Roy Butner and Fred Gregg have gone to Mt. Airy. Mr. D. Logan has gone to Dethers Pump Station. Mrs. Barrett of Oil City is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Chas. Butterfield. A. L. Bush was the guest of W. J. Welsh recently. Clydes Logan and family, of Tarentum, visited the former's parents last week. Mrs. James Paterson, daughter Mollie and son Bob called on Col. Logan and family this week. Misses Redick and Lynn Johnson, of Butler, and Geo. Johnson, of Allegheny, were the guests of Will Patterson's family. A duck on Albin Shreder's farm was struck by lightning Saturday evening and burned. Will Sawyer had one of his limbs broken while unloading a walking beam. Children's Day was observed at Summit Pres. Church on the twelfth. Wm. Kornpuff, of Janes, is spending a few days with Chas. Gabel.

ARIZONA'S FIRES. The Temperature of Well Water. The wells along a defined line to the south and west of Phoenix have within a week become producers of hot water. This apprehension is felt by many of the residents of the region affected, and they are about to become participants in a grand volcanic drama. In some of the wells the temperature of the well water rose to 40 degrees above a single night. In a few the phenomenon disappeared soon after its appearance. In a majority of the cases, however, the wells continue to produce hot water. The first known instance of this kind of occurrence was at Maricopa, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 30 miles south of Phoenix. A single night the temperature of the well water rose to 40 degrees above a single night. In a few the phenomenon disappeared soon after its appearance. In a majority of the cases, however, the wells continue to produce hot water. 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