

LANDED AT SANTIAGO

SHAFTER'S ARMY READY FOR THE BATTLE.

The Journey Was Without Incident—A Few Mild Cases of Fever and Measles on Shipboard—Cable Communication Reestablished.

Washington, June 22.—General Shafter has officially reported his arrival at Santiago. The dispatch was received by Secretary Alger over the leased cable at Guantanamo. General Shafter reached Santiago Monday noon and at once proceeded to the flagship New York, where he had an extended consultation with Admiral Sampson over the plan of campaign.

The establishment of a cable connection between Guantanamo and Washington causes almost as much rejoicing in administration circles as the safe arrival of General Shafter's forces. The president is now enabled to have direct communication with Admiral Sampson and General Shafter, as the campaign against Santiago progresses. He is also enabled to exchange communications with the land and water forces without having the messages pass through foreign channels.

General Shafter reported the safe arrival of all his transports without accident and he is very well satisfied with the condition of the troops after the trip from Tampa.

The news was promptly communicated to the navy department, where there was a general expression of satisfaction at the notification that they will be able hereafter to communicate directly with Sampson.

The war department is guarding closely the plans of the army in connection with the invasion of Santiago, and it is said that the exact point of landing is still a secret. The various points where successful landings may be effected were discussed Sunday evening as General Shafter and Admiral Sampson sat upon the quarter deck of the flagship New York.

Mole St. Nicholas, Hayti, June 22.—The United States army for the invasion of Cuba, about 16,000 strong, commanded by Major General William R. Shafter, arrived off Santiago de Cuba at noon Monday. The time of its disembarkation has not yet been determined upon, but it will probably be within the next three days.

When the fleet of thirty-seven transports, with its freight of fighting men, swept up the southern coast yesterday and showed up within sight of the fortifications of the city of Santiago de Cuba, the arrival of the anxiously awaited soldiers was greeted with ringing cheers from the decks of the blockading warships far in shore. The men of the troop ships also cheered when they saw the vessels of the blockading squadron.

It was ten o'clock in the morning when the lookout on board the armored cruiser Brooklyn reported seeing the smoke of several steamers away to the southeast, and a moment or so later he announced that a dozen transports were in sight. Then signals were exchanged from ship to ship, gladdening the hearts of the weary blockaders. Then the United States auxiliary cruiser Gloucester, formerly J. Pierpont Morgan's steam yacht Corsair, dashed away to meet and welcome the troops. About half an hour later a forest of masts had sprung up apparently from the sea and an impressive scene was presented as the fleet swept up from the horizon towards the shore, where the great struggle is to take place.

The transports were ranged in three shifting lines, with the battleship Indiana on the extreme right and the other men of war on the outskirts of the fleet. In this order the transports and their escorts steamed slowly in towards the hills where the red walls of Morro Castle gleamed in the sunlight. It had been intended to take the entire fleet to the lines of Rear Admiral Sampson's squadron of warships, but an order from the admiral stopped the advance of the ships about fifteen miles to the southeast, and escorted by the Gloucester, General Shafter went forward on the Segurana to confer with the admiral.

The transports lay on the smooth sea while the plans were discussed by the leaders on board the flagship. No intimation of their intentions regarding the landing has been allowed to escape. Undoubtedly, however, some of the troops will be landed at Guantanamo bay, in order to relieve the marines there. It is generally believed, however, that the main body of the troops will be landed much nearer Santiago de Cuba.

The long and trying journey from Tampa has left the men in much better condition than was anticipated. There are fourteen mild cases of typhoid on the hospital ship, among them being Major Houston of the Twenty-fifth infantry. There are also several cases of measles. Owing to the smoothness of the passage the soldiers were not generally affected by seasickness and they are widely anxious to get on shore and begin fighting.

To Postpone the Stamp Act.

Washington, June 22.—Secretary Gage has written to the House ways and means committee and the Senate finance committee, stating that it is absolutely impossible to put the adhesive stamp sections of the war revenue measure into operation on July 1, and asking that the time be extended until July 15, and that the commission be increased from one to three per cent. in order to increase popular interest in the distribution of the stamps.

The secretary of the treasury has enlarged the list of cities where bank check stamps will be imprinted by the addition of Boston, Minneapolis and Galveston. The other cities are New York, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco and Atlanta. Proposals for doing the work in the first three cities named will be received at the bureau of internal revenue, Washington, by telegraph or mail until next Saturday at noon.

French Cabinet Crisis.

Paris, June 22.—Owing to the refusal of former Premier Dupuy to accept the foreign office portfolio and M. Delambre to become minister of finance, M. Sarrien has decided to relinquish the task of attempting to form a cabinet, and so informed President Faure yesterday afternoon.

WILL BE 22,000 STRONG.

General Miles Will Be in Command of the Porto Rico Invasion.

Washington, June 20.—Much is yet to be done in the way of sending supplies and equipments to Ferdinand. Arrangements have been made with President Duval of the Florida Central and Peninsula Railroad Company to have several side tracks constructed at Ferdinand. An abundance of cold storage houses will be built along the tracks at that place. Profiting by the experience of the gathering of the Santiago expedition, the department will take every precaution against a block on the railway. The troops will be taken from the train and immediately shipped on board the transports, thus avoiding any delay in breaking camp.

The army for Porto Rico will be 20,000 strong. Major General Miles will be in command and Major General Coppinger second in command. In all probability General Miles will return to the United States in the fall and command the main army of invasion in Cuba. General Coppinger will remain in Porto Rico as military governor.

The importance of capturing Porto Rico at the present time is very apparent to the administration. If by any possibility Camara's fleet should come to this side of the Atlantic, the Spaniards would naturally make Porto Rico their base of supplies.

It is not deemed necessary, however, that the expedition leave before three weeks, but everything is being hurried as rapidly as possible in order that there will be no unnecessary delay.

The latest advices from Porto Rico say that Spanish regulars are being concentrated in the vicinity of San Juan. The port of Mayaguez has been mined and the buoys have been changed. Nine-tenths of the population, according to these advices, prefer annexation to independence.

HOW CUBA GETS SUPPLIES.

Regular Service from the Isle of Pines—Plans to Break It Up.

Washington, June 21.—The navy department has received information that the Spanish military forces in Havana province are not so greatly in need of food and supplies as has been for some time believed by the government authorities in Washington. It is learned that subsistence supplies are being received constantly from the Isle of Pines, after having been landed there from Jamaica. Between the Isle of Pines and the southern coast of Cuba the water is shoal, but between the Isle and Jamaica deep water makes navigation possible with the largest ships.

The navy department has learned on good authority that a regular line of light draught ferries has been established between the Isle of Pines and Cuba, and that supplies from Jamaica have been repeatedly landed in the province of Cuba, particularly in Havana, where the principal forces are located. Plans are now being made to break up Spain's communication between the Isle of Pines and Cuba, and between the smaller island and Jamaica.

THE YUKON GOLD FIELDS.

Report of an Engineer on the All-Canadian Route.

Montreal, June 21.—J. R. Roy, resident engineer of the Dominion government, who was sent up with Mr. Coste, the chief engineer of the public works department, to examine the all-Canadian route to the Yukon, has returned to Victoria, B. C., and reports the Stikkeen to be a fine body of water, which steamers drawing not more than thirty or forty inches of water and having powerful enough engines may navigate for six months in the year. The trouble this season has been, he says, that several steamers with engines not powerful enough have attempted to ascend the river. The government boat Sampson, sent to remove obstructions, could only ascend seventy-five miles, but beyond the work will be carried on from large Indian canoes.

SMOKELESS POWDER EXPLOSION.

Supposed Work of Spanish Spies Near Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, June 21.—Sunday night the smokeless powder finishing house at King's Mills, twenty miles northeast of Cincinnati, was completely destroyed by an explosion. The building contained 200 kegs of finished smokeless powder, said to have been made for the government. Several days ago the company received word from the government that Spanish spies were in Cincinnati. The force of watchmen was increased. A stranger, who is accused of applying the fuse, is the only person here. He is now in the custody of the sheriff at Lebanon, Warren county. He is of foreign descent, and is believed to be a Spaniard or in Spain's employ.

Bank of Spain Bankrupt.

London, June 20.—The Statist, the leading economic paper of London, asks "Is the Bank of Spain solvent?" answering the startling question by a series of figures distinctly in the negative.

French bankers, it says, are now keenly alive to the necessity of ending the war and the danger of lending more money to Spain, "and it is now practically impossible for Spain to raise money abroad on any conditions except selling actual property."

HAWAII IN THE SENATE.

Debate on the Annexation Resolution Continued Yesterday.

Washington, June 22.—Almost immediately after the Senate convened yesterday the resolution for the annexation of Hawaii was laid before it. Pending its consideration Mr. Roach of North Dakota who had been quoted in a Washington paper as favorable to the annexation of Hawaii, rose to a question of personal privilege. He said he had not made the statement attributed to him, and as a matter of fact was opposed and always had been to the annexation of Hawaii.

Five Visits Springfield.

Springfield, Mass., June 22.—A \$90,000 fire occurred early yesterday morning in the business portion of this city. The fire started on the second floor of the large brick block at the corner of Main street and Harvard avenue, at 2:40 o'clock and for over an hour the fire department was kept busy fighting the flames. The block is owned by the Rotherwell estate of Boston and was formerly known as the Kibbe block.

AT CUBA'S CAPITAL.

BLANCO HAS 125,000 MEN AND ALSO STRONG DEFENSES.

Refugees from Havana Arrive in New York—An Interesting Narrative of Affairs in the Blockaded City—Plenty of Provisions but Famine Prices.

New York, June 22.—The Atlas line steamer Altal arrived at Pier 6, North river, yesterday from Kingston, Jamaica, and other West Indian ports. Among her passengers were British refugees from Havana and several Cubans who, after the declaration of war, had made their way to Kingston. The refugees were conveyed from Havana to Kingston two weeks ago by the English warship Talbot.

They say that after leaving the Cuban capital, the Talbot was fired upon first by a blank and next with a solid shot by one of the American tugboats doing blockade duty. The latter, upon discovering its mistake, gave up the chase and returned to its post. The incident caused a little surprise on the British warship, but the officers afterwards considered the warlike attitude of the tugboat a good joke. They admitted that the Americans aboard the tiny craft were plucky fellows to pit their small pounders against rifled cannon of large calibre. If the British warship had been a Spaniard the tug would doubtless have joined battle.

One of the Altal's passengers, a young Englishman, who declines to give his name for publication, speaking about the situation in Havana at the time of his leaving, a fortnight ago, said:

"There is plenty of provisions, but on account of the blockade merchants are demanding such high prices that the poor classes are unable to purchase them. These people, of course, are living on short rations, and, as the blockade continues they will suffer and many of them will be starved to death. All the Cubans opposed to Spanish rule on the island who could sneak out of Havana have gone to live in the fields and take their chances with the insurgents, who are crowding in towards the line of forts on each side of the city.

"Havana is to-day much better protected than at the time of the declaration of war. Had the latter been followed up by a dash and a fierce bombardment of the forts at the entrance of the harbor, the city would have surrendered quickly.

"But not a moment in the delay of the attack by the Americans has been lost by Blanco. Night and day the soldiers are at work mounting new guns, placing mines or constructing earthworks along the shore and away back in the country. Blanco has a large force at his command, regiments and volunteers, which can roughly be estimated at 125,000 men.

"Until the declaration came the Spaniards never thought that the United States would go to war for the Cubans. Even the destruction of the Maine was not considered to be sufficient cause for the Americans to join in the fight. But, at last, when McKinley and Congress decided to make war, Blanco began his preparations for defence. They are going on still and unless the Spaniards prove to be abject cowards, the taking of Havana will not be accomplished without a terrible encounter and a great sacrifice of lives on both sides. The Spaniards in the city, who now consider themselves secure, laugh at the delay on the part of the Americans for their failure to fall upon Havana immediately after they decided to fight for the freedom of Cuba.

"There are hundreds of Americans in the city anxious to get out before the bombardment commences, but unfortunately they will have to remain, for the British consul, who is supposed to be looking after the interests of citizens of the United States in Havana will do nothing for them. This is not necessary, for I pleaded with him to allow an American friend of mine named Carpenter to accompany me on the Talbot to Kingston.

"The consul refused to let Carpenter leave, saying that no Americans would be permitted on the Talbot. Strange to say, however, he put several Spanish officers aboard the British warship and they were taken to Kingston. One of these was Commandante Ramon Mendez, who had been the military censor in Havana. If Americans were not to be allowed on the neutral warship I consider it a shame to have permitted Spanish military officials on the Talbot.

"The British consul in Havana is supposed to be looking after the interests of American citizens, but although an Englishman myself, I consider it my duty to let the world know how unfair the representative of her majesty's government and the delegated representative of the United States has acted in the case of Carpenter and other citizens of the United States in the beleaguered city."

The other refugees from Havana were a Mr. Goudy, a commission merchant, and his family, and Samuel Gierga, Costa Rican consul to Havana.

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Mr. Mitchell of Wisconsin delivered a speech in opposition to annexation. He declared that the nation just now was shorn of its judgment. The effort to establish our government in the far East and the adoption of a policy of imperialism was evidence of that. He thought the seizure of Hawaii would remove all doubt as to our land grabbing intentions. He declared that the annexation project was a clumsy cover for the sugar magnates, from around the edges of which the saccharine juice dripped to the advantage of all who cared to avail themselves of it.

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THE MARKETS. BLOOMSBURG MARKETS.

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When Governor Schofield, of Wisconsin, moved from his home in Oconto to the State capital at Madison he had his cow carried deadhead by the express company. He afterwards found it necessary to veto an act passed by the Legislature imposing taxation upon the express companies. Now, when the Governor is a candidate for renomination, his enemies are using the incidents of the cow and the succeeding veto as a means of defeating him.

The Doctor's Opinion. "My little boy broke out all over his body with painful sores and kept running down in health. The doctor said his blood was out of order and that the best blood purifier was Hood's Sarsaparilla. We began giving him this medicine and he was soon entirely cured." MRS. GRACIE ARMSTRONG, Ricketts, Pa.

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