

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1898.

Mr. McKinley's fighting blood has been aroused by the great victory won by our Asiatic squadron under Commodore Dewey. It would have been strange, indeed, if it had not been, for nothing more daring in the annals of naval warfare has been recorded than Dewey's action in taking his ships into an enemy's harbor, supposed to be heavily mined, for the purpose of attacking a fleet nearly his equal in strength, which was supported by heavy land batteries, and succeeding in destroying the Spanish fleet, silencing the batteries and planting the American flag on the Philippine Islands. It was an achievement worthy of the American navy, and one that every American commodore is anxious to try to duplicate. They are apparently going to be given opportunities, too. In fact, the orders have been issued that will give the rest of our navy an opportunity to share in avenging the Maine by doing some fighting. Porto Rico is to be taken. Our soldiers also are to be allowed to do some fighting. The air of hesitation, which was so aggravating, has entirely disappeared, and everything is now apparently bent on fighting. Admiral Dewey's official report has been received, and he can possibly be prouder of it than is every American who reads it. Millions of Americans yet unborn will thrill with pride and patriotism when they read of the victory won by the daring and gallant Dewey, who will be made an admiral and who will receive a vote of thanks from Congress.

Congress has authorized the enlistment of 10,000 yellow fever immunes, in the south, for service in Cuba, in addition to the 125,000 volunteers.

It is always more or less dangerous to interrupt Representative Champ Clark when he is making a speech, but Representative Lacey, of Iowa, had to get squelched before he would believe it. Mr. Clark was making a vigorous talk against the six democrats who voted for the republican war revenue bill, which authorizes an addition of \$600,000,000 to the country's interest-bearing debt, and incidentally against the democratic party being held responsible for the acts of the Cleveland administration, which he declared were democratic only in name, when he said there were only two worse names in history than that of Grover Cleveland—the names of Judas Iscariot and Benedict Arnold. Just then he was interrupted by Mr. Lacey, who asked if Judas Iscariot was not the original silver man. Mr. Clark turned upon him and retorted: "The first silver speech ever made in the American Congress was by William B. Allison, whom you all worship. Now, some of the rest of you ask me questions." The challenge was not taken up. In the same speech Mr. Clark ridiculed the claim of some of the republicans that they were responsible for the war with Spain, and addressing the republican side he said: "We took you by the scruff of the neck and dragged you into it. It's our war." Mr. Clark closed with a glowing and patriotic reference to the brilliant achievement of Commodore Dewey in Manila harbor.

The administration is not allowing the war to cause it to forget the need the republicans have for help in the Congressional campaign. The patronage of the Government Printing Office is to be turned over to the republican candidates for Congress, by an order declaring that establishment never to have been legally under the civil service rules. It will be remembered that an opinion declaring that the placing of the G. P. O. under civil service rules was illegal was prepared by an official of the Department of Justice last year, but was never adopted by Attorney General McKenna as his own was never made public. Attorney General Griggs, doubtless under pressure from the Republican Congressional Committee, has agreed to the promulgation of that opinion as his own, and democrats in the G. P. O. who are wise are on the lookout for other jobs.

Mr. McKinley deserves credit for standing out against the enormous pressure brought to bear upon him by politicians of his party in favor of incompetent applicants for general's commissions in the volunteer army. He has sent the nominations of eleven major generals and twenty-five brigadier generals to the Senate. Thirty-two of them are officers in the regular army, and the other four, all major generals, are ex-officers, equally divided between the blue and the gray, Fitz Lee and Joe Wheeler representing the gray, and Senator Sewell, of New Jersey, and General James H. Wilson, of Delaware, representing the blue.

Three Men Fall to a Terrible Death. Falling Timbers Break Their Platform and They Drop 300 Feet.

The Halstead mine of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western company at Duryea was the scene of an accident Thursday evening which cost three men their lives. The names of the victims are: John Monohan, Stephen Jenkins, John Titus. The three men were engaged in repairing the lining of the shaft which had been damaged by the cave-in last week. About 5:30 some heavy timbers were being lowered into the shaft when the rope attached to them slipped off and the timbers struck the platform upon which the three workmen were standing with great force, demolishing it and precipitating the men to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of 300 feet. The bodies were horribly mangled.

How's This?

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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.

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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. 1m

As to Blockading.

The blockade of Cuba will recall the blockade of the Southern ports during the Civil war. There will be several essential differences, however, in the two blockades. The Federal fleets had a much larger extent of coast line to guard than they will in the present instance. The Confederates at the beginning of the war controlled the coast from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and there were many important ports thereon which required particular attention at the hands of the blockading forces. The Cuban coast line is much less in extent, and there are but few important ports along it. The Confederates had a convenient base of operations for the blockade runners at the Bahama islands, belonging to the British, the authorities of which were very lax in enforcing the neutrality laws. The Confederates, however, for a considerable time, had no navy to assist in breaking the blockade, in which case the Spaniards have the advantage. It is doubtful, however, whether any considerable force of Spanish ships will be able to reach Cuba in time to be of service. If a powerful Spanish fleet does come over, of which many profess grave doubts, and a naval engagement should result unfavorably to it, the blockade would soon become very effective, and must inevitably result in the surrender of the Spanish land forces. It is true that Porto Rico might serve as a basis for blockade runners, but it will probably not be very long before the ports in that island will also be blockaded.

The chief ports of the Confederates were Charleston, S. C., New Orleans, La., Mobile, Ala., Pensacola, Fla., Galveston, Tex., Savannah, Ga., and Wilmington, N. C. These places were successively taken one after another after longer or shorter periods of blockading. The blockade of Charleston was the most difficult, because of the importance of the city to the Southern cause, and its proximity to the Bahamas, strenuous efforts were therefore made to capture it, all of which failed until Sherman's army flanked the Confederates out of it. For more than three years, despite every attempt to prevent them, blockade runners were able to steal past the strong Federal fleet and carry to the Confederates much needed munitions of war. To supplement the efforts of the blockading squadron what was known as the "Stone Fleet" was sunk at the entrance of the harbor. This fleet consisted of a large number of old merchant vessels loaded with stone and scuttled at the entrance to the harbor. The effect of this was, however, not what was anticipated, and blockade runners continued until the fall of the city. On one occasion the Confederates sent out some war vessels they had fitted up in the harbor, and made an attack upon the blockading squadron which had been temporarily weakened. They came out early one morning in a thick haze and succeeded in making one of the Federal vessels surrender by reason of a shot having passed through her condenser and steam drum, thus rendering her helpless. The sun coming out, however, the other Federal vessels quickly took a hand and drove the Confederate squadron back into the harbor so

rapidly that they failed to take possession of the captured Federal ship. The claim was made that the blockade had been raised, but this was soon proved to be baseless.

The last Confederate port of importance to be captured was Wilmington, N. C., which was defended by Fort Fisher, at the mouth of Cape Fear River, and which was taken January 15th, 1865. The men on a blockading fleet have no easy time of it, as they are compelled to be continually on the alert to resent attacks by the enemy's war vessels, and to detect attempts by their merchant ones to run the blockade. The blockading fleet is necessarily some distance out in the ocean, and is liable to be driven off its station by storms. When this occurs there is a great opportunity for the enemy's vessels in port to escape, and for such as may be able to make the port from the outside to get in. When a blockade is declared, it must be with a sufficient force, otherwise neutral vessels are at liberty to pass in and out of the blockaded port. After the blockade is established it must also be well maintained, and this is often difficult to accomplish by reason of storms and the attacks of the enemy's fleet.

The Justification for War.

No one who knows the history of the Cuban question will doubt for a moment the adequacy of the justification for the hostilities now initiated by the United States. The misgovernment of the Spaniards, the barbarities of the unceasing civil wars, the hopelessness of any permanent pacification in an island at the very threshold of the liberty-loving New World, constitutes an intolerable nuisance. Sooner or later intervention was inevitable, for no practical repentance could be looked in a people which had sacrificed one of the greatest colonial empires known to history in its ingrained inability to abandon medieval methods of government and diplomacy. Hence the preservation of the peace has depended only on the chance of Spain acquiescing in the American ultimatum, and that all along has been known to be impossible. Spain has lost much, but her armor proper is still on the scale of her quondam empire, and no one ever imagined that she would yield an inch of what remains without a struggle. That she will fight now bravely and tenaciously, no one questions. His gallantry will excite a further need of sympathy which her patriotism and dignity in misfortune have already widely engendered. This sympathy, however, is not incompatible with the conviction that her ultimate failure will be a gain for humanity and progress. In this country every voice is raised to wish the United States success. We heartily join our own, but not on account of any sense of kinship, which really need not be invoked, but for the practical end in view—the liberation of the sorely tried Cubans and the establishment of peace in a corner of God's earth, which hitherto has known only misgovernment and bloodshed.—London Graphic.

A Congressional Aspirant.

F. M. Traver, of Sunbury, has announced himself a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Seventeenth District, composed of Northumberland, Montour, Columbia and Sullivan counties.

MRS. LUCY GOODWIN

Suffered four years with female troubles. She now writes to Mrs. Pinkham of her complete recovery. Read her letter:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish you to publish what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, Sanative Wash and Liver Pills have done for me.

I suffered for four years with womb trouble. My doctor said I had falling of the womb. I also suffered with nervous prostration, faint, all-gone feelings, palpitation of the heart, bearing-down sensation and painful menstruation. I could not stand but a few minutes at a time. When I commenced taking your medicine I could not sit up half a day, but before I had used half a bottle I was up and helped about my work.

I have taken three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and used one package of Sanative Wash, and am cured of all my troubles. I feel like a new woman. I can do all kinds of household work and feel stronger than I ever did in my life. I now weigh 131½ pounds. Before using your medicine I weighed only 108 pounds.

Surely it is the grandest medicine for weak woman that ever was, and my advice to all who are suffering from any female trouble is to try it at once and be well. Your medicine has proven a blessing to me, and I cannot praise it enough.—Mrs. LUCY GOODWIN, Holly, W. Va.

Much in Little

Is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

CHILKOOT PASS HORRORS. Poor Creatures Who Have Given Up Hope, Lying Upon the Dissolving Snow.

Horace Mangold, leader of a band of Englishman who a few weeks ago passed through Ottawa on their way to the Klondike, is back again. When he reached Vancouver he heard sinister rumors as to the state of Chilkoot pass, and not willing that his men with their supplies should be met with serious obstacles, he proceeded in advance (accompanied by two Indians as porters) to test the actual conditions. He found the pass so bad that he is returning to England with the intention of coming back to proceed when the Stikine is open.

"The horrors of the trail will never be adequately portrayed," was Mr. Mangold's comment. "There is in reality no trail. It is a fearful winding in and out, and covered with the remains of thousands of horses, the debris of outfits and camps into which you sink up to the waist. I saw poor wretches thrust aside by the score by the desperate procession which, whatever happens, will never stop. And those who actually pass the summit, who horrors await them on the other side!"

"As I made my way along I saw strong men crying like children. They had lost their horses; they had started out with insufficient food; they were in hunger and wretchedness; they had been thrust aside by the desperate creatures behind, who showed no mercy, but were bound to push on regardless of the sufferings they inflicted upon those who were too weak to keep up. That was the callousness of it—that those who from fatigue, from hunger, from utter exhaustion through carrying their own packs, stumbled, were pushed or kicked out of the way, and you passed on, brushing by poor creatures who had given up all hope and who were lying upon the dissolving snow, utterly indifferent to their fate."

Two things have contributed to the misery which I saw. First, the weather, which was so mild as to make the pass simply a deep creek filled with snow broth, and second, the imperfect outfits of hundreds of men, who, after they reached Vancouver had no more notion of where they were going or how they were to go than they had of flying."

Mr. Mangold says that he found among the Canadians an objection to the introduction of the English.

"This was unaccountable to me, but there is no doubt that it exists. Those who have influence should impress upon the government not to allow liquor in the Yukon district. I speak from experience. I have been in the arctic regions and I know that the talk of the need of liquor is all tommyrot. Liquor in a mining camp is simply a crime. A poor man who has never handled any money worth talking about makes a 'strike.' He at once treats the whole camp. Then you have, when these men are drunk, all the elements of an inferno."

Ely's Cream Balm has completely cured me of catarrh when everything else failed. Many acquaintances have used it with excellent results.—Alfred W. Stevens, Caldwell, Ohio.

No wonder skeptics and agnostics disbelieve in the power of prayer. Queer kind of a pandemonium this earth would be if people always got what they prayed for. For instance, if there ever was a nation wicked and cruel beyond belief that nation is Spain. She brought murder and slavery into the western hemisphere when she first set foot upon it; she will go out of it leaving starvation, treachery under and rapine behind her as the last traces of her power here. Yet the bishop of Madrid has the brazenness to instruct all the priests within his diocese to pray for the success of the armies of Spain. It would be a strange sort of deity who would answer a prayer like that, or any other prayer prompted by avarice, selfishness or revenge.

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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.

Table with columns for Stations, A.M., P.M., and P.M. listing routes like Northumberland, Chambersburg, and Harrisburg.

Table with columns for Stations, A.M., P.M., and P.M. listing routes like Sunbury, Harrisburg, and Pottsville.

Table with columns for Stations, A.M., P.M., and P.M. listing routes like Sunbury, Harrisburg, and Pottsville.

HUMPHREYS' CURES

- No. 1 Fever, Congestion. No. 2 Worms. No. 3 Infants' Diseases. No. 4 Diarrhea. No. 7 Coughs & Colds. No. 9 Headache. No. 10 Dyspepsia, Indigestion. No. 11 Delayed Periods. No. 12 Leucorrhoea. No. 13 Group. No. 14 Skin Diseases. No. 15 Rheumatism. No. 19 Catarrh. No. 27 Kidney Diseases. No. 34 Sore Throat. No. 77 Grip & Hay Fever.

ALOCAL Disease A Climatic Affection Nothing but a local remedy or change of climate will cure it. Get a well-known pharmaceutical remedy, Ely's Cream Balm. It is quickly absorbed. Gives relief at once. Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Always Inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. No Vomiting, No Mercury No Injurious Drug. Full Size 50c; Trial Size 10c. At Druggists or by Mail, 25c. ELY BROTHERS, 67 Warren Street, New York.

ALOCAL Disease CATARRH

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Pennyroyal Pills

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Time Table in effect Feb. 20, '98.

Table with columns for Stations, A.M., P.M., and P.M. listing routes like Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Sunbury.

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Philadelphia & Reading Railway

Engines Burn Hard Coal—No Smoke In effect Nov. 14, 1897.

Table with columns for Stations, A.M., P.M., and P.M. listing routes like Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Sunbury.

ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION. Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut Street wharf and South Street wharf for Atlantic City. WEEK-DAYS—Express, 9:00 a. m., 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 p. m. ACCOMMODATION, 8:00 a. m., 4:45 p. m. SUNDAYS—Express, 9:00, 10:00 a. m., Accom. 8:00 a. m., 4:45 p. m. Leave Atlantic City, depot: WEEK-DAYS—Express, 7:35, 9:00 a. m., 3:30, 5:30 p. m. ACCOMMODATION, 4:25, 5:15 a. m., 4:05 p. m. SUNDAYS—Express, 4:00, 5:30, 8:00 p. m. ACCOMMODATION, 7:15 a. m., 4:15 p. m. For Cape May and Ocean City 9:15 a. m., 4:15 p. m. SUNDAYS, South Street, 9:00, Chestnut Street, 9:15 a. m. Parlor cars on all express trains. I. A. SWEIGARD, EDSON J. WEEB, Gen'l Supt. Gen'l Pass. Agt.