

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1898.

Complaints of tardiness on the part of the administration in pushing the war against Spain are growing louder each day, as indications increase that the administration is expecting a very long war, instead of a very short one. The speech of Representative Dingley, who probably voiced the sentiments of Mr. McKinley, on the bill to provide war revenues for the government, which has just passed the House, indicated his belief that the war would last for years. He could not be properly answered, because nobody cared to get up and say things they knew to be true that would be construed by Spain and Europe as meaning that there was a division of sentiment among Americans as to this war. The same feeling has prevented public criticism of the remarkable state of unreadiness in which the War Department was found to be when Mr. McKinley finally gave up his jack o' lantern hope of securing the freedom of Cuba through peaceful negotiations. The people do not want a long war, and do not believe that there is any occasion for one. Fitz Lee, who is good military authority, and who has carefully been over the ground, has said that with 20,000 men and the co-operation of the navy Havana could be taken in 15 days. That many troops, three-fourths of them regulars, could be landed in Cuba in 48 hours after an order was issued, and the navy is already there. But there is no such order. Instead, there is a lot of talk about the necessity of the 125,000 volunteers just called out remaining several months in camps of instruction, and of the probability of the Spaniards being allowed to remain in Cuba until fall, unless the insurgent army can drive them out, or the blockade starves them out. Mr. McKinley calls this a war for humanity, but a continuation of the blockade of Cuban ports without capturing them will result in starving as many women and children to death as Butcher Weyer's policy did. The Spanish army in Cuba isn't suffering for food—they prepared for the blockade—but non-combatants are.

Under the law for the reorganization of the regular army, which went into effect this week, the total will at once be enlisted up to 65,000 men, and the war-pay of privates and non-commissioned officers will be increased 20 per cent. One of the strongest points in our system of government is emphasized by the present situation in Washington. In the State, War and Navy Department building, in which are located the fighting branches of the government, the hurry and bustle of war is seen on every hand, while the other department buildings, in which business relating to the industrial and commercial progress of the country, such as the management of our great postal system, the granting of patents, looking after public lands etc., is going on just as though there never was such a thing as a war, and so they will continue to go whether the war lasts three weeks or three months. The fighting branches of the government will attend to the war without encroaching upon the business of the other branches.

In announcing by proclamation the principles upon which he will wage the war, which Congress has authorized, Mr. McKinley has certainly carried mild treatment of Spanish interests to an unnecessary extreme—an extreme that will wipe out the expectations of prize-money entertained by the brave sailors that man Admiral Sampson's blockading squadron, by releasing nearly, if not all of the Spanish vessels they have captured since the blockade was established. This proclamation gives all Spanish merchant vessels in American ports or bound to or from American ports immunity from capture until May 21, inclusive. It would be possible to make some nations surrender by treating them and their interests with consideration, but Spain is certainly not one of them. What Mr. McKinley doubtless intended to be an act of extraordinary generosity and forbearance will be charged to his fear of them by the ignorant Spanish. There is only one way to deal with a Spaniard—fight him and lick him; then he will be ready to entertain the idea of a foe displaying magnanimity towards him.

Republicans in their absurd attempt to monopolize all the patriotism are charging that because some democrats oppose the issue of \$500,000,000 in bonds provided for in the war revenue bill the House has passed they are opposed to giving the administration all the money it will need to conduct the war. Nothing could be further from the truth. There is not a democrat in either branch of Congress who is not in favor of voting all the money that may be needed to vigorously fight the war to a successful conclusion. That many of them agree with the populists and silver republicans in believing an issue of bonds to be unnecessary, and that it would be better to raise the money

by an income tax and other ways of direct taxation, is true. The bond issue is likely to be fully discussed in the Senate, and, although it will probably not be made a party question by the democratic Senators; it will not be surprising if most of them vote against bonds, unless the nature of the war news changes their present opinions.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's family Pills are the best.

"Army to the Front"

With profound emotion the American people hear again the stern words whose echo last died away in our country 33 years ago this April, "Army to the front." At this word of command the army of a people whose population numbers 70,000,000 moves forward to make war on a kingdom whose subjects, counting its outlying islands, dependent colonies and all, number only 25,000,000. Our country is rich and prosperous from a generation of peace, Spain is exhausted to the last few drops of her lifeblood by the savage wars she has been waging to suppress her own revolutionist children.

Yet it is not a war of aggression the powerful country declares against the weak one. In that admirable joint resolution which directed President McKinley to send the army and navy to Cuba the statement rang out clear and unmistakable that the United States had no intention or desire toward possessing the island for itself. We seek only the pacification of Cuba, and when that is accomplished the will of the American people, expressed through their congress, is to leave the government and control of the island to those who belong there. Neither is ours a war for revenge. Even the awful crime of the blowing up, at the instigation of Spanish officials, of the Maine in the harbor of Havana while on a friendly visit there, a dastardly act by which 260 brave American citizens were hurled to death, was not considered by our government sufficient reason for making war. "Remember the Maine!" will be the rallying cry of our sea and land soldiers when they meet the enemy, but it is not the casus belli lying behind the thrilling command, "Army to the front!"

We have set ourselves right in the eyes of the powers of Europe. We have declared we do not want Cuba. We have refrained from taking that just vengeance for the loss of the Maine to obtain which just vengeance no European government would have held back its hand an hour. We prepare to drive the Spaniard from Cuba because his further stay is a "disgrace to Christian civilization and cannot longer be endured."

Our army moves to the front on a crusade in the name of justice and humanity. No holier war was ever undertaken. A dozen millions of loyal Americans are at the command of the president and congress to free Cuba. That done our volunteer army will melt away and rejoin the ranks of the private citizens of a peace loving nation.—Ex.

FOR MEMORIAL DAY.

What the State Commander Suggests for its Observance.

Commander Stauffer, of the Pennsylvania department of the Grand Army of the Republic, has issued his annual Memorial Day general orders. He suggests as a part of the observance of the day the attendance of posts at church services on Sunday, May 29. He also suggests that pastors be asked to select texts illustrative to these subjects: "The gain of American citizenship by the success of the Union soldier," and "The unquestioned and everlasting right of the cause of those who battled for the Union." He suggests that the school children be again asked to participate in Memorial day's celebration, that everybody be interested in it, that organizations other than military be welcomed to participate, and that the sacredness of the day be observed. He says Memorial day, while not a day of sackcloth and ashes, nor mourning, nor fasting, should not be devoted to frivolous pastime. It is a day for the flag, flowers and communion with the nation's dead.

OUR NAVY EPITOMIZED.

Facts About Our Sea Power Told in These Paragraphs.

The United States are Tied With Germany for Fifth Place—Powder Comes in Chunks, is Brown and Doesn't Smoke—No Grog and no Flogging Now.

The United States is the fifth naval power in the world, writes Frank Lee, in the Chicago Times-Herald. The navies of Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy rank ahead in the order named. Germany and the United States are about tied.

Our present effective fighting force consists of four battleships of the first class, one battleship of the second class, two armored cruisers, eighteen cruisers, fifteen gunboats, six double turreted monitors, one ram, one dynamite gunboat, one dispatch boat, one transport and eight torpedo boats.

The Iowa weighs nearly 12,000 tons, and as twenty tons in the average load of a freight car and twelve cars is a good load for a locomotive engine, it would take fifty locomotives to haul the great steel structure.

The powder used is brown and in chunks the size of a caramel. A charge for the biggest guns weighs 500 pounds and is hoisted to the breech by a derrick, the powder being sewed up in burlap bags.

Armor plates are tested by firing steel projectiles weighing from 100 to 1500 pounds at them from guns charged with 500 pounds of powder at a distance of about a city block.

Our battleships have a speed of from fifteen to seventeen knots an hour. Cruisers make nineteen to twenty-four knots, while the monitors can travel only five to seven knots.

The biggest guns in the navy are forty-nine feet long, big enough for a man to crawl into; four feet in diameter at their largest part and weigh 135,500 pounds or thereabouts.

There are six rear-admirals in active service. The offices of vice-admiral and admiral are unfilled, so there is no head of the navy excepting Secretary Long.

Barnacles form on the hull of a ship, impeding its speed. A six months' cruise will decrease the speed of a ship fifteen per cent., and it must go into dry dock.

Sixty-one merchant vessels belong to the auxiliary navy. These ships are subsidized and by contract must be given to the United States on demand.

Some of the guns in the navy can fire a shot twelve miles, farther than a man can see, for the guns are aimed and sighted by machinery.

The amount expended by the Navy Department in 1897 was \$34,561,546. This is a larger sum than has been expended in any year since 1866.

In a battle the woodwork and all articles of wood are either stowed below or thrown overboard lest the men be injured by splinters.

The origin of the Navy Department may be said to date from October 13, 1775, when congress authorized the equipment of two cruisers.

The fastest vessels in the navy are the torpedo boats Porter and Dupont, each of which can travel 27-5 knots an hour.

Battleships cost from \$2,500,000 to \$3,750,000, and cruisers from \$600,000 to \$3,000,000. A good torpedo boat costs over \$100,000.

Battleships are for the heavy war; cruisers are commerce destroyers; monitors are useful only for coast defense.

YOUNG AT SIXTY.

Serene comfort and happiness in advanced years are realized by comparatively few women.

Their hard lives, their liability to serious troubles on account of their peculiar organism and their profound ignorance concerning themselves, all combine to shorten the period of usefulness and fill their later years with suffering.

Mrs. Pinkham has done much to make women strong. She has given advice to many that has shown them how to guard against disease and retain vigorous health in old age. From every corner of the earth there is constantly coming the most convincing statements from women, showing the efficacy of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in overcoming female ills. Here is a letter from Mrs. J. C. Orms, of 230 Horner St., Johnstown, Pa., which is earnest and straight to the point:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to tell all suffering women that I think your remedies are wonderful. I had trouble with my head, dizzy spells and hot flashes. Feet and hands were cold, was very nervous, could not sleep well, had kidney trouble, pain in ovaries and congestion of the womb. Since taking your remedies I am better every way. My head trouble is all gone, have no pain in ovaries, and am cured of womb trouble. I can eat and sleep well and am gaining in flesh. I consider your medicine the best to be had for female troubles."

The present Mrs. Pinkham's experience in treating female ills is unparalleled, for years she worked side by side with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, and for sometime past has had sole charge of the correspondence department of her great business, treating by letter as many as a hundred thousand ailing women during a single year.

No Gripe

When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take

Hood's Pills. PURE ICE. FROM DISTILLED & FILTERED WATER.

The Indiana could lie outside Sandy Hook and throw 1200-pound shots into New York at the rate of four a minute.

Those artists who show smoke in their pictures of naval battles are wholly wrong. Smokeless powder is used.

All of the cruisers are named in honor of cities, and the battleships, except the Kearsarge, in honor of States.

The "grog" ration was abolished in 1863, and since then the crew has been forbidden to drink while on duty.

Marines are the police on board ship. Originally they were employed to prevent mutiny among the sailors. The guns of a battleship can carry from six to twelve miles, hurling a shot weighing half a ton.

Only sixty per cent. of the enlisted men are Americans, and a smaller percentage yet are native born.

Projectiles thrown by naval guns are shaped much as the bullets shot by the ordinary rifle.

A battleship has on board an electric plant capable of lighting a town of 5000 inhabitants.

The boilers of the Iowa have a heating surface of eight acres and hold thirty tons of water.

Great Britain has 294 torpedoes and torpedo-boat destroyers; Uncle Sam has only eight.

Five hundred and twenty-six men and forty officers are required to man the cruiser New York.

Battleships are covered with armor of nickel steel from five to seven inches thick.

We have four armored battleships—the Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts and Texas.

A submarine torpedo boat to be known as the Plunger is now under construction.

At present the total enlisted force of the naval militia is 3870 officers and men.

Behind the heavy armor there is a padding of either corn pith or cocoa husks.

It costs \$500 every time one of the big guns on board a ship is fired.

The Brooklyn and New York are our armored cruisers.

Sailors are paid from \$9.50 to \$12.50 per month and board.

An act of Congress in 1872 abolished flogging in the navy.

The American navy has practically all been built since 1883.

A captain in the navy ranks with a colonel in the army.

A Real Catarrh Cure.

The 10 cent trial size of Ely's Cream Balm which can be had of the druggist is sufficient to demonstrate its great merit. Send 10 cents, we will mail it. Full size 50c.

ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y. City.

Catarrh caused difficulty in speaking and to a great extent loss of hearing. By the use of Ely's Cream Balm dropping of mucus has ceased, voice and hearing have greatly improved.—J. W. Davidson, Att'y at Law, Monmouth, Ill.

The fitness of Chickamauga military park as a gathering place for the armies of the United States is notable. It includes 15 square miles in the grounds and will accommodate 50,000 soldiers in camp. No spot in the southeastern part of the country is so convenient as a point of mobilization for the army. Railroads from every direction lead to Chattanooga, 16 miles away, and regiments can be quickly dispatched to any part of the land. Supplies and arms can be forwarded rapidly both to and from the place. It is one of the most healthful spots in the Union, the scenery is inexpressibly grand and the historic associations are those of which both north and south can be proud, recalling the great battle fought on this ground September 19 and 20, 1863.

A recent landslide in China revealed a pile of money equaling in value 7,000,000 coppers. The coins were made about the middle of the eleventh century.

PILL-PRICE.—The days of 25 cents a box for liver pills are numbered. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills at ten cents a box are surer, safer and pleasanter to take. Cure Constipation, Sick and Nervous Headaches, Dizziness, Lassitude, Heartburn, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite and all troubles arising from liver disorder.—5c. Sold by C. A. Kleim.

AGAIN we offer you COLD STORAGE for Eggs, Butter, Dried Fruits, Carpets, Furs and perishable articles. Inquire for rates.

We Manufacture PURE ICE FROM DISTILLED & FILTERED WATER.

For domestic purposes you should use PURE ICE only. Cold Storage & Artificial Ice Co. 255 East 7th St. 3-17-7mo.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD. BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

Table with columns for Stations (Norfolk, Cambridge, Danville, etc.), A.M., P.M., and times for various routes.

STATIONS. WEST. SCRANTON, BELLEVILLE, TAYLOR, etc.

Table with columns for Stations (Scranton, Belleville, Taylor, etc.), A.M., P.M., and times for various routes.

Table with columns for SOUTH, B. & O. R. R., and NORTH, AM. DEPOT, STATIONS, AM, PM, and times for various routes.

HUMPHREYS' OIL WITH HAZEL

C Piles or Hemorrhoids, Fissures & Fistulas, Burns & Scalds, Wounds & Bruises, Cuts & Sores, Boils & Tumors, Eczema & Eruptions, Salt Rheum & Tetters, Chapped Hands, Fever Blisters, Sore Lips & Nostrils, Stings & Bites of Insects. Three Sizes, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00.

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 11:45 a. m., 3:30 p. m., 8:00 p. m.

For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7:30 a. m., 3:30 p. m. For Catawissa weekdays, 7:30, 8:38, 11:45 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 5:00, 8:30 p. m.

For Catarrh, Hay-Fever, Cold in Head. Ely's Cream Balm is a positive cure. Apply to the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed.

PHILADELPHIA DIVISION. Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut Street wharf and South Street wharf for Atlantic City. WEEK-DAYS—Express, 9:00 a. m., 3:00 p. m., 8:00 p. m.

PARLOR CARS ON ALL EXPRESS TRAINS. I. A. SWEGARD, Gen'l Supt. EDSON J. WEEKS, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Time Table in effect Feb. 20, '98.

Table with columns for Stations (Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Plymouth, etc.), A.M., P.M., and times for various routes.

Table with columns for Stations (Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport, etc.), A.M., P.M., and times for various routes.

Table with columns for Stations (Lock Haven, Bellefonte, Tyrone, etc.), P.M., and times for various routes.

Table with columns for Stations (Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Sunbury, etc.), A.M., P.M., and times for various routes.

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PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY. Engines Burn Hard Coal—No Smoke. In effect Nov. 14, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG. For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 11:45 a. m., 3:30 p. m., 8:00 p. m.

TRAINS LEAVE PHILADELPHIA. Leave New York via Philadelphia 8:00 a. m., and via Easton 9:10 a. m.

ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION. Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut Street wharf and South Street wharf for Atlantic City. WEEK-DAYS—Express, 9:00 a. m., 3:00 p. m., 8:00 p. m.

PARLOR CARS ON ALL EXPRESS TRAINS. I. A. SWEGARD, Gen'l Supt. EDSON J. WEEKS, Gen'l Pass. Agt.