

EMBARKING FOR CUBA

The Troops at Tampa Are Ready to Sail—About 20,000 Regulars Will Go.

Washington, June 8.—After the cabinet meeting yesterday Secretary Alger announced that he had received a telegram from General Shafter, at Tampa, stating that the troops at that place were being put on transports, and that they would all be embarked by this morning.

The telegram further stated that the vessels would sail for Santiago to-day or Thursday, and that they would arrive at Santiago by Sunday.

It is stated that between 18,000 and 20,000 regulars will be embarked.

This is the first official acknowledgment of the embarkation of troops. It is thought by some that General Shafter's telegram has been delayed several hours, and that the embarkation began Monday night, as clearly understood here.

The statement that the regulars were going to sail does not controvert the statement that the siege trains and heavy artillery, as announced in these dispatches yesterday, have already landed in Santiago.

It was announced at the cabinet meeting that a telegram had been received from General Shafter, and that the troops were already on board the transports.

No More Delay.

At the cabinet meeting the president expressed himself as dissatisfied with the delay in sending troops to Santiago and Porto Rico. The situation in regard to supplies and equipment, as reported officially by General Miles, was discussed, and it was further determined that there should be no further delay, and that the troops, which have been delayed on account of the blockade on the railroads, must be equipped and supplied speedily, and the movement to Cuba and Porto Rico begun at once.

The cabinet also discussed the situation at Manila, but expressed perfect confidence in Admiral Dewey's ability to handle the conditions there, and as reinforcements are already on the way to him, there was nothing that the cabinet could do but wait for reports from him after the United States soldiers have arrived. The president and his advisers felt great satisfaction over the work of the navy and the conduct of the war up to the present time, and now that every effort is being made to put the army in first class condition, the administration is confident that things will move along with rapidity and success.

The Reported Landing.

While the officials of the war department still deny that troops have landed at Santiago, they are particular to say that the army has not landed. They do not talk about the expedition of engineers, which, as stated in these dispatches, is the one which is supposed to have disembarked at Punta Cabrera, near Santiago. This expedition contained about a thousand soldiers with heavy siege guns, and as these were met by the insurgents, the latter having begun work on the roads leading to the hills back of Santiago, there can be little doubt that the siege guns are now being placed in position, if not already placed.

General Miles has sent some very plain reports to the president and Secretary Alger.

PRIZE SHIPS TO BE SOLD.

Vessels Captured by the United States Will Be Disposed of June 27.

Key West, June 7.—All the prize ships condemned by the United States will be sold here at public auction June 27, with the exception of the Panama, which has been sent North, and possibly the Guido, which has also been sent North.

It is expected that a large number of buyers will be attracted here by the sale. The cargoes, aside from perishable goods, which are being disposed of as fast as possible, will be sold at the same time.

The released steamships Catalina and Miguel Jover will clear from here for their home ports as soon as the necessary bonds are given to protect the government in case the decision of the lower court is reversed by the supreme courts and the captures held to be lawful prizes of war.

Negotiations for the bonds are being made in New Orleans. In the case of the Catalina bond has been fixed at \$350,000, and in the case of the Miguel Jover it will be about the same.

Thomas N. Rooker Dead.

New York, June 7.—Thomas Newberry Rooker, who helped set type for the first issue of the Tribune on April 9, 1841, and was for fifty-six years continuously in the service of that newspaper, died yesterday from heart disease at his home, 202 Adelphi street, Brooklyn.

He was in his eighty-third year and had been ailing for several weeks.

On April 9, 1837, Mr. Rooker retired from active participation in the management of the Tribune, of which he had been secretary since 1838. He had always been a trustee and he owned one share of the original stock of the Tribune Association issue in 1849.

Grand Lodge of Masons.

New York, June 8.—At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in the state of New York convened in its 117th annual communication, in the Masonic Temple, corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street, Manhattan. Every seat in the large hall was occupied by representatives of the 743 lodges in the state, which have an active membership of over 95,000 Masons. Seated in the grand stand, beside the grand lodge officers, were representative Masons from several states, all of whom were cordially welcomed by Grand Master William A. Sutherland.

Washington Belle Weds.

Washington, June 8.—Miss Alice Belknap, daughter of the late General W. F. Belknap, secretary of war in the cabinet of General Grant, was married yesterday to Mr. Barclay Henry of Philadelphia. Miss Belknap has been a reigning belle and is a beautiful woman.

Oldest New York Mason Dead.

Saratoga, N. Y., June 7.—Levi Hatch, aged 90, is dead at Hartford, Washington county. He was the oldest Mason in the state, and was treasurer of the Herschel Lodge of Hartford for thirty years. He is survived by a widow and five sons.

REBELS CLOSING ON MANILA

Foreigners Not Believed to Be in Imminent Danger.

London, June 8.—A dispatch to the Times from Manila, referring to the fighting of May 30 and June 1, says the Spanish loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was heavy. But, the correspondent adds, the most serious feature of all for Spain is the defection of hundreds of native auxiliaries. He adds: "One native regiment deserted after killing its officers and massacring a company of Spanish infantry, and rebels and former rebels on both sides have been shot because they were suspected of treachery to their respective generals."

"The Spaniards are endeavoring by every means to retain the rebels, who are attracted by promises of pardon and high offices."

"But General Aguinaldo's attraction is stronger. He has completely surrounded Manila by cutting the railroads and holding the rivers by which food had previously reached the city. If the city is not starved into surrender the rebels may carry it, having now an increasing number of rifles and field guns."

"General Aguinaldo's treatment of the Spanish prisoners is exemplary. Few excesses are reported except where priests were mutilated before being killed."

"Admiral Dewey is not assisting the rebels, but it is probably due to him that Aguinaldo's forces avoid excesses."

"Foreigners, with the exception of the French nuns, remain in Manila, but are ready to board the refugee steamers as soon as necessity arrives."

CHEERS FOR NEW HAVEN CREWS.

They Will Leave for New London Quarters To-Morrow.

Cambridge, Mass., June 8.—Harvard's 'varsity' and freshman crews rowed over the Charles river course yesterday afternoon for the last time this season. To-day both crews leave for New London, where they will at once begin training for the big race.

If cheering has anything to do with a victory, the Crimson rowers will make a creditable showing this year. No less than 1,500 men formed in the yard, and, headed by the Harvard band, marched to the river to give the men a send off.

The 'varsity' rowed up and down, while cheers were sent up for each individual in the crew and for both crews collectively. Coach Lehmann was given three times three repeatedly, as was also Mr. Willis. After the cheering the band again led the procession and the men marched back to the yard where they concluded their enthusiastic celebrations.

The final order of the crew as rowed was as follows: Dobyts, stroke; Riddle, No. 7; Perkins, No. 6; Harding, No. 5; Higginson, No. 4; Wadsworth, No. 3; Blake, No. 2; Derby, bow.

WAR REVENUE BILL.

Conference Committee May Present Its Report To-Day.

Washington, June 8.—The conferees of the two houses of Congress on the war revenue bill resumed their sitting promptly at 10 o'clock yesterday.

The impression is growing that the committee is determined to conclude its work promptly and that he report will be presented before the close of the present week.

When the conference adjourned, at noon, Senator Allison expressed the opinion that it would be able to report to the Senate and House to-day. He said that excellent progress was being made, but that it was impossible for the present to give details of the proceedings.

ST. PAUL READY TO LEAVE.

Cruiser Is Still Coaling, but Sailing Or Deeper Are Expected at Any Time.

New York, June 8.—The cruiser St. Paul is still off Tompkinsville taking on coal and supplies. Captain Sigbee is on board the vessel, having returned from the conference in Washington, and the order "up anchor" is expected at almost any minute. The immense amount of coal and provisions put in the St. Paul's hold since her arrival here last Friday leads to the supposition that the cruiser will be sent out for mid-ocean scouting duty. It is rumored that she will take on heavier guns, and, in company with the St. Louis, Yale and Harvard, sail for Spain. Nothing definite is known, however, 4,300 tons of coal have been placed in storage.

BIG GUNS TO BE MOVED.

Bids Opened for Their Transportation to Various Places.

New York, June 8.—The quartermaster's depot in the Army building yesterday opened bids for the transportation of a large number of breech-loading rifles, weighing in the aggregate 725,800 pounds. The guns are of 8, 10 and 12-inch calibre and are to be sent from the proving grounds at Sandy Hook to their various destinations. The invitations to bid on transportation are as follows:

"Two 12-inch rifles from Sandy Hook, N. J., to Nantucket Head, Mass.; two 8-inch rifles to Hilton Head, near Port Royal, S. C.; two 8-inch rifles to Jerry's Point, Portsmouth, N. H.; one 12-inch rifle to Fort Schuyler; one 8-inch, one 10-inch and one 12-inch rifle to Alliance, O.; one 8-inch rifle to Cleveland, O."

Another Decline in Wheat.

Chicago, June 8.—A further decline in the July wheat delivery, occurred at the opening of trade yesterday morning. The decline extended to the other deliveries to a lesser degree. It reflected weak English wheat market and very favorable crop reports from the wheat growing districts of the West. The Kansas state crop report, made public yesterday, proved a record breaker, putting the condition of winter wheat at 103.

The government crop report for the entire wheat territory, due on Thursday, it was predicted will show a general condition of about 90.

A Successful Expedition.

Key West, Fla., June 8.—The Fanita arrived here Monday night and reports the successful landing on the coast of Cuba of the Rodriguez expedition, which sailed from Mobile, Ala., several weeks ago.

William A. Pinkerton, the detective, has been called into government service to hunt down Spanish spies.

ADMIRAL ITO AT THE YALU.

How the Famous Japanese Sailor Outgeneraled All His Opponents.

"Don't believe the sneers you may see at the Chinese sailors. They are plucky, well-trained, full of zeal and will fight better against the Japs, their life-long enemies, than anyone. All our swords and cutlasses are ground to a razor-edge. The Japs outnumber us in ships, and have better ships, save one or two, and a great many more, but we don't growl at that. We'll make up for it by firing faster and better."

On the afternoon of September 16, 1894, the fleet of Chinese war-ships sent to protect the transports loaded with troops for Korea, arrived at the mouth of the Yalu river. The transports were at once ordered inside and the disembarking of the troops began. About 10 o'clock the next morning, September 17, the lookouts on board the Chinese men-of-war sighted a fleet to the seaward. Was it the enemy? The fleet approached rapidly; and soon the cry, "The Japanese are coming!" was heard. Then all was excitement.

The Chinese fleet consisted of five armored vessels, seven unarmored twenty-eight 6-inch and sixty 4.7-inch quick fire guns, while the Chinese ships, two gun boats and two torpedo boats. In the rapidly approaching Japanese squadron were twelve ships, two armored and ten unarmored, with Admiral Ito in command. The heaviest ordnance carried was of 12-inch caliber; and of these the Chinese had eight guns and the Japanese four. But China's superiority in heavy guns was more than made up by the greater number of rapid-fire guns possessed by the Japanese. The Japanese had ships were armed with outy fourteen 6-inch and fifteen 4.7-inch guns. It will be seen that the two fleets, were sufficiently evenly matched for a fair fight, with the chances rather in favor of the Chinese, providing each fleet exhibited equal skill and bravery.

On came the Japanese in two divisions, forming into a line ahead as they drew near the enemy. The Chinese met them with their ships arranged in the form of a rather blunt wedge, the iron clads being at and near the apex. Soon the vessels were within range and the great guns hurled a tornado of shot and shell through the air. The Japanese passed rapidly across the Chinese's front, then turning sharply to the right, brought a heavy fire to bear on the wing ships on that side of the line. Both were disabled and one was set on fire. Again the Japanese turned and, steaming across the stern of their opponents, cut off the two war-ships at the end of the opposite wing. This skillful maneuver reduced the Chinese fleet by four vessels.

Admiral Ting now endeavored to come to closer quarters; but the enemy's ships were superior in speed, and Admiral Ito too wary to suffer this. He kept the Chinese at a distance, and plied them with his rapid-fire guns with great effect. By this time the two fleets had formed into two circles, with the Japanese holding the outer ring. This formation was not sufficiently effective; and Admiral Ito hauled off, reorganized his squadron and again advanced in two divisions, his most powerful and swiftest ships holding the first line. A Chinese boat left the line and attempted to ram one of the advancing cruisers; but was sunk by a heavy fire. Two other heroic ships made the same attempt; one was sunk and the other set on fire and forced to go out of action.

The Japanese had not lost a ship. One had been disabled by a shell and another had been set on fire; but not one had been destroyed or sunk. Evidently Japan was getting the better of China. The "Sleeping Giant" was getting a good drubbing.

The remainder of the fight was virtually between the two Chinese battleships, Ting Yuen and Chen Yuen, and the first line of the Japanese divisions. Staff-Commander McGiffen, quoted at the head of this article, served on board the Chen Yuen. An extract from one of his letters gives a vivid picture of the battle which now followed. He writes: "We were battered with a tornado of projectiles of all sorts. Our superstructure was riddled, but the sand bags which had been piled inside proved of great service, and stopped any amount of splinters and fragments. Fire was constantly breaking out—eight times during the day. Even through the ward-room a Hotchkiss shell or other projectile occasionally tore its way, smashing the furniture and filling the room with acrid fumes." For more than two hours did these two battleships heroically sustain the brunt of the conflict. The bravery and endurance of their officers and men was the one redeeming feature of the Chinese in the battle; and this was owing largely to the presence and the discipline of the foreign officers.

For some time the two fleets had been gradually getting further and further apart; and, at about 5 o'clock, both ceased firing. Then darkness came on; and the first battle between modern war-ships had ended.

Five of the ships of China had been destroyed and others were badly damaged; 600 men had been killed and 200 wounded. The Japanese had two vessels disabled and several damaged; and 94 men killed and 160 wounded.

This battle taught naval men two things: the value of rapid-fire guns; and the need of having every part of the vessel as nearly fire-proof as possible. It showed the terrible destructive power of large shells—the bursting of a single shell had disabled the Japanese flag-ship; the protective value of heavy armor; and, incidentally, it gave the "Sleeping Giant" such a dreadful pounding that he nearly awoke to find himself living in the last years of the nineteenth century.

MARTIAL LAW FOR KLONDIKE.

England Preparing to Thoroughly Garrison the Northwest.

In no part of the world has the Klondike attracted more attention than in England. The British intellect which is dull and stocky at the best of times, has been stung into a feeling of humiliation at finding that while a Jamieson raid into the Transvaal was being organized in London, the keen and irrepressible Yankee was discovering a rich auriferous region either in close proximity to or actually within the Canadian Dominion of the Queen. To have half a dozen statesmen or great dukes defeated, or perilously near to irretrievable disgrace, at the hands of Oom Paul, was simply awful ill luck. But to have John Bull's dear cousin realize all the fruits of discovery in the Northwest was too tantalizing in the extreme. Accordingly Englishmen have wonderfully bestirred themselves within the past six months and having poured capital into various mining properties in British Columbia, under a syndicate which has a royal Duke for its President, they are now engaged in trying to form one huge trust of all the mining claims in the Klondike.

A great scheme of this kind needs something more than money; and therefore besides large subscriptions of capital there has been a quiet enrollment going on in England for what is euphemistically termed "the North West Mounted Police." Instead of being what it pretends to be it is a distinctly military organization. In other words it is a most efficient form of cavalry service under the rather deceptive name of "police." This force already numbers considerably over 1,000 men and is organized under the command of an officer who discharges somewhat analogous powers to those invested in the military wing of the Royal Niger Company of Africa. It is drilled too as a cavalry force, each man carrying a Lee-Metford carbine and in addition to the usual accoutrements, a heavy revolver. It is a belligerent and militant force in the highest sense rather than protective or political.

Formerly the Canadian authorities retained a few scattering officers properly termed a Mounted Police in Manitoba and the Assinaboine regions to prevent smuggling and to do the usual routine duties of an ordinary nature. But the members were very different in physique, equipment and efficiency to those mounted dragoons which the British Government have lately sent into that portion of the North West bordering on the Klondike, and since the rush of Americans there in the summer of 1897. Is the Transvaal failure to be recouped in Alaska? In speaking of these Canadian Mounted Police an English organ of the Army and Navy interests states that "there is hardly a finer force in the world," the meaning of which phrase from such a source is that these mounted dragoons are intended as a fighting rather than as a police force on our Northern boundary. Of this fact there can be no doubt whatever because in a further description we are told that this British regiment is "composed of men nearly all six feet high, who can ride and fight like any of the red skin heroes of Fenimore Cooper's romances." Such is the character given of these men in a standard organ of the British Army. Obviously therefore the word "police" applied to them is either a misnomer or a joke. They would answer excellently in case of a raid. But there is even a more interesting kind of information about this regiment and the work cut out for it, furnished from Canada, where British feeling is more accurately, even if oppressively, interpreted for the benefit of Americans than is always possible in the case of the mother country. An American newspaper was recently so much attracted by this dragon mobilization on the part of the Canadian Government that it sent interrogatories on the subject amongst others to the editor of the "Mail and Empire" of Toronto. The Canadian Editor replied that these were nearly all the sons of well-to-do Englishmen specially recruited for services in Canada, that they were all splendid marksmen and would not hesitate to shoot if there was any trouble in the Klondike. Until the Army and Navy Journal corroborated in substance this information there was a belief that these border editors were playfully exchanging carols; and that there was really no significance to be attached to the substitution of these dragoons for the old Manitoba Mounted Police. But the concentration of a force of "heroes" that can "ride and fight"; that would not hesitate to shoot Americans and of whose splendid marksmanship we are assured, may be of interest to those about to settle there. They have apparently come to stay.

Canada appoints her own police like any other self-governing nation, and there is something concealed in respect of this force or something rotten in the state of that country if the British Government deems it necessary to override the local functions of the Government or forces Canada to discriminate against its own citizens in order to pick out "the well-to-do" sons of Englishmen and put them on guard, cap a pie.

—Algernon Murray.

An Able Man.

"Yes, sir, Bleecker would make money out of anything." "Is he so lucky?" "I should say so. Why, he married a penniless girl two years ago, and he got her a position that brings him in \$1,200 a year."—Life.

It is under contemplation to attach a phonograph department to the British Museum, in which would be stored in cylinder form the voices of great people.

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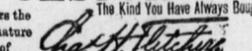
A Notable Suit Decided.

The United States Supreme Court sitting at Philadelphia has affirmed the judgment of Northumberland County Court in the case of Lynn vs Raipho township. The case originated in the winter of '95. During a blizzard James Lynn was driving home from protracted meeting at Elysburg, conducted by Weaver the well known evangelist, when his sleigh upset on a snow drift, and hurling him out, injured to the extent of \$10,000, which he claimed from the township. The Northumberland county court entered a compulsory non suit, and Lynn appealed to a higher court.

The New Jersey State Board of Agriculture has come to the defense of snakes. It declares that there are only two poisonous varieties of snakes in the State—the rattlesnake and the copperhead—both of which are scarce and easily recognized, while there are 21 varieties that are not only harmless, but are the best friend the farmer has, since they live on bugs, worms and insects injurious to vegetation.

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