tartling Proposal From the Czar of Russia.

URGES A CONFERENCE

Discuss the Need For Reduction in Armament.

MINSTANT MENACE TO PEACE.

Cuar's Note to the Powers Declares that the Continual Danger Which Lies is This Massing of War Materials Are Transforming the Armed Peace of Our Day Into a Crushing Burden Which the topic Have More and More Difficulty in

St. Petersburg, Aug. 29 .- By order of eros Nicholas, Count Muravieff, e foreign minister, handed to the en diplomats at St. Petersburg a ote declaring maintenance of peace ed the reduction of the excessive armats now crushing all nations is the test for which all nations ought to ve. The caar considers the present

ent favorable for the inauguration a movement looking to this end, and wiles the powers to take part in an ernational conference as a means of us ensuring real and lasting peace nd terminating the progressive inese of armament.

The cear's proposition is likely to proe a sensation throughout Europe, ed coming from such a quarter and ith such evident sincerity of purpose, is likely to have important effects. ere is no doubt that with Russia aking the lead in such a step Germy. France and the other nations ill be ready to follow.

The text of the note follows: The maintenance of general peace d the possible reduction of the exsive armaments which weigh upon il nations present themselves in exing conditions to the whole world as n ideal toward which the endeavors all governments should be directed. the humanitarian and magnanimous ess of his majesty, the emperor, my sust master, have been won over to his view in the conviction that this ofty aim is in conformity with the st essential interests and legitimate viewe all powers, and the imperial vernment thinks the present moat would be very favorable to seek-

"International discussion is the most tual means of ensuring all people's efit-a real durable peace, above all, ting an end to the progressive depment of the present amaments. "In the course of the last 20 years

the longing for general appropriate in the grown especially pronounced in he consciences of civilized nations, and the preservation of peace has been put forward as an object of international licy. It is in its name that great states have concluded among themves powerful alliances

"It is the better to guarantee peace that they have developed in proportions hitherto unprecedented their military forces and still continue to increase "Nevertheless, all these efforts have

not yet been able to bring about the beneficient result desired—pacification. "The financial charges following the ward march strike at the very root of public prosperity. The intellectual and physical strength of the nations' labor and capital are mostly diverted from their natural application and are unproductively consumed. Hundreds of d physical strength of the nations' llions are devoted to acquiring terrible engines of destruction, which though today regarded as the last work of science, are destined tomorrow to e all their value in consequence of ne fresh discovery in the same field. National culture, economic progress and the production of wealth are either paralyzed or checked in development. Moreover, in proportion as the armaments of each power increase, they less and less fulfill the object the government set before themselves.

"The economic crisis, due in great part to the system of armaments foutrance, and the continual danger which lies in this massing of war material are transforming the armed peace of our days into a crushing burien which the people have more and re difficulty in bearing.

"It appears evident that if this state things were to be prolonged it would evitably lead to the very cataclysm t is desired to avert, and the horrors hereof make every thinking being udder in advance.

'To put an end to these incessant irmaments and to seek the means of warding off the calamities which are threatening the whole world-such is he supreme duty today imposed upon

"Filled with this idea, his majesty has been pleased to command me to propose to all the governments whose representatives are accredited to the imperial court, the assembling of a conference which shall occupy itself with this grave problem.

This conference will be, by the help of God, a happy presage for the century which is about to open. It would Morts of all states sincerely seeking to nake the great conception of universal peace triumph over the elements of trouble and discord, and it would, at he same time, cement their agreement by a corporate consecration of the principles of equity and right whereon rest the security of states and the wel-fare of peoples."

MoMillan May Be Ambassador. MoMillan May Be Ambassador.

Washington, Aug. 29.—No formal offier of the ambaneadorship to Great
Britain was made to Senator Hoar.

President McKinley before leaving received a response to the inquiry he
caused to be made which satisfied him
that Senator Hoar would not accept,
so that the way is open to the appointment of Benator McMinan or anyone
elies the president may select.

CLAUDE HATTHEWS DEAR.

Dying Ex-Gevernor.
Wingste, Ind., Aug. 28.—At 6:30 s'clock yesterday morning at the Menarry Homestead, where he was taken immediately after his sudden affliction, ex-Governor Claude Matthews passed away peacefully, surrounded by his wife and the other members of his immediate famility. mediate family. The ex-governor was stricken with brain paralysis a year



EX-GOVERNOR MATTHEWS.

Governor Matthews was born in Bath county, Kentucky, Dec. 14, 1845. He left Kentucky in 1868 and settled in Vermillion county, Indiana, where he had a farm of 2,000 acres. He served a term in the legislature in 1876. In 1890 he was nominated and elected secretary of state, and in 1892 he was chosen governor. After his term as governo expired Mr. Matthews retired to his home in Vermillion county. In 1896 his friends strongly urged him for the presidential nomination, but when Bryan was selected Mr. Matthews became his ardent supporter.

#### HOME TO SEEK HEALTH.

Pennsylvania's Governor Brings Back Stricken Soldiers.

Patsburg, Aug. 30.-Over 200 soldiers who four months ago marched off to while thousands of admiring friends cheered them on, returned yesterday amid anguish and tears. The stricken heroes were aboard the Pennsylvania state hospital train, and are being taken to their homes and hospitals for better treatment. An hour was spent in removing a number of the sufferers to Pittsburg hospitals and giving dinner to the convalencents. There was no demonstration by the crowd when the train entered the sheds and tears came to the eyes of hundreds on the platform when they saw the gaunt faces of the sufferers peering from the windows. Governor Hastings and his wife were seated in the private car in the rear of the first section

Mrs. Hastings, with tears in her eyes. was a witness of the sad scenes when the sufferers were removed on stretchers to the ambulances. She accompanied the train on the entire trip and assisted the nurses in their work. "I shall not accompany the governor on his next trip to the camp," she said. "I am unused to such scenes of suffering, and I have suffered extremely from nervousness while returning from Chickamauga. I am grateful for an opportunity to do my share in alleviating the suffering of our brave soldiers, but am more than thankful that this war and its sacrifices are at an end."

President McKinley passed through Pittsburg on his way from Somerset, Pa., to Cleveland at 2:30 o'clock in the m, without shrinking from any sac-the station and the president was enthusiastically greeted. The Pennsylvania hospital train was met at Greensburg, and the train bearing the presidential party was stopped while the president made an inspection of the hospital train and shook hands with the sick soldiers.

#### DEATH OF MALIETOA.

Twice King of Samoa, Being Once De-

posed by the Germans Aukland, N. Z., Aug. 30.-Malletoa Lacupepa, king of Samoa, died on Monday, Aug. 22, of typhold fever. The administration of government is being supervised by the three consuls, L. W. Osborne, representing the United States. T. B. Cusack-Smith, representing England, and F. Rose, representing Germany with the chief justice, William Chambers acting as president of the supervistory committee, an arrangement that will continue in force until the successor of the deceased king has been chosen. King Malietoa succeeded to the throne in 1880. Seven years later he was deposed by the Germans for alleged robberies and insults and replaced by Tamatese. In the following year there was an insurrection against Tamatese, headed by Mataafa, who won, after a flerce battle. In the autumn of that year Mataafa was elected king and Malietoa vice king, but two months later the latter was reinstated as king, with the assent of the three powers. Mataafa was transported.

Philadelphia's Peace Jubilee. Philadelphia, Aug. 30.-Representative citizens, merchants, manufacturers, professional men and committees from all the leading clubs and trade associations met in Mayor Wrawick's office yesterday and took the first steps towards holding a peace jubilee in this city. The meeting was called at the instance of Mayor Warwick, and it was decided to appoint a committee of 100 citizens to formulate plans and fix upon The latter will probably be a date. about the middle of October, and the committee was instructed to make the celebration national in character. President McKinley will be asked to at-

Economy in Santiago Administration Washington, Aug. 30.-Adjutant General Corbin has received the following cablegram from General Shafter under dat of Santiago: "I have transferred all business relating to customs over to Major General Lawton. There has been collected, with the exception of a small amount in July, \$162,093. Salaries of ficials and all expenses, including street cleaning, city officials, police, etc have ben paid to date, leaving over \$90,in the treasury. The expenses of the customs house have been cut down from \$40,000 per annum to \$28,900, and that in time can be materially re-

## ALGER-MILES MUDDLE RATIONS FOR HAVANA.

of the Army.

Star Reiterates the Truth of the State ments Made by General Miles, and Declares Them a Matter of Record.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 30.-The prints an exclusive dispatch from Mr. J. D. Whelpley, its speclal correspondent who has just returned from Porto Rico, bearing upon Miles-Alger controversy. Mr. Whelpley takes occasion to deny the statement that his recently published interview in Porto Rico with General Miles, wherein the latter was quoted as casting reflections upon the war department, was not genuine, and in support of the statement already made by t The Star prints interesting telegrams that passed between the war depart-ment and Generals Miles and Shafter on the points at issue.

"Doubt is expressed by some," says Mr. Whelpley, "as to whether General Miles ever said these things I credit him with. Others suggest he may have said them in confidence which was be-trayed. I feel confident General Miles will stand by the interview referred to.

"My talk with him was not confidential. I went to him as a newspaper reporter, for the avowed and express purpose of securing an interview. There was no reservations from publication in the conversation. This is proved by his refusal to answer some questions which he would have answered had this been so. There was no hint of confidence.

"In this instance, however, no question of veracity need arise. General Miles himself, even if he so desired, could not conceal the proof of all he said. It is written in the records of the war department and it not only needs a clearing away of inconsequential matter to tell the story clearly and

"General Miles in his interview in The Star makes several distinct statements, one to the effect that he was commanding general of all the American armies, first, last and all the time, in Washington, in Tampa, in Cuba, in Porto Rico, or anywhere else he might

"He charges General Corbin with sending a secret dispatch to General Shafter contrary to this. He charges the war department with mutilating and even suppressing parts or the whole of certain messages in their transmission to the public, thus putting him and his relations to the army in a false light to the people at home.

"He charges that his recommenda-Mons in regard to moving the troops from Santiago was disregarded, this disregard leading to grave consequences. He recites the fact that General Shafter disobeyed orders in occupying fever infected houses and allowing Cuban refugees to mix with the American troops.

"Finally he claims that Washington allowed the plans of his Porto Rico campaign to leak out to such an extent as to render them useless and

"It needs only a glance at the official records of the war department to show each and every one of these charges to be truth, and to throw much additional light on the situation. "On the fourth of July General

Shafter sent dispatches to Washington showing the deplorable condition of affairs in and about Santiago. It was this situation which determined General Miles to go to Cuba. The day he salled with reinforcements, July 7, he sent a telegram of instruction to General Shafter, and on July 11 he arrived and assumed charge of the forces, the dispatches from the secretary of war thereafter being sent to Miles, Shafter not being

"In the face of this situation, Secretary Alger, through General Corbin, sent a dispatch to General Shafter assuring him that General Miles did not come to Cuba to supersede Shafter in any way. This dispatch General Miles refers to as 'secret,' for he says he did not know it had been sent, not being notified from Washington and General Shafter saying nothing about it. After the surrender General Miles still retained control. He authorized Shafter to appoint peace commissioners. and judging from Shafter's report that all was over he instructed him as

to the disposition of the troops. "On July 17, after the surrender of Santiago was completed General Shafter wired General Miles that 'I was told by the secretary of war that you were not to supersede me in command here.' To this Miles responded that 'I have no desire and have carefully avoided any appearance of superseding you. Your command is a part of the United States army, which I have the

honor to command. "Secretary Alger discussed the matter with me yesterday, saying he did not propose to enter into any controversy. 'My cablegram to General Shafter,' he continued, 'was simply due to my desire to assure him that I intended to be absolutely fair. Before his departure from Washington General Miles and I had talked the matter over, and he started for Cuba knowing that he was not in any way to interfere with the operations which were under the control of General Shafter. That there could be no doubt whatever, I cabled to General Shafter informing him that General Miles had left for Cuba with instructions not to in any manner supersede him as commander of troops in

the field." Hobson at Santlago. Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 30.-The steamer Seguranca agrived yesterday morning, bringing Lieutenant Richtend the efforts to float the sunken Spanish cruisers Cristobal Colon and Infanta Maria Teresa. The Seguranca also brought a cargo of fresh beef.

Dewey Is Well Supplied. Washington, Aug. 30.—Admiral Dewey has informed the navy department that he has an abundance of supplies for the present needs of his squadron. In a dispatch to the department yes-terday he announces the arrival of an Australian refrigerator ship with fresh meats and other provisions.

The Charges Made by the General Cargoes From the United States For the Suffering Cubans.

WAS PLACED IN A FALSE LIGHT. MISS BARTON LAUDS DE CASTRO.

The Correspondent of the Kausas City The Red Cross Leader Declares of the Civil Governor of Havana That "With a Mad Like That Almost Anything Is Possible."

> Havana, Aug. 30 .- The bay of Havana again presents its usual active aspect. It is full of life and bustle under the intense blue skies of the tropics. On its rippling waters ride at anchor numerous vessels with cargoes and rations from the United States. Today the weather is fine, warm and balmy, and the picture of the harbor is heightened by the trim aspect of the Spanish warships anchored near the the blackened ruins of the Maine. se to what remains of that splendid battleship is moored the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII. She is at the same buoy as she was on the night of the exploon. The wreck itself has settled two feet or more in the muddy bottom.

Yesterday Senor Fernandez de Castro, civil governor of Havana, accompanied by the chief inspector of the harbor police, visited the Red Cross steamer Clinton to return Miss Clara Barton's visit, remaining nearly an hour. The meeting took place in the saloon of the steamer. Senor de Castro. who is a young and handsome man, sat beside Miss Barton. Around them were grouped the Red Cross nurses, the whole presenting a picturesque scepe. Miss Barton says the governor is a most charming man. She thinks him endowed with splendid qualities, and she acknowledges the excellence of the measures he has adopted to relieve want in the city by establishing kitchens which distribute over 36,000 rations "With such a man," says Miss Barton, "almost anything is possible."

Nothing definite has been decided upon, but probably a part of the Red Cross relief will be landed here and a part at Matanzas

After his visit to Miss Barton, Governor de Castro paid a visit to the Comal, where he was entertained by Captain Niles and Major Niskern, to whom he gave letters of introduction to Senor Montero, secretary of finance in the Spanish colonial cabinet, recommending that permission be given them to distribute a million rations, free of duty. The plan is for the Comal to remain at Havana as a central floating warehouse, and to forward relief to the interior by rail, pack mules and other means of transportation.

Sunday morning the firstof the Amer-ican soldiers landed from the Comal and took breakfast ashore. Their appearance excited universal curiosity, large crowds following them from the wharf and commending their quiet and gentlemanly conduct. The attitude of the people here of all classes toward the American soldiers and correspondents. and toward Americans generally, is one of courtesy and politeness.

Yesterday afternoon a detachment of 15 men from the Comal visited the graves of the victims of the Maine. Captain Stewart Brice, son of former Senator Brice, and aide de camp to General Shafter, also visited the cemetery, and several ladies placed flowers upon the tombs. All Americans here are anxious to see a monument erected as soon as possible to commemorate the resting place of the heroes. Those who went to the cemetery were much struck by the beauty and imposing proportions of the firemen's mausoleum.

Advices from the province of Pinar there are quite destitute. On Sunday the insurgent general Lorente and a thousand men presented themselves before the village of San Juan Martinez and asked for food, assuring the Spanish commander that, although they could easily steal his cattle, they refrained from doing so under the terms of the armistice. General Lorente's conduct is greatly applauded, as showing a desire to respect law and order in that province. The villagers got together and gave the insurgents 150 measures of corn and a quantity of meat.

Other bands in the neighborhood like wise respect property rights. It is safe to say that the small bands that commit theft, under pressure of hunger, are not regularly connected with the Cuban army of liberation.

#### THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

As Reflected by Dealings in Philadel-phia and Baltimore, phia and Baltimore.

1 Philadelphia, Aug. 29.—Flour slow: winter superfine, \$2.15a2.40; Pennsylvania roller, clear, \$3.25c63.40; city mills, extra, \$2.75c63. Rye flour steady, but quiet at \$9.80 per barrel for choice Pennsylvania. Wheat firm: No. 2 red, spot, August and September, 695c70c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed, August and September, 344c; No. 2 yellow, for local trade, 36a57c. Oats sujet and steady. No. white, climped, new 25c.; quiet and steady; No. white, clipped, new. 28c.; do., old, E2823-40. Hay steady; choice timethy, \$10.50 a 11 for large [bales. Beef steady; beef hams, \$22025.50. Pork dull; family, \$12.50 a18. Lard firmer: western steamed, \$5.45. Butter steady; western creamery, 144a184c.; do factory, 114a16c; Elgins, 184c.; imitation creamery, 13a16c.; New York dairy, 18a17c.; creamery, 18a16c.; New York dairy, 18a17c.; do. creamery, 1446184c.; fancy Pennsylvania prints jobbing at 19a22c.; do. wholesale, 18c. Cheese steady; large, white, 74a73c.; small white, 73488c.; large colored, 736a73c.; small do., 8c.; light skims, 6a634c.; part skims, 53a 6c.; full skims, 2233c. Eggs steady; New York and Pennsylvania, 15a163c.; western fresh, 16c. Potatoes steady; Jerseys, 41.25a1.76; Long Island, 41.873c1.76; sweets, Jerseys, 42.1234a2.50; southern, 41.25a1.50. Cabbage steady; Long Island, 42a3. Cottonseed oil casy; prime summer yellow, 23a23c.; prime winter yellow, 27a28c.
Baltimore, Aug. 22.—Plour dull: western su-

Baltimore, Aug. 28.—Plour dull: western su-perfine, \$1.50a2.75; do. extra, \$2.90a3.25; do. fam-ity, \$3.50a4; winter wheat patent, \$4a4.20; spring 

## WAR BREVITIES.

Admiral Sampson will return to Cuba

Admiral Schley is ill at his home in Westport, Conn. Not serious. The war department has perfected

arrangements for feeding the Cubana who lack food. General Rios is named by Spain as

the governor general of the Philippines, Jaudenes being a prisoner. General Shafter has been authorized to bring home cannon captured from

the Spaniards at Santiago. Arrangements have been perfected to take the vote of the Pennsylvanians still in camp on election day.

Brigadier General Castillo, of the Cuban army, declares that before the fall of Santiago Shafter promised that the city would be turned over to the Cubans.

Thursday, Aug. 25. It has been finally decided to abandon Camp Alger, near Washington.

The calvarymen in Porto Rico, including the Pennsylvania troopers, have been ordered home.

Spain's instruction to commanders is Cuba and the Philippines are to repel by arms any attack of the insurgents Steamer Vigilancia left New York with the Twenty-third Kansas volunteers, composed of immunes, for Cuba. The government will establish a regular line of transports between New York and ports in Cuba and Porto Rico.

Philippines insurgents declare their willingness to accept either annexation or protectorate under the United States or Great Britain.

Victor Tuesey and William Chiches ter, two returning soldiers, were struck by a bridge and killed while responding to the cheers of the people at Philadel-

Friday, Aug. 26. Spain's war expenses to June 3 were

447,369,450 pesetas. It is reported that Japan is anxious to purchase the Ladrone Islands for their fish resources. G. W. Hyatt, Red Cross agent at Key

West, explains the urgent need for food for the Cubans. Admiral Schley arrived in Washington, and was wildly greeted by cheer

General Shafter left Santiago for home today. General Lawton succeeds to the command at Santiago.

ing thousands.

The train carrying Pennsylvania soldiers from Fernandina received a loyal greeting through the south. Orders have been issued to muster

out a number of volunteer regiments. including the Sixth Pennsylvania, Fifth Maryland, and all New York and Pennsylvania cavalry now in Porto Rico. Saturday, Aug. 27.

Spanish soldiers returned to Spain complain of ill treatment by the Americans.

Business at Manila is being resumed, and the city is rapidly assuming a normal condition. Surgeon General Sternberg denies the

statement that he opposes women nurses for the soldiers. A flood in Porto Rico prevented General Miles from attending a reception

given in his honor at Ponce. It has been decided to remove all the volunteers from Camp Alger, near Washington, to Middletown, Pa.

Transports Yucatan, Hudson and Catalina arrived at Montauk Point, L. I., with 1,402 soldiers from Santiago.

Monday, Aug. 29. The transport Roumania left Santiago for Montauk Point with 650 sick soldiers.

Sagasta's plan to prevent discussion probably fall.

By the end of this week all the soldiers will have left Chickamauga

Park for other camps. Secretary Alger to inspect hospitals at Chickamauga Park, declares them satisfactory.

A wreck on the Louisville and Nashville road near Birmingham, Ala., derailed a soldiers' train, killing Frank Glennon and Peter Farley, of the Sixty-ninth New York regiment.

#### BRIEF ITEMS OF NEWS.

Ex-Ambassador Bayard is ill at the home of his daughter at Karistein,

The international arbitration commission received a most kindly welcome in Quebec, Canada.

President McKinley spent a quiet Sunday at the home of his brother Abner in Somerset, Pa. Gilbert D. Curry, secretary of the A.

O. H. of Pennsylvania, was killed by lightning at Plains, Pa-Archbishop Ireland has been appoint

ed a member of the Lafayette memorial commission to the Paris exposition. Ralph W. Wireback was convicted at

Lancaster, Pa., of murder in the first degree for killing David B. Landis. A hurricane did great damage in Syracuse, N. Y. Toney Metroc, Italian laborer, was killed, and others fatally injured.

Delaware Republicans nominated J. H. Hofficker for congress, Dr. L. H. Ball for state treasurer and J. A. Lingo for auditor.

J. P. Condrey, his wife and young son were killed by a train near Petersburg, Va., the horse "balking" on the railroad track. Lightning struck a street car at Pitts-

burg. In the panic that followed B, S. Frear was killed and others injured by jumping from the car. On the Grand Banks the Thingvalla line steamer Norge ran down the

French fishing schooner La Coquette. Sixteen fishermen were drowned. Mrs. John Stevenson was burned to death in her home near Carnegie, Pa. She had escaped, but went back to rescue her babe, which had been saved

by another. Attorney General White, of Delaware, declares he has evidence to convict Mrs. Botkin, of San Francisco, of polsoning Mrs. Dunning and Mrs. Deane by

poisoned candy sent by mail. Ex-Ambassador Bayard Improving. Dedham, Mass., Aug. 30 .- The condition of Thomas F. Bayard was very much improved today, even over that reported favorable last week. He was able to be about, and on Sunday was tallen out for a drive.

# DECLARED

90c. = for = \$1.00

## TREMENDOUS CLEARING UP & BARGAIN SALE!

My present large stock must be reduced and shelves cleared at once to make room for incoming Fall Goods.

## During the next 30 days

you will have an opportunity to buy at prices never before offered in this section of the country.

In addition to my already low prices—-always lower than elsewhere-you will receive a Special

## Discount of 10 Cents on Every Dollar's

worth of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots and Shoes. Clothing; and in fact on everything excepting Groceries, that you may buy during this big Clearing up; Sale.

## Groceries.

lbs. for 25c; 4 for 45c. Winner Coffee, 13c; 2 lbs. for 25c. Loose Roasted Javo, 13c; 2 lbs. for

25. Java and Mocho, 28c : 3 lbs. for 80c. Extra loose green coffee, 25c, 9 lbs. Soft A Sugar, 50c, 81 lbs Granulated, 50c.

10 lbs. Light Brown, 50c. Corn Starch, 5c; 3 lbs. for 12c. New Rice, 5 : very nice. Best N. O. Molasses, 14c. a qt. Syrup, 18c. a gal.

Light Syrup, 30c. a gal. Chocolate, 18c. Baking Soda, 4c. per lb. Boking Powder, 5c. † lb. Rasins, 7c. Silver Prunes, 12c., extra nace. Oatmeal, 10c., 3 packages 25c. Crushed wheat, 15c., 2 packages 25c. Coffee cakes, 5c. a lb.

Ginger snaps, 5c. a lb. Oyster crackers, 6c. a lb. Knick-knocks, Sc. a lb. Water crackers, 9c. a lb. Cash paid for good butter and eggs.

In Carpets, Rugs and Oilcloths

Park for other camps.

General H. V. Boynton, ordered by choice colorings. The latest descretary Alger to inspect hospitals at signs are beautiful and at about a quarter off from former prices. Good Ingrain Carpet, only 25c.

Good Home-made Carpet, 25c. 8.4 Floor Oilcloth, 50c. per yd. 6-4 Table Oilcloth, 18c. per yd. 5-4 Table Oilcloth, 12c, per yd.

#### MARKETS.

No. 1 Butter, le Potatoes, 24 No. 2 Butter, 10 New Land 6 Torkeys, 16 Fresh Eggs, 12 Young Chickens, # Dried Cherries, t. Dried Apples, 2 Apples, 25 Bacon, 8 Shoulder, &

N. B.—We have no Special Bargain Day. Our Bargains are Every Day.

## F. H. Maurer, N. W. Corner, Front and Union Ste New Berlin, Pa.

Sheriff's Sale of

## REAL ESTATE

By virtue of cartain writs of Fieri Facias is-sued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Sny-der County, Pa., and to me directed, I will ex-pose to public sale at the Court House in Mid-dleburgh, Pa., on Mone ay, September 5th, 1898, at one o'clock P. M., the following described real estateja 011

real estateja on All that certain lot or parcel of land situates in the borough of Middleburg. Soyder County, Pa. Bounded on the north by public road, on the east by lot of — Hiegie, on the south and west by land of John Moyer, containing 1/2 acre more or less, on which are erected a building used for storing and bottling beer in which are a 4/2 horse power engine and the machinery necessary for bottling beer.

Setzed, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Arbogast and Fisher. P. S. RITTER, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Middleburg, Pa., Aug. 9, 1898.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.—THE UNdersigned auditor appointed by
the Orphans' Court of Snyder County, to distribute the fund in the hands of William Souss,
administrator of the estate of John R. Arbogass,
late of Perry township, deceased, will sit for the
purpose of his appointment at his office in the
torough of Middleburgh on Friday, Sepsember
16, 198, at 19 o'clock A. M., at which time and
place all persons having any claims against sais
estate must present the same or be foreverthereafter debarred from claiming any part of sais
fund.
H. H. Gaims. Auditor.
Middleburgh, Pa., Aug. 19, 1898.