THE CITIZEN.
WILLIAM C. NEGLEY - - Publisher

THURSDAY. AUGUST 4, 1898.

## REPUBLICAN TICKET.

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

## WAR RECORD

By Friday last the President had his answer to Spain's plea for peace formulated, but on Saturday, when the French Minister again called upon him, clothed with authority to treat for Spain, the article regarding the disposition of the Phillipines was somewhat modified. The President demands the complete surrender of Cuba and Porto Rico, some coaling stations in the Pacific, and the temporary possession of Manila—the ultimate disposition of the Phillipines to be left to a Commission to be selected by the United States and Spanish governments. No armistice was granted while negotiations are pending.

The Spanish Admiral's report to his government of the loss of his fleet was forwarded after passing through the hands of our Navy Department.

On Friday and Saturday Gen. Miles' army took possession of Ponce, a large seaport on the south coast of Porto Rico. The American army was received with enthusiasm, thousands of volunteers offering their services, and bringing in supplies. The Spanish forces retreated towards San Juan.

Natives of the Phillipines in London appealed to President McKinley not to abandon the islands to the treacherous and cruel Spaniards.

Battery B of Pittsburg sailed for Porto Pico from Newport News. Five vessels carrying troops for Gen. Miles left that port, Thursday.

On Tuesday an official statement was given out by authority of the President, as to the terms of peace offered by the United States:

"In order to remove any misapprehension in regard to the negotiations as to peace between the United States and Spain, it is deemed proper to say that the terms offered by the United States to Spain in the note handed to the French Ambassador on Saturday last are in substance as follows:

"The President does not put forward any claim for pecuniary indemnity, but requires the relinquishment of all claim of sovereignty over or title to the island of Cuba, as well as the immediate evacuation by Spain of the island; the cession to the United States and immediate evacation of Porto Rico and other islands under Spanish soverignty in the West Indies; and the like cession of an island in the Ladrones. The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Phillippines. If these terms are accepted by Spain in their entirety, it is stated that commissioners will be named by the United States to meet commissioners on the part of Spain for the purpose of concluding a treaty of peace on the basis above indicated."

The Madrid dispatches to the London press stated that the Spanish ministry would accept McKinley's terms and ask for some modifications; also that it was taking precautions against uprisings at several points in Spain.

Gen. Merritt was expecting trouble with the insurgents about Manila and asked for 30,000 more men, or 50,000 in all. About 5,000 have lately sailed from San Francisco for Manila.

Yesterday the French Minister had another long talk with President McKinley, but after the conference nobody would say anything.

Our army was marching across Porto Rico, and the Spanish army was retreating.

E. H. NEGLEY.

### The Virginius affair.

The city of Santiago and the dungeons of Morrow Castle specifically tell of the great crime against humanity perpetrated by Spanish officials in November, 1873, when Captain Joseph Fry of the Virginius, and thirty-six of his crew were tortured, murdered and mutilated under orders of the then butcher who occupied the Governor generalship of Cuba, General de Rodas, an infamous successor of others of like ilk and a predecessor who found an apt imitator in General Weyler.

The story of Virginius, is the regulation story of Spanish treachery and inhumanity. In effect, reduced to outline, it is this: The Virginius, in command in command of Captain Fry and carrying a filibustering expedition to Cuba, cleared from New York. Was captured on the high seas while flying the American flag by the Spanish man-of-war Tornado, and was taken to Santiago. On arriving there four of the Cuban leaders on board were killed immediately. The United States, however, protested vigorously against any such treatment of the Americans, demanded an investigation and stay of proceedings. Castelar, then President of a short lived Spanish republic, temporised and the infamous Rodas, fearing the Spanish Government might cheat him of his prey, ordered Captain Fry and 36 of his crew shot on November 8, 1873. The next day twelve more of the ship's passengers were butchered death being attended by hideous indignities.

The indignation of the United States was intense. General Sickles, our Minister at Madrid, backed by the administration of General Grant, made vigorous protests, and both countries come near to war before Spain gradually backed down and agreed to surrender the Virginius and the remnant of her passengers and crew. The vessel was delivered to the United States December 16, in an unseaworthy condition, and sunk off Cape Fear. The prisoners were surrendered at Santiago on December 18 and reached the United States in safety.

The whole attitude of Spain and the behavior of all her officials in Cuba in the Virginius affair were such, however, as to breed suspicion in American minds as to Spanish good faith. This belief in Spanish treachery and of governmental incapacity to keep its word was confirmed by the incidents of the ten year's war and the peace that followed. And if Madrid has been given reason to be annoyed at American suspicion America did not have to wait for the Maine disaster to get its unfavorable impressions of Spanish character. We have never forgotten the Virginius.—Phila. Press.

## OUR BOYS IN CAMP.

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

August 1, 1898.

August is said to be the most unhealthy month at this place, the water weeds in river rot, come to the surface and collect in slimy masses which are washed back and forth by the tide every day and fill the air with unwholesome odors and disease germs. Nevertheless sickness seems to be decreasing among us, those in the hospital are all steadily improving, and our delightful summer's outing at Uncle Sam's expense continues its uneventful course. Corporal Hazlett and C. E. Smith, and Waters are still in the hospital. Sergeant O'Donnel and privates Scott and Duncan are a little under the weather but remain in their quarters. Waters has typhoid fever and was the sickest man there but within the last week a favorable turn came and he is now getting well. C. E. Smith and Hazlett were also quite sick and the former's mother, Mrs. J. McQ. Smith, arrived here Saturday to see her boy. None of the boys are seriously ill now. Christian ladies of Washington and Alexandria have visited the hospital and send ice and fruits to the patients. Uncle Sam is also very careful and attentive to his sick people, and the hospital equipment is complete and the corps experienced and efficient.

The W. C. T. U. ladies of Washington have rooms on F. St. N. W. where they give soldiers who will take the trouble to call a very nice lunch free, also rooms on Penn'a Ave., where a soldier is given a nights lodging free. The "Daughters of the Confederacy" of Alexandria have a similar arrangement in the Armory in that city and give the boys in blue who call a royal welcome.

The steamboat "Charles McCallester," a rival of the Randall line which has been monopolizing Ft. Washington traffic, now stops at the wharf if flagged, and people going from Washington to Ft. Washington find the McCallester boat more convenient as to hours and speed.

Each company has received another team of mules. There are now about twenty mules and two horses here to do the hauling for five hundred men in camp.

The nights are very warm at present and we sleep with our tents as much open as possible. Some spread their blankets on the ground outside and sleep under the open sky. One night Jack Thompson lay down on a hospital stretcher back of his tent, and covered over with his blanket, thought no one would bother him. But he awoke next morning in a clump of bushes quite aways out of camp. His was a comic figure when he came in clad only in his nightdress and dragging the stretcher and blanket after him.

There have been several court-marshals lately for petty offences, but with one exception Co. E has not furnished the prisoner for trial. One day, Will Ritter was on a detail to do some work. He got separated from his squad and went to the Fort to report for duty. He was sent down to the wharf where he worked half a day under guard before discovering that he had placed himself in the prisoners' gang.

Capt. Campbell, of Grove City, Co. F's old commander, visited his old associates at Ft. Washington and Sheridan last week.

Sunday morning at seven o'clock the batallion was formed and Col. Mechling held the July muster-in. We signed the payrolls last week and expect to be paid before the end of this week. No church services were held Sunday. The day's papers told us that the terms of peace proposed by Pres. McKinley had been considered favorably by Spain and that the war is practically over. We hope it is and that we will soon be permitted to return home. To say that we will be glad to do so is putting it mildly. Heavy marching order will not be tiresome on the road home. But what of our war record? We volunteered last April with the very best of intentions and full of martial spirit. We lay in camp all summer drilling and loafing and then go home. That's a great war record, isn't it? Wonder if that martial spirit of last spring is as strong in us now as then.

The promised target practice has never materialized and half of Co. E have never discharged a Springfield rifle. Probably more than half have never seen even a peaceable Spaniard. However we need not be ashamed of ourselves, for we did all we were asked to and all we were given a chance to do.

This afternoon Corporal McClung and privates Sumney, Paul Smith, and Armstrong, lately discharged from the hospital, leave for Butler on furlough. Sergeant Alexander expects to go home before the end of the week.

We have been out of sugar for two days past. A supply will likely come today. This morning companies C and G refused to drill or perform any duty because they received only bread and black coffee for supper last evening and the same, plus a small piece of very rank bacon for breakfast. We have had no causes for complaint lately. Great quantities of blackberries grow here and they principally have furnished our fruit supply but are about done now.

E. H. NEGLEY.

### POLITICAL.

Col. Guffy has declared for John S. Robb for Judge of Allegheny Co., and thinks he should be indorsed by the Democratic organization of the county.

THE United States battle-ship "Texas" arrived in New York harbor last Sunday, and went into dry dock next day. She received a very enthusiastic reception from Sandy Hook to the Navy Yard.

### Cooperstown.

The Saxonia Oil Co. of Saxonburg is drilling a well on the Burns farm a little north of the Monks' wells. They will reach the 4th sand sometime this week. They are searching for a connection between the Monks and Golden City pools. They recently completed a small producer on the S. McCall farm a little west of the present location.

John Myers, of McFann, is agent in this vicinity for the Hintermister Organ. This instrument is strictly first class, and is sold on easy payments. Any one wishing to secure a satisfactory instrument should give Mr. Myers a call.

Jos. List met with what might have been a serious accident, while returning home from Butler one evening last week, while on a down grade his horse stumbled and fell when a rig which was following his collided with his, knocking the top off his buggy. No one was hurt though Mr. List's sister was in the buggy when it happened. The horses also escaped injury.

If the Burns' well comes in a good one there will be considerable new work in that vicinity.

Mrs. Wm. Yeakle has returned home to Butler.

### Jacksville Notes.

The gas well on the Humphrey farm is reported a good one.

The Union Heat and Light Co. have turned the Geo. Winer well into the line, and are putting in larger pipe to carry away the gas.

Mrs. Prof. Boak, of Beaver Falls, is visiting her sister, Mrs. M. C. Searing.

W. Gardner and wife visited Mrs. Gardner's parents, Sunday.

Mrs. Ruth Humphrey is ill.

Rev. S. A. Stewart and wife and R. A. McKinney and wife, of Plainsgrove, called to see David Studebaker recently. Mr. Studebaker is still confined to to his room and does not seem to improve in health.

Mrs Hildebrand, of Butler, visited friends in Jacksville, last week.

## San Juan and Its Defenses.

Every few weeks the theater of action of the war changes, and now once more Porto Rico is the objective point of an expedition sent to conquer it. This island is the most productive of all the possessions which Spain has had in the nineteenth century. San Juan, which our fleet bombarded on May 12, is strongly fortified, but at that time Rear Admiral Sampson had no intention of capturing the town. He wished only to draw the fire of the batteries so as to locate them and destroy as many as possible. He was successful in his attempt, and he did not intend to try to land any soldiers or marines. Now, however a large army will invest the city and will co operate with the fleet in its bombardment.

San Juan, the capital of Porto Rico, lies on the northeast shore of the island and has a population of about 28,000. The harbor is one of the finest in the West Indies, being large, sheltered, and capable of accommodating any number of the largest ships, having an anchorage of from three to seven fathoms. It bears a very striking likeness to Havana Harbor, to which it is little inferior. Its entrance toward the north is invitingly open to the vessels of our great republic, being over 2,000 feet wide, and the harbor is defended on the west side by forts erected on two small islands. The city occupies what is generally supposed to be an island, but the city is really built on a coral reef. It is a long, irregular peninsula, and it is connected with the mainland by a short bridge at the east end. The town is completely inclosed with massive walls of stone and mortar which rise to a height, in some places, of from 50 to 100 feet. It is a perfect speciman of a walled town with portcullis, moat, gates, ane battlements. The fortifications were begun over 250 years ago, and were still in good condition until they were attacked by Admiral Sampson. Like Havana and Santiago, San Juan has a "Morro" Castle, or citadel (really a round Moorish tower). The walls have many sentry boxes at intervals hanging out over the sea on the grim, gray walls. One can find a counterpart on a small scale in the old fort at St. Augustine, Florida, and they are in every way similar to those at Havana before her walls were torn down. The peninsula on which Morro and the lighthouse stand is thrust out into the sea, one side breasting the thundering surges of the Atlantic Ocean and the other guarding the placid waters of the beautiful and almost landlocked harbor. The fortifications have one advantage over a fleet in being at a considerable elevation, thus enabling them to deliver a plunging fire. In Admiral Sampson's attack on San Juan only one man was killed on the American vessels, and the Admiral's ship did great damage, destroying many of the batteries.

Inside the walls the city is laid off in regular squares, six parallel streets running in the direction of the length of the peninsula and seven at right angles. The houses are closely and compactly built of stone and are usually one or two stories high, stuccoed on the outside and painted in a variety of colors. The upper floors are occupied by the more respectable people, while the ground floors are almost without exception given up to negroes and the poorer classes. The population within the walls is estimated at 20,000, and most of the people live on the ground floors. In one small room, with a flimsy partition, a whole family will reside. As may be supposed, these ground floors of the whole town reek with fever, and the conditions are most unsanitary. As Porto Rico is a tropical country, where disease would readily get a foothold, the consequence of such herding may be easily imagined. There is some water supply, but the population depends also on rain water caught on the flat roofs of the buildings and conducted to the cistern which occupies the greater part of the courtyard which is the essential part of the Spanish house the world over. There is no sewage except for surface water and sinks, and the risk of contaminating the water in the cisterns by adjacent vaults is very great. Epidemics are frequent, and the town is alive with vermin, mosquitoes, and dogs.

The streets are wider than in the older part of Havana, and will accommodate two carriages abreast. The sidewalks are very narrow, and will only accommodate one person. The pavements are of a composition manufactured in England. They are unfit for very heavy traffic, but are pleasant and durable when no very heavy strain is brought upon them. The streets are swept once a day, by hand, and strange to say, are very clean. From its topographical situation, the town should be healthy, but it is not. The soil under the city is clay, mixed with lime, and it is so hard as to be almost like rock. It is, consequently, impervious to water, and furnishes a good natural drainage. The trade winds blow strong and fresh, and through the harbor runs a stream of sea water at a speed of not less than three miles an hour. With these conditions, no contagious disease, if properly taken care of, could exist, and without them the place would be a veritable plague spot.

Though the main portion of San Juan is inclosed within the walls, through which entrance is obtained only by well guarded gateways, yet there is a small town by itself between the Marina and the walls which contains two or three thousand inhacitants. Here is to be found a public garden and pleasure space for booths and restaurants, as well as public cockpit where battles royal are frequently waged. There are also two suburbs, San Turce and Catano, across the bay, reached by a ferry.

The present expedition to San Juan will not be the only one which has been sent to capture the capital. In 1596 it was sacked by Drake and in 1598 by the Duke of Cumberland. In 1615 a Dutchman, Baldwin Heinrich, lost his life in an attack on Morro Castle. The attack of the English in 1678 was equally unsuccessful, and Abercrombie in 1797 had to retire after a siege of three days. —Scientific American.

## STAMP TAX.

(Extract from New Revenue Law.)

Bonds, debentures, or certificates of indebtedness issued after the first day of July, anno Domini eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, by any association, company, or corporation, on each hundred dollars of face value or fraction thereof, five cents, and on each original issue, whether on organization or reorganization, of certificates of stock by any such association, company or corporation, on each hundred dollars of face value or fraction thereof, five cents, and on all sales, or agreements to sell, or memoranda of sales or deliveries or transfers of shares or certificates of stock in any association, company, or whether made upon or shown by the books of the association, company or corporation, or by any assignment in blank, or by any delivery, or by any paper or agreement or memorandum or other evidence of transfer or sale whether or entitling the holder in any manner to the benefit of such stock, or to secure the future payment of money or for the future transfer of any stock, on each hundred dollars of face value or fraction thereof, two cents: Provided, That in case of sale where the evidences of transfer is shown only by the books of the company the stamp shall be placed upon such books, and where the change of ownership is by transfer certificate the stamp shall be placed upon the certificate, and in cases of an agreement to sell or where the transfer is by delivery of the certifirate assigned, in blank there shall be made and delivered by the seller to the buyer a bill or memorandum of such sale, to which the stamp shall be affixed; and every bill or memorandum of sale or agreement to sell before mentioned shall show the date thereof, the name of the seller, the amount of the sale, and the matter or thing to which it refers. And any person or persons liable to pay the tax as herein provided, or anyone who acts in the matter as agent or broker for such person or persons, who shall make any such sale, or who shall in pursuance of any such sale deliver any such stock or bill or memorandum thereof, as herein required, without having the proper stamps affixed thereto, with intent to evade the foregoing provisions shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both at discretion of the court.

Upon each sale, agreement of sale, or agreement to sell, any products or merchandise at any exchange, or board of trade, or other similar place, either for present or future delivery, for each one hundred dollars in value of said sale or agreement of sale or agreement to sell, one cent, and for each additional one hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof in excess of one hundred dollars, one cent: Provided, That on every sale or agreement of sale or agreement to sell as aforesaid there shall be made and delivered by the seller to the buyer a bill, memorandum, agreement or other evidence of such sale, agreement of sale, or agreement to sell, to which there shall be affixed a lawful stamp or stamps in value equal to the amount of the tax on such sale. And every such bill, memorandum, or other evidence of sale or agreement to sell shall show the date thereof, the name of the seller, the amount of the sale, and the matter or thing to which it refers; and any person or persons liable to pay the tax as herein provided, or anyone who acts in the matter as agent or broker for such person or persons, who shall make any such sale or agreement of sale, or agreement to sell, or who shall, in pursuance of any such sale, agreement of sale, or agreement to sell, deliver any such products or merchandise without a bill, memorandum, or other evidence thereof as herein required, or who shall deliver such bill, memorandum, or other evidence of sale, or agreement to sell, without having the proper stamps affixed thereto, with intent to evade the foregoing provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Bank check, draft, or certificate of deposit not drawing interest, or order for the payment of any sum of money, drawn upon or issued by any bank, trust company, or any person or persons companies, or corporations at sight or on demand, two cents.

Bill of exchange (inland), draft certificate of deposit drawing interest, or order for the payment of any sum of money, otherwise than at sight or on demand, or any promissory note except bank notes issued for circulation, and for each renewal of the same, for a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, two cents; and for each additional one hundred dollars or fractional part thereof in excess of one hundred dollars, two cents. And from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, the provisions of this paragraph shall apply as well to original domestic money orders issued by the Government of the United States, and the price of such money orders shall be increased by a sum equal to the value of the stamps herein provided for.

Bill of exchange (foreign) or letter of credit (including orders by telegraph or otherwise for the payment of money issued by express or other companies or any person or persons), drawn in but payable out of the United States, if drawn singly or otherwise than in a set of three or more, according to the custom of merchants and bankers, shall pay for a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, four cents, and for each one hundred dollars or fractional part thereof in excess of one hundred dollars, four cents.

If drawn in sets of two or more; For every bill of each set, where the sum made payable shall not exceed one hundred dollars, or the equivalent thereof in any foreign currency in which such bill may be expressed, according to the standard of value fixed by the United States, two cents; and for each one hundred dollars or fractional part thereof in excess of one hundred dollars, two cents.

Bills of lading or receipt (other than charter party) for any goods, merchandise, or effects, to be exported from a port or place in the United States to any foreign port or place, ten cents.

EXPRESS AND FREIGHT: It shall be the duty of every railroad or steamboat company, carrier, express company, or corporation or person whose occupation is to act as such, to issue to the shipper or consignor, or his agent, or person from whom any goods are accepted for transportation, a bill of lading, manifest, or other evidence of receipt and forwarding in bulk or in boxes, bales, packages, bundles, or not so inclosed or included; and there shall be duly attached and canceled, as is in this Act provided, to each of said bills of lading, manifests, or other memorandum, and to each duplicate thereof, a stamp of the value of one cent: Provided, That but one bill of lading shall be required on bundles or packages of newspapers when inclosed in one general bundle at the time of shipment. Any failure to issue such bill of lading, manifest, or other memorandum, as herein provided, shall subject such railroad or steamboat company, carrier, express company, or corporation or person to a penalty of fifty dollars for each offense, and no such bill of lading, manifest, or other memorandum shall be used in evidence unless it shall be duly stamped as aforesaid.

Telephone messages It shall be the duty of every person, firm, or corporation owning or operation any telephone line or lines to make within the first fifteen days of each month a sworn statement to the collector of internal revenue in each of their respective districts stating the number of messages or conversations transmitted over their respective lines during the preceding month for which a charge of fifteen cents or more was imposed, and for each of such messages or conversations the said person, firm, or corporation shall pay a tax of one cent: Provided, That only one payment of said tax shall be required, notwithstanding the lines of one or more persons, firms, or corporations shall be used for the transmission of each of said messages or conversations.

Bond: For indemnifying any person or persons, firm, or corporation who shall have become bound or engaged as surety for the payment of any sum of money, or for the due execution or performance of the duties of ady office or position, and to amount for money received by virtue thereof, and all other bonds of any description, except such as may be required in legal proceedings, not otherwise provided for in this schedule, fifty cents.

Certificate of profits, or any certificate or memorandum showing an interest in the properip or accumulationf of any association, company, or corporation, and on all tranefers thereof, on each one hundred dollars of face value or fraction thereof, two cents.

Certificate: Any certificate of damage, or otherwise, and all other certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine surveyor, or other person acting as such, twenty-five cents.

Certificate of any description required by law not otherwise specified in this Act, ten cents.

Charterparty: Contract or agreement for the charter of any ship, or vessel, or steamer, or any letter, memorandum, or other writing between the captain, master, or owner, or person acting as agent of any ship, or vessel, or steamer, and any other person or persons, for or relating to the charter of such ship, or vessel, or steamer, or any renewal or transfer thereof, if the registered tonnage of such ship, or vessel, or steamer does not exceed three hundred tons, three dollars.

Exceeding three hundred tons and not exceeding six hundred tons, five dollars.

Exceeding six hundred tons, ten dollars.

Contract: Broker's note, or memorandum of sale of any goods or merchandise, stocks, bonds, exchange, notes of hand, real estate, or property of any kind or description issued by brokers or persons acting as such, for each note or memorandum of sale, not otherwise provided for in this Act, ten cents.

Conveyance: Deed, instrument, or writing, whereby any lands, tenements, or other realty sold shall be granted, assigned, transferred, or otherwise conveyed to, or vested in, the purchaser or purchasers, or any other person or persons, by his, her, or their direction, when the consideration or value exceeds one hundred dollars and does not exceed five hundred dollars, fifty cents; and for each additional five hundred dollars or fractional part thereof in excess of five hundred dollars, fifty cents.

Dispatch, telegraphic: Any dispatch or message, one cent.

Entry of any goods, wares, or merchandise at any custom-house, either for consumption or warehousing, not exceeding one hundred dollars in value, twenty-five cents.

Exceeding one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars in value, fifty cents.

Exceeding five hundred in value, one dollar.

Entry for the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise from customs bonded warehouses, fifty cents.

Insurance of policy as per scedule.

Lease, agreement, memorandum, or contract for the hire, use, or rent of any land, tenement, or portion thereof.

If for a period of time not exceeding one year, twenty-five cents.

If for a period of time exceeding one year and not exceeding three years, fifty cents.

If for a period exceeding three years, one dollar.

Manifest for custom-house entry or clearance of the cargo of any ship, vessel, or steamer for a foreign port.

If the registered tonnage of such ship, vessel, or steamer does not exceed three hundred tons, one dollar.

Exceeding three hundred tons and not exceeding six hundred tons, three dollars.

Exceeding six hundred tons, five dollars.

Mortgage or pledge, of lands, estate, or property, real or personal, heritable, or movable, whatsoever, where the same shall be made as a security for the payment of any definite and certain sum of money, lent at the time or previously due and owing or forborne to be paid, being payable; also any conveyance of any lands, estate, or property whatsoever, in trust to be sold or otherwise converted into money, which shall be intended only as security, either by express stipulation or otherwise; on any of the foregoing exceeding one thousand dollars and not exceeding one thousand five hundred dollars, twenty-five cents; and on each five hundred dollars or fractional part thereof in excess of fifteen hundred dollars, twenty-cents: Provided, that upon each and every assignment or transfer of a mortgage, lease, or policy of insurance, or the renewal or continuance of any agreement, contract, or charter by letter or otherwise, a stamp duty shall be required and paid at the same rate as that imposed on the original instrument.

Passage ticket, by any vessel from a port in the United States to a foreign port, if constins not exceeding thirty dollars, one dollar.

Costing more than thirty and not exceeding sixty dollars, three dollars.

Costing more than sixty dollars.

Power of attorney or proxy for voting at an election for officers of any incorporated company or association, except religious, charitable, or literary societies, or public cemeteries, ten cents.

Power of attorney to sell and convey real estate, or to rent or lease the same, to receive or collect rent, to sell or transfer any stock, bonds, scrip, or for the collection of any dividends or interest thereon, or to perform any and all other acts not hereinbefore specified, twenty-five cents: Provided, that no stamps shall be required upon any papers necessary to be used for the colection of claims from the United States for pensions, back pay, bounty, or for property lost in the military or naval service.

Protest: Upon the protest of every note, bill of exchange, acceptance, check or draft, or any marine protest, whether protested by a notary public or by any other officer who may be authorized by the law of any State or States to make such protes, twenty-five cents.

Warehouse receipt for any goods, merchandise, or property of any kind held on storage in any public or private warehouse or yard, except receipts for agricultural products deposited by the actual grower thereof in the regular course of trade for sale, twenty-five cents: Provided, that the stamp duties imposed by the foregoing scedule on manifests, bills of lading, and passage tickets shall not apply to steamboats or other vessels plying between ports of the United States and ports in British North America.

### WASHINGTON.

Chas. Thompson has been appointed P. M. for Ivywood, in Clinton twp.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

L. C. WICK,
DEALER IN
Rough & Worked Lumber
OF ALL KINDS.
Doors, Sash, Blinds, Mouldings, Shingles and Lath
Always in Stock.
LIME, HAIR AND PLASTER
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NOW IS THE TIME TO HAVE Your Clothing CLEANED or DYED

If you want good and reliable cleaning or dyeing done, there is just one place in town where you can get it, and that is at

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216 Center avenue.

We do fine work in outdoor Photographs. This is the time of year to have a picture of your house. Give us a trial.

Agent for the Jamestown Sliding Blind Co.—New York.

R. FISHER & SON,

### DEATHS.

LOWE—July 31, 1898, infant son of Joseph Lowe.

RAMSEY—At the Home near Mercer, July 15, 1898, Mrs. Martha J. Ramsey, nee Campbell formerly of Concord twp, aged 67 years.

HOWLAND—At her home in Butler, July 30, 1898, Miss Maud, daughter of Wm. Howland.

She was buried at Osterville, Mass.

McBRIDE—At her home at Rankin, Pa., Aug. 1, 1898, Mrs. E. F. McBride, nee Forquer.

She was buried at Murrinsville, Wednesday.

LAVERY—At his home in Penn twp., July 30, 1898, Benj. A. Lavery, aged 60 years.

Mr. Lavery was a soldier during the Civil War. He was apparently in his usual health last Saturday, but died while sleeping.

Benjamin Lavery, as the name is now written and spoken, was the oldest son of the late Louis Le Levrie. We give his father's name to illustrate the change that has been made in the spelling and pronouncation of the names of French people who came into this country about 65 years ago. The writer of this well recollects Louis Le Levrie, who bought land and settled upon Thorn creek hills about 1835. Soon part of his name was dropped by the English speaking people and he was called Levery, and from this comes the Lavery.

PETERS—At his home in Clinton twp, July 29, 1898, John H. Peters, aged 67 years.

Mr. Peters had been a sufferer from diabetes for some years. He lately visited Mt. Clemens, Mich., but the water there seemed to do him no good, and a few days before his death he began failing and went down so rapidly that he was not able to settle his affairs. He is survived by his wife, one son, Harry, and daughters, Sadie, Maggie, Agnes, Stella, Alma, and brothers, Daniel, Thomas and Jacob Peters.

Mr. Peters was born January 9th, 1851, and with the exception of a short time while learning the wagon making trade has been on the farm where he died since 1864. When quite young he went to live with Mr. Robert Riddle with whom he stayed until the death of the above gentleman and his sisters, and before their death bought the place. He was married to Adaline Haverstraw on Thanksgiving day, 1873.

The funeral took place Sunday, the 31st, interment being at St. Paul's church near Sarversville. There was a large attendance, as Mr. Peters was widely known and respected.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Dr. Wm. Pepper of Pittsburg, died a few days ago in California.

Prince Bismark, ex-Chancellor of the German Empire, and the man who, more than any other, brought about its unity under one general government, died at his home near Hamburg last Saturday night.

Joseph Moore, aged 58 years, was the first man to die in the new Hospital. He came to Butler from Clarion county several years ago, and has worked about the livery stables of the town, ever since. He was prostrated by the heat on Wednesday of last week, taken to the Hospital, and died there Friday.

Pure Blood is the basis of good health, steady nerves, mental, physical and digestive strength. If you are nervous, enrich and purify your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. If you are weak, have no appetite and desire to be strong, healthy and vigorous, take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which will tone your stomach, create an appetite and build you up.

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DR. GEO. A. SCOTT,
Sole Inventor, 1107 Broadway, New York.

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Next Monday morning our Parlor Suit Sale commences.

Overstuffed Parlor Suits or wood frame Parlor Suits, in all the desirable covering, going to be marked down so low that you should come at once if you expect to get first choice.

The suits will speak for themselves. Your choice for..... $50

For spot cash only.

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$ 90 5-Piece Wood Frame Parlor Suit...$50
$ 65 3-Piece Wood Frame Parlor Suit...$50
$ 75 5-Piece Wood Frame Parlor Suit...$50

Many Odd Parlor Pieces at Half-Price.

Parlor Tables at a Third to a Half Off on Regular Prices.

Come in and investigate for yourself, and don't buy unless you can save money.

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DID YOU EVER Hear This or its Equal?

Nice Top Buggies $35.00
Harness..... 4.50
Duster and Whip.. .50
Total....$40.00

Or do you want a Surrey?

A nice Surrey....$50.00
Harness..... 10.00
Duster and Whip. 0.00
Total....$60.00

Quantity limited. Come soon. No one ever offered such goods at such prices. They won't last long.

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1831 Sixty-eight Year THE 1898
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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

WE ARE PLEASED to give notice to the people of Butler and surrounding country that we have completed many improvements about our property, and not the least among them is the remodeling of our Wheat Flouring Mill. We now have the

VERY LATEST UP-TO-DATE SYSTEM.

Nothing like it in this part of the country. The machinery was manufactured by the EDWARD P. ALLIS CO., of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Our mill was diagrammed by these people and the millwright work has been done by one of the best millwrights of our day, Mr. H. L. Pond, a man of large experience who has built mills in twenty different states of the Union.

Our mill is being operated by millers of experience who understand their business. The result is that we are now turning out a very fancy high grade of flour, equal, we believe to the VERY BEST and FAR IN ADVANCE of much of the goods on the market.

Why not patronize home production and industry, when you can get an article equally as good as from the West of ELSEWHERE, and FOR LESS MONEY.

Patronize us and you do good to the farming community of our county by giving them a fair market for their grain.

TRY OUR NEW PROCESS GERM GRAHAM FLOUR.

SOMETHING VERY FINE FOR BREAD OR GRIDDLE CAKES.

This flour for SWEETNESS and HEALTH cannot be surpassed. It contains the germ of the wheat and the fine bran, the coarse bran being separated, as the best physicians tell us that it is indigestible to the human stomach. This flour makes a soft, sweet, palatable and wholesome bread which is recommended by physicians all over the world. It is an indisputed fact that people generally do not use enough flour of this nature, and you have most likely had trouble to get good Graham or whole wheat flour. We believe we have the VERY FINEST article on the market. It SELLS BELOW the regular price asked for these goods.

OUR CORN MEAL

Is Pretty well known in the community to be the best in the market. The sale of it is increasing fast. It is ground from the best yellow corn, and is guaranteed fresh.

OUR CHOP

Is made from pure grain and not a combination of foreign matter, oat hulls, etc.

OUR OATS.

They are the best to be had in the market. We have found the best to be the cheapest. Our oats are RE-CLEANED, having put in machinery for that purpose, which makes them a very superior article.

FLOUR AND FEED.

SALT

Sterling Patent, Iona Patent, Eagle Brand, White Rose, Whole Wheat, Germ Graham, Rye Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Low Grade Flour, Corn Meal etc., etc.

Corn Chop, Corn and Oats, Corn and Rye, R