

THE ENEMY IS REINFORCED

Twenty Thousand Men Have Been Added to Linares' Force The Attack Is Delayed

Washington, June 29.—On the receipt yesterday of definite information from General Shafter that the enemy's force now entrenched behind the fortifications of Santiago de Cuba numbers not less than 30,000 men, the war department sent out hurried orders for sending large reinforcements to our army of invasion.

WILL BRING ABOUT PEACE.

The President Believes That the Expedition to Spain Will Bring Desired Result. Washington, June 29.—President McKinley believes that the dispatch of a strong fleet of American warships to Spain will do more than anything else to bring the present war to a close.

Michael's Fast Time.

Boston, June 29.—Jimmy Michael made a ten mile record in his training at the Waltham track that ranks as the most wonderful ride in cycling history.

Around the World.

Newport, R. I., June 29.—Flying the Stars and Stripes, the Spray, Captain Joshua Slocum's thirty-foot lugger rigged craft has arrived in Newport harbor after a trip around the world.

The Bankruptcy Bill.

Washington, June 29.—The bankruptcy bill was passed by the House yesterday afternoon, as was expected, by a large majority.

The War in Brief.

A Succinct Diary of Recent Events Full of Interest. Splendid for Your Scrap Book.—Here is a List of things that Many Persons are Constantly Calling Up the Newspaper People and Inquiring About.—Keep it for Future Reference.

February 24th, 1898.—The battleship Maine ordered to Havana.

January 9th.—The De Lome letter published.

February 10th.—DeLome resigns and his resignation accepted at Madrid.

February 15th.—Destruction of the Maine in the harbor of Havana.

March 5th.—Spain seeks to have Consul-General Lee recalled.

March 8th.—Congress votes unanimously and without debate for a defense fund of \$50,000,000.

March 28th.—United States Board of Inquiry reports that the Maine was blown up by an external mine.

April 11th.—President McKinley sends his Cuban message to Congress.

April 20th.—The government sends its ultimatum to Spain, and the Queen Regent opens the cortes of Spain with a warlike speech.

April 21st.—Minister Woodford asks for his passports at Madrid and leaves for Paris.

April 22nd.—War opens with the Nashville's capture of the Buena Ventura and the New York's capture of the Pedro.

April 23rd.—President's call for 125,000 volunteers.

April 24th.—Capture of the Catalina by the Detroit, the Canada by the Wilmington and the Saturnina by the Winona.

April 24th.—Spain declares war.

April 25th.—Congress declares that war began on April 21st by act of Spain.

April 26th.—Chairman Dingley reports war revenue bill to the house.

April 27th.—Matanzas earthworks shelled and silenced by New York, Puritan and Cincinnati.

April 28th.—Congress agrees to a naval appropriation bill of nearly \$47,000,000.

April 29th.—House passes bill for popular issue of \$500,000,000.

April 30th.—The Paris reaches New York in safety, and the Oregon and Marietta anchor at Rio.

May 1st.—Spanish fleet demolished by Commodore Dewey in the bay of Manila.

May 2nd.—Commodore Dewey orders captain general of the Philippines to surrender all his forts.

May 4th.—The fighting ships of Admiral Sampson's squadron sailed from Key West, after preparing for a long stay at sea.

May 5th.—Arms for the Cubans were landed by the tug Leyden, the gunboat Wilmington assisting in repelling the Spanish.

May 7th.—Commodore Dewey reported via dispatch boat to Hong Kong that he had taken Cavite fortress in Manila bay, after destroying eleven Spanish vessels.

May 9th.—The President asked congress to give Rear Admiral Dewey a vote of thanks and commendation, which was made unanimous.

May 10th.—The Spanish cortes voted the war credits.

May 11th.—Major General Merritt was ordered to the Philippine islands as military governor.

May 12th.—News was received of the arrival of the Spanish Cape Verde squadron at Martinique, West Indies.

May 13th.—Rear Admiral Sampson reported that he had bombarded the forts at San Juan, Porto Rico, with a loss of two men killed and six wounded.

May 14th.—The Spanish fleet was reported at Curacao, off the Venezue-

lan coast, and Admiral Sampson was on Puerto Plata, Hayti. The first American report of the Cienfuegos affair reached Key West and told of the killing of Reagan, a marine on the Marblehead, and the wounding of five others, while cutting the cable in Cienfuegos bay, in small open boats, under hot Spanish fire.

May 15th.—The flying squadron reached Charleston, S. C. Rear Admiral Dewey reported the capture of the Spanish revenue cruiser at Manila, and that he could still hold the bay.

May 16th.—The Spanish fleet left Curacao, and Admiral Sampson's fleet was reported of Cape Haytien. The Spanish cabinet resigned, and Senor Sagasta was charged with the formation of a new one.

May 18th.—The Oregon was announced as safe by Secretary Long, though her exact location was not revealed.

May 19th.—Spain's Cape Verde fleet was reported to have reached Santiago de Cuba. Commodore Schley's fleet, which reached Key West Wednesday, was expected to leave for a secret destination.

May 21st.—It was announced that the monitor Monterey would be sent from San Francisco to Manila.

May 22nd.—The cruiser Charleston sailed from San Francisco for Manila, via Honolulu.

May 23rd.—Troops were embarked on the transport City of Peking at San Francisco for Manila. The British steamer Ardanmor was brought to Key West as a prize, but afterward released.

May 24th.—Admiral Cervera's fleet was reported bottled up in Santiago harbor by the American fleets. The Oregon arrived at Jupiter, Fla.

May 25th.—The President called for 75,000 more volunteers. The transports Australia, City of Peking and City of Sydney, with 2,500 soldiers, left San Francisco for Manila.

May 26th.—Commodore Schley reported by cable that he was off Santiago and that he believed the Spanish fleet to be in the inner harbor.

May 28th.—The cruiser Columbia was damaged off Fire Island by collision with the steamer Foscolia, the latter sinking.

May 29th.—Commodore Schley reported fighting the Spanish fleet or part of it in Santiago harbor.

May 30th.—General Shafter was ordered to embark 15,000 or more troops at Tampa. Santiago was thought to be their destination.

May 31st.—Spanish reports were received of the bombardment of Santiago forts May 31st by Commodore Schley. The steamer Florida reported landing in Cuba on May 26th, 380 armed men with large supplies.

June 1st.—Details were received of the bombardment of the Santiago forts by Commodore Schley on May 31st, with the Massachusetts, Iowa and New Orleans. Morro Castle was injured, and the Spanish flagship, Cristobal Colon, which was near the mouth of the harbor, was also damaged. No American ship was touched, nor was any American injured.

June 2nd.—The house of Representatives passed an urgent deficiency bill, carrying nearly \$18,000,000 for war expenses.

June 4th.—Admiral Sampson reported that Naval Constructor R. P. Hobson, with a volunteer crew of seven men, had on June 3rd sunk the collier Merrimac in the Santiago harbor channel, shutting in Cervera's fleet. Hobson and his men surrendered and were made prisoners. The senate passed the war revenue bill by a vote of 48 to 28.

June 5th.—Capt. Charles V. Gridley, of the Olympia, who was on his way home from Manila ill, died at Kobe, Japan.

June 6th.—Further bombardment of Santiago and the landing of 5,000 American troops near Santiago were reported. The house sent the war revenue bill to conference, non-concurring in senate amendments.

June 7th.—Admiral Sampson reported having silenced on June 6th, the Santiago fortifications without injury to American ships. The cruiser Charleston was reported as having reached Honolulu May 29th. The monitor Monterey and collier Brutus left San Francisco for Manila.

June 8th.—Spanish reports came from the bombardment of Caimanera, Cuba, by five American ships. Captain General Augusti, at Manila, reported to Madrid that the insurrection had assumed enormous proportions.

June 9th.—The house agreed to the conference report on the war revenue bill.

June 10th.—The senate agreed to the conference report on the war revenue bill by a vote of 43 to 22. The house set 5 p. m., June 15th, as the hour for a vote on Hawaiian annexation. Admiral Sampson reported that since June 7th he had held Guantanamo harbor.

June 11th.—Six hundred marines from the Panther, who had landed at Caimanera, Guantanamo bay, Cuba, June 10th, under protection from the Marblehead, were attacked by Spaniards, four Americans being killed and several being wounded or missing.

AN OPEN LETTER To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher wrapper.

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Do Not Be Deceived.

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STOVE NAPHTHA, the Cheapest and Best Fuel on the market. With it you can run a Vapor Stove for one-half cent per hour. Give us a call and be convinced.

W. O. Holmes, Eshleman & Wolf, L. E. Wharey, W. F. Hartman, Bloomsburg, Pa.

The Spaniards retreated. June 12th.—It is reported in Washington that 29 transports, with General Shafter's troops, left Tampa for Santiago de Cuba.

June 13th.—The President signed the war revenue bill. The Santiago expedition of over 15,000 troops left Key West conveyed by warships.

June 14th.—Continued fighting at Caimanera was reported, two Americans and seventeen Spaniards were killed. It was officially stated that the last transports for Santiago left Tampa.

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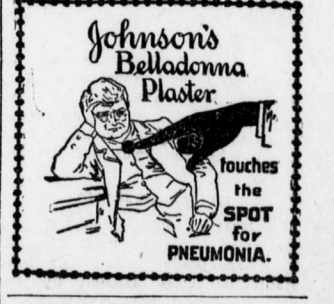
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