

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.

By this time nine thousand troops may have sailed for Baiquiri from Tampa, and if they have not gone the transports will sail at almost any hour. Late last night orders were sent to the camp of mobilization at Chickamauga for the entire First Army Corps there, comprising 30,000 men, to be got ready to move at once. This large force probably will sail from Newport News as soon as transports can be provided.

It is not expected here that General Shafter will wait to assault Santiago until the troops from Chickamauga can reach him. It is more likely that the movement from Camp Thomas is made in contemplation of the attack on Porto Rico, which is to be made, probably, with conquered Santiago as the base.

The total strength of General Linares at Santiago before the arrival in Cuba of General Shafter's original force, was set down by Lieutenant Blue and others of our scouts at not less than 10,000 men. Yesterday General Lawton learned that 20,000 reinforcements had reached the invested city.

This information was quickly communicated to the war department by General Shafter, and in a few minutes there was the utmost activity in that branch of the government service. It was decided after a hasty consultation by the war board that a considerable army would be required to take Santiago, with such a large force defending it, and with perfect intrenchments constructed by General Linares to overcome.

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. He is of the opinion that as soon as the people of Madrid and the general Spanish public hear that a half dozen powerful men of war are on their way to their coast a sudden change of public sentiment will occur. The Spanish populace have very little real idea of the wealth, resources and power of the United States. They have been fed for months on misleading statements from the rabid Spanish press, and have the idea that we are a third rate nation made up of cowardly people. Weyler has bolstered up the war party at Madrid with his lies about the strength of the Spanish army in Cuba and the ease with which the United States can be defeated. The fake dispatches to Madrid from General Blanco about reverses that our forces are meeting with and the wonderful Spanish victories have added to the feeling that is general throughout Spain that it is only a matter of time before we will ask for mercy. The administration believes that the only way that this false impression can be dispelled and the ignorant masses of Spain forced to realize our power is by giving them a practical illustration of some of our resources. With the arrival of a fleet of our ships off the Spanish coast and the explosion of some 10 and 12-inch shells in the cities of Cadix, Valencia, Cartagena and Barcelona, the Weylerites and the supporters of the war party will receive such a rude awakening from their idle dreams that they will be glad to ask for a termination of the war. Such a move on our part, President McKinley believes, will give the balance of power in Spain to the peace party and that thus strengthened there will be speedy overtures for a close of hostilities.

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. It will stamp Michael as still the greatest rider of the age in all probability. For several days the riding was but of the ordinary sort, but Monday, when but three men were at the track outside the team, Michael let himself out to an extent that sent records tumbling one by one right along in to ten miles. Michael did his ten miles in 17.20.

Michael's ten miles in 17.20 is 27 1-5 seconds lower than the world's record against time, held by J. W. Stocks, and is 44 3-5 seconds faster than McDuffie's wonderful ten mile competition record of 18.04 3-5, made at Berkeley oval in the race with Hoyt.

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. She was seventeen days from Antigua, West Indies. Captain Slocum, alone in his boat, left Boston on April 24, 1896, and since then he has sailed the world over. The Spray is a twelve ton boat thirty feet long. To secure seagoing qualities she was given considerable breadth of beam. Captain Slocum says his trip has no equal in history.

The Bankruptcy Bill.

Washington, June 29.—The bankruptcy bill was passed by the House yesterday afternoon, as was expected, by a large majority. The concessions made by the conference committee to the Populistic element were so generous, that, as in the Senate, the vigor of free silver opposition usually exhibited against national bankruptcy measures was very much abated.

Some Hindoos wear moustaches and beards; but all wear whiskers, which are shaved off at once when an adult relation dies. The shaving off of whiskers is thus a sign of mourning.

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. The Spanish minister at Washington asks for his passports.

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. Havana harbor declared in a state of blockade.

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. States called upon for their quota of troops.

April 26th.—Chairman Dingley reports war revenue bill to the house. The President adheres to the anti-privateering agreement of the Declaration of Paris. New York's militia called out. England publishes her neutrality, dated April 23rd, reciting that "a state of war unhappily exists," etc. Spain appeals to the powers.

April 27th.—Matanzas earthworks shelled and silenced by New York, Puritan and Cincinnati. Steamer Guido made a prize by monitor Terror. Dewey's Asiatic squadron sails from Mirs Bay to Manila, and the Spanish fleet leaves Manila to meet him.

April 28.—Congress agrees to a naval appropriation bill of nearly \$47,000,000. Tampa made the point for massing troops for the invasion of Cuba.

April 29.—House passes bill for popular issue of \$500,000,000. Naval bill passes senate. Spanish fleet leaves Cape Verde islands.

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. Eleven Spanish warships completely destroyed.

May 2nd.—Commodore Dewey orders captain general of the Philippines to surrender all his forts. This was refused. Manila cable cut at 6 p. m., when Dewey was bombarding Manila.

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

May 5.—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. He reported the Asiatic squadron uninjured, and that, while the Spanish loss was very heavy, no Americans were killed and only a few men were slightly wounded.

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. The gunboat Wilmington, the torpedo boat Winslow and the auxiliary gunboat Hudson, while in Cardenas bay, were attacked by Spanish batteries and gunboats. Ensign Bagley and four of the Winslow's crew were killed and the town of Cardenas was shelled. An engagement was reported at Cienfuegos.

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, the American squadron being uninjured. The flying squadron, under Commodore Schley, sailed under secret orders from Hampton Roads.

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. The Marblehead, Nashville and Windom took part, razing the Spanish defenses there.

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

May 19.—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 Ardanmhor 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 26.—Commodore Schley reported by cable that he was off Santiago and that he believed the Spanish fleet to be in the inner harbor.

May 28.—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. This is the original "CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years.

LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought and has the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company, of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President. March 24, 1898.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which even he does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought" BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF



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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.—New York Mail and Express.

Popular Science.

The eyeball is white because the blood vessels that feed its substance are so small that they do not admit the red corpuscles.

It has been found in Switzerland that in building a railway, laborers could work only one-third as long at a height of 10,000 feet as a mile lower.

Great differences exist between the Arctic and Antarctic regions, and while there is a polar sea at the north, it is believed that a continent exists at the South Pole.

By the use of malleable steel casting for buffers and frame work castings, the Erie has reduced the weight, added to the durability and improved the appearance of its freight equipment.

Race has a marked effect in determining forms of insanity. The Teutonic and Scandinavian races are more subject to the morbid and melancholy forms of mental disease, while the excitable Celts are more liable to acute mania.

The new light house at Eckmuhl is of 40,000,000 candle power. During the last decade France has constructed eleven lighthouses with the average power of 8,200,000 candle. England has eighty-six first-class lighthouses, which average only 20,680 candle power.

The so-called "liver," or pyloric cæca of the common starfish, has been found by Miss Ellen Stone to be closely related in function to the pancreas of the vertebrates. The work was done in the laboratory of Brown University under the direction of Mr. R. W. Tower.

It has been computed by geographers that if the sea were emptied of its waters and all the rivers of the earth were to pour their present floods into the vacant space, allowing nothing for evaporation, 40,000 years would be required to bring the water of the ocean up to its present level.

Scientific men have calculated the number of hairs on a square inch of heads of different colors, and by estimating the total area covered have arrived at aggregate numbers. A head of fair hair consists of 143,000 hair. Dark hair is coarser and consists of only 105,000, while those who boast a poll of red must be content with a total of 59,200.

Professor S. P. Langly has now carried his delicate heat-measuring apparatus, the bolometer, to such a degree of perfection that it will register a ten-millionth of a degree, centigrade. In a recent description of this device he says that for a certain part of it, the dampening mechanism of the galvanometer, he uses a dragon fly's wing, on account of its lightness and rigidity.

An Explanation.

The reason for the great popularity of Hood's Sarsaparilla lies in the fact that this medicine positively cures. It is America's Greatest Medicine, and the American people have an abiding confidence in its merits. They buy and take it for simple as well as serious ailments, confident that it will do them good.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. Mailed for 25c. by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

None Needed.

As the agent for the phonograph paused at the door he felt a friendly tap on the shoulder.

"You can't sell any talking machines in there," said the stranger.

"Why not?" asked the agent.

"They already have a United States Senator in the family."

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Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Fine PHOTO-GRAPHS and CRAYONS at Mc Killip Bros., Bloomsburg. The best are the cheapest.



TID-BITS FOR MA' HONEY! and tender little julecets for the children, are all right, but papa and "the boys" want a good, big, juicy steak, roast or chop when business or school duties are over, and we can cater to them all. Our stock of prime meats is unexcelled for quality, and we send them home in fine shape. J. E. KEIFER.

THE MARKETS. BLOOMSBURG MARKETS.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Butter per lb., Eggs per dozen, Lard per lb., Ham per pound, etc.

The Leading Conservatory of America CARL FARLLEN, Director. Founded in 1862 by E. Tourjée.

Advertisement for Johnson's Belladonna Plaster, featuring an illustration of a man and text 'touches the SPOT for PNEUMONIA.'

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THE COLUMBIAN