

FIGHT IN SANTIAGO.

DESTRUCTIVE BOMBARDMENT BY GUNS ON LAND AND SEA.

Attack on the City Reopened at Daybreak - Randolph's Batteries on Land Began Firing - War Vessels Off Shore Shelled the City With Precision.

Siboney, July 12.-The investment of Santiago is progressing, and the capture of the city in a short time is inevitable. The American and Cuban lines are now surrounding the entire city making the arrival of Spanish reinforcements impossible.

The idea of carrying the city by assault has been given up, and the plan now is to harass the Spaniards with a continual fire from the American batteries, carefully aimed, the riflemen at the same time shooting only at such particular marks as may be presented by exposed Spaniards.

The Spaniards show a desire to remain in the entrenchments and act upon the defensive only. Our sharpshooters along the trail are gradually picking off the Spanish sharpshooters hidden in trees.

The bombardment on Monday began at 6 o'clock in the morning. General Randolph's field battery, stationed on the ridge surrounding the town to the east, opened the fire. General Randolph's gunners obeyed the order to fire only at a mark, and the shooting was slow but very effective. The damage to property in the city as the result of the bombardment is enormous.

The loss of life in the town, however, is unknown, but probably few Spanish soldiers were hurt. The reply of the Spaniards to the fire of the Americans practically amounted to nothing. In the morning four shots were fired by them, but none was effective.

In the meantime the Brooklyn and the New York lay off Aguadulce. They were in communication with General Shafter by means of wigwag signals to the signal corps men on shore, and thence by telephone to headquarters.

The New York fired three shots to find the range, waiting after each shot for a report from the shore as to the effect. At half past nine o'clock the New York got the range and there were wildly enthusiastic cheers on board when the fact was signalled from the shore. The Brooklyn steamed up and began a slow fire. Later the Indiana began firing rapidly, frequently double shots.

All of the ships used eight-inch guns. The range was 5,000 yards. The shots passed over the ridge and their point of striking or the effect of their explosion could not be seen from the sea. The signal corps on the ridge reported that 191 of the 166 shots fired were effective. The last shots struck in the vicinity of the Cathedral, well into the city.

Admiral Sampson was notified at 12:45 o'clock by General Shafter that a flag of truce had been raised, and it was supposed that it had been hoisted by the Spaniards. Commodore Schley left the Brooklyn and went to Siboney. From there he telegraphed to General Shafter and learned that it was Shafter himself who had called the truce, having sent Major Noble of his staff under a flag of truce as the bearer of a sealed note to the Spanish commander demanding surrender.

MANY PRIZES CAPTURED.

The Wary Reaches Key West in Charge of a Prize Crew. Key West, Fla., July 13.-The prize Wary, with a cargo of provisions, captured by the St. Louis ten miles off Santa Cruz, has been brought in here by a prize crew. Ensign Albrecht, Midshipman Day and Sergeant Feeny, from the St. Louis. The sloop Nicholson has been captured by the Hist of Manzanillo. She has not been brought in yet.

The schooner Three Bells and several others have been captured between Manzanillo and Jamaica with supplies for Manzanillo while trying to run the blockade. Most of them fly the English flag. Many Spaniards at Jamaica are buying all kinds of supplies to send to Cuba at risk of a great loss. The prizes are expected to arrive here at any time.

Secretary Alger's son Commanded. Washington, July 12.-Frederick Alger, son of the secretary of war, and a captain in the adjutant general's department, has been distinguishing himself before Santiago and has earned the warm commendation of his superior officers. He is in such terms as to make it apparent that it was not called for by any consideration of his relationship to Secretary Alger. The official reports show that young Alger, in his zeal to get to the front seized a rifle and joined the First Infantry in order to get ashore with the first body of troops.

Defeated Chinese Troops. Canton, July 12.-The rebels have now captured nine towns and have defeated the Imperial troops west of Woo Chow. Flacards have been posted at Woo Chow, declaring war against the officials and warning the inhabitants to depart before the rebels attack the town.

The authorities here have purchased 3,000 rifles and are negotiating for a number of machine guns.

Wounded Men on the Solace.

Washington, D. C., July 13.-Word has been received from the naval hospital ship Solace that she has aboard about forty naval wounded and a number of Spanish wounded. The remaining accommodations will be given to the wounded from the army. It is expected she will arrive in the next few days.

Falling Bridge Kills Two.

Boston, Mass., July 13.-By the giving way of a number of piles on the new bridge which is being built between the Charles River bridge and the Warren bridge here two men were killed yesterday and several severely injured.

PORTO RICO COMES NEXT.

Believed That the Expedition to That Island Will Leave in Ten Days.

Washington, D. C., July 13.-It is predicted at the war department that the Porto Rican expedition will be off inside of ten days. Already troops are being gathered on the sea coast preliminary to the dispatch of transports bound for San Juan.

Two light batteries, consisting of Troops C and M of the Seventh United States artillery left Fort Myer Monday night for Tampa under orders to proceed to San Juan with the first transports that leave. General Ernst's brigade, composed of the Third Illinois, Fourth Pennsylvania and Fourth Ohio, which was originally slated for Santiago, is to go to Porto Rico and as soon as the necessary ships can be provided for these troops and the two batteries of artillery, they will sail for Tampa.

The department intends to withdraw from Santiago after the fall of that city, practically all the white troops now there. The place is to be garrisoned by colored troops and by the regiments of Immunes now being recruited in Louisiana and other southern states. General Wyman of the Marine Hospital service has reported to the war department that the city of Santiago is a perfect hot bed of yellow fever in midsummer and that it will be unsafe for any but immunes to remain in the place.

The department is now arranging to send immune nurses to Santiago to accompany the troops that are to supplant the white soldiers now at that place. Several surgeons have been detailed to go to New Orleans and enlist immune nurses.

LA BOURGOGNE INQUIRY.

Government Investigation at Halifax - Capt. Henderson Testifies.

Halifax, N. S., July 13.-The government inquiry into the cause of the loss of the steamship Bourgoigne and the damage to the ship Cromartyshire commenced yesterday. The investigation is likely to be prolonged, as all parties have retained eminent local counsel to represent them. The inquiry is most important, as actions for damages or actions for manslaughter may be founded upon the conclusion reached.

Captain Henderson, master of the Cromartyshire, was first called. As near as he could remember it was five o'clock when, while in the chart room, he heard a steamer's fog whistle. The captain asked the chief officer if he heard it, and he replied "No." In a minute or so it was heard again. All on deck heard the whistle at this time.

The direction of the sound of the steamer's whistle could not be located until the last blast just before the collision. The approaching ship's whistle sounded on the port bow. He could do nothing. The steamer struck the instant after he saw her bow. It was just like a flash. Two ships' models were produced, showing the point of contact.

The ship's log, which has already been published, was then read by the court.

The court then adjourned until this morning.

DIVISION OF PRIZE MONEY.

Admiral Sampson Will Get \$10,000 for the Destruction of Cervera's Fleet.

Washington, July 13.-On the basis of a calculation made on reports already received as to the work of the various vessels of Sampson's fleet in the capture and destruction of Cervera's ships, it is unofficially estimated that Admiral Sampson will receive \$10,000 in prize money. Commodore Schley \$4,000 and the captains of the ships engaged in the fight each \$2,500.

The amount that will go to the sailors cannot yet be even approximately estimated, but will possibly be as low as \$25 to each man. It will probably be necessary for Congress to appropriate the money.

The navy department has already begun the work of making up the estimates of Dewey's prize captures at Manila.

EXPLOSION KILLS FIFTEEN MEN.

Pompton Lake Powder Mill Blown Up With Fearful Results.

Dover, N. J., July 13.-A most disastrous explosion occurred in the Pompton Lake powder mill yesterday. Fifteen men were killed and about a score wounded. Some of the members of the Third New Jersey volunteers, who acted as guard around the works, are among those killed. At least a dozen of the guards are among the wounded.

The identification of the dead has not yet been made. The wounded were removed to the Paterson city hospital on a special train over the Delaware and Lackawanna road. It was 11 o'clock when the explosion occurred. The frame buildings were shattered by the force and the report was heard for miles.

Epworth League Convention.

Saratoga Springs, July 13.-The seventh annual convention of the Second General Conference district of the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal church will bring together here on Thursday from fifteen hundred to two thousand delegates. The district embraces New York and portions of New Jersey, Delaware and Pennsylvania. An interesting programme has been arranged for July 14 to 17, inclusive.

Yankee Puts to Sea.

New York, July 13.-The cruiser Yankee, which has been lying off Tompkinsville since last Wednesday, put to sea at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She is manned chiefly by the New York naval reserves and has been assigned to Commodore Watson's squadron. It is probable that the Yankee will stop at Norfolk, Va., as she has on board several cases of ammunition for the navy yard there.

Mrs. Place at Sing Sing.

Sing Sing, N. Y., July 13.-Mrs. Martha Place, the Brooklyn murderess, arrived here yesterday and was taken in a cab from the station to the prison. She was placed in the cell occupied by Maria Barbella, who murdered an Italian in New York two years ago.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, DIVISION OF ZOOLOGY.

HARRISBURG, PA., July 7th, 1898. [CUT THIS OUT AND SAVE IT.] SPRAYING AND HOW TO SPRAY.

Insects do much more damage now than fifty years ago. This is due to several causes. Many forms belonging to Europe have found their way to this country, and, like the English Sparrow, have become very abundant. Many are more injurious here than in their native lands, as other insects, which attack and kill them there, have not been able to reach this country or have been unable to live here. Then, too, farming to-day is much more in the line of special crops than it used to be. Instead of a few fruit trees on a farm, we may have a thousand; instead of a potato patch, we have many acres. In the New England town 1,000,000 quarts of strawberries were raised in a single year. One wheatfield, in California, covered 36,000 acres.

These examples show that instead of flying miles to find food as in years past, food is plenty and nearby, and if we add to this the great destruction of birds, the farmers' friends, for their feathers, we find that the great increase in abundance of injurious insects during the last quarter of a century is fully accounted for.

The time has come when everyone who raises crops of any kind, must be prepared to fight these insects and protect himself from loss as far as possible. To do this something must be known of the insects themselves, as different insects must be treated differently. Some feed by eating the leaves; others bore into the wood, and others suck the juices of plants.

For those that eat the leaves, Paris green or London purple, either dry or mixed with water, is usually the best, though in each case care must be taken that the poison be not so strong as to hurt the plant it is put on, as well as the insects.

Borers usually only lay their eggs on the bark of the tree and the young borer eats into the wood. Here no poison can reach it and the only thing to do is to cover the bark with some substance, so that the insect will not lay its eggs there.

For sucking insects no poison to be eaten will do any good, as they only suck the juices, and the use of something, which can be sprayed over the tree, which is strong enough to kill every insect it touches, is the only treatment left.

The following directions for treatment by these methods are given both in parts and for a barrel of fifty gallons.

FOR INSECTS EATING LEAVES.

PARIS GREEN, DRY.

Paris green (very finely powdered), 1 lb. Flour or plaster, 100 lbs. Mix thoroughly, put on thinly and evenly; best when dew is on the plants.

PARIS GREEN, WET.

Parts, Per bbl. Paris green..... 1 lb. 1/2 lb. Quick-lime..... 1 lb. 1/2 lb. Water..... 200 gals. 50 gals.

This is too strong for the peach where 2 1/2 oz. each of Paris green and quick-lime should be used instead of 1/2 lb. Keep the mixture well stirred while using. To make it, mix the Paris green and the lime and add enough of the water to slake the lime, stirring while hot, then add the rest of the water.

Good Paris green gives far better results than the cheaper grades.

LONDON PURPLE.

This can be used instead of Paris green in the directions above, but is more liable to burn the leaves.

FOR BORERS.

Borers, which like the apple tree borer and peach borer, usually lay their eggs near the ground, may be prevented from doing this by placing wire mosquito netting around the base of the tree, like a cone, sinking the lower end in the dirt and fitting the upper end close to the trunk about fifteen inches from the ground. Whitewashing the trunk down to about three inches below the ground, with one tablespoonful of Paris green to every pail of whitewash is also a good preventive, though not always successful.

FOR SUCKING INSECTS.

PLANT LICE, SCALE INSECTS, ETC.

As these insects to be killed must be actually touched by the poison it is much harder to successfully destroy them. Plant lice are soft bodied and the weaker mixtures are strong enough for them. Scale insects, however, are usually covered by a hard shell, and poisons strong enough to reach them through this shell, will frequently injure or kill the plant, unless used in winter.

KEROSENE EMULSION.

Parts, Per bbl. Hard soap (shaved fine)..... 1/2 lb. 1 lb. Water..... 1 gal. 2 gals. Kerosene..... 2 gals. 3 1/2 gals.

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. Samuel Pitcher, M.D.

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

Chas. H. Fletcher Insist on Having The Kind That Never Failed You. THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

You will realize that "they live well who live cleanly," if you use

SAPOLIO

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.

Dissolve the soap in the water, which should be boiling, and while it is very hot pour the suds into the kerosene; then churn it with a spray pump till it changes to a creamy mass, and then to a soft, butter-like substance. This should keep for some time. When it is wished to use it, add one part of it to nine times as much water, mix well, and spray the plants. The water should be soft water, or else have some soda added to it. This will kill plant lice and many scale insects as well as other sucking insects.

WHALE OIL SOAP.

Parts, Per bbl. Whale oil soap.... 2 lbs. 80 lbs. Water..... 1 gal. 40 gals.

This is much stronger than kerosene emulsion and should only be used during winter, when the trees are not growing. It can be used for insects which cannot be killed by kerosene emulsion.

SPRAYING MACHINES.

A good spray pump should be owned by every farmer as it is not expensive and will pay for its cost many times over. Most hardware dealers either keep them or will get them. A good nozzle such as the Vermorel, McGowan or Nixon, should be used and an attachment for keeping the mixture well stirred, in the barrel, is made to go with most pumps. Straining the mixture used, into the barrel, through a fine wire strainer, will prove an advantage.

The above are general methods of treatment, and while sufficient in many cases, will not do for all. In case of doubt as to what to do for any pest, the Economic Zoologist, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa., should be consulted.

H. T. FERNALD, Economic Zoologist.

Schedule of Trains to Eaglesmere.

Train on P. & R. leaving Bloomsburg at 7.30 a. m. connects at Halls at 10.23, reaching Eaglesmere at 12.20 p. m. Train leaving Bloomsburg at 3.40 p. m. connects at Halls at 5.25 p. m., reaching Eaglesmere at 7.15 p. m.

Will Go to Porto Rico.

The Camp Alger correspondent of the Williamsport Sun says: "The Twelfth regiment, as has been previously stated, will go to Porto Rico, and not to Santiago. The time of departure has been delayed somewhat, but they will depart as soon as the entire Third Brigade has been fully equipped. Each day we are receiving new equipment. The latest being hatchets, axes, shovels and webbs belts."

Thousands Celebrate

With thankfulness their restoration to health by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Think of the vast army who have been cured by this medicine - Men, women and children, who have suffered the consequences of impure blood, who have been the victims of scrofula sores, eruptions, dyspepsia, nervousness, sleeplessness. They have tried other medicines and have failed to obtain relief. They tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and it did them good. They persevered in its use and it accomplished permanent cures. Do you wonder that they praise it and recommend it to you?

During the ninety-six years of the nineteenth century which had passed up to the 1st of January, 1897, the United States has had 11 years of war and 85 years of peace, counting the affair with Tripoli as a year of war and not considering our Indian troubles. This is a very peaceful record, compared with most of the countries of Europe, Turkey standing at the head of the fighting list with 37 years of war and 59 of peace; Spain comes next, with 31 years of war and 69 of peace; Russia, 24 years of war and 72 of peace; Italy, 23 years of war and 73 of peace; England, 21 years of war and 75 of peace; Austria-Hungary, 17 and 79; Germany (exclusive of Prussia), 13 and 83; Sweden, 10 and 86; Portugal, 12 and 84; and Denmark, 9 and 87.

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PARKER'S HAIR BALM

Keeps the hair clean and beautiful, cures itching scalp, dandruff, and restores the hair to its natural growth. It is the most valuable hair dressing ever used. Price 25c. Sold by all druggists.

Fine PHOTO-GRAPHS and CRAYONS at R. B. GROTZ, Bloomsburg. The best are the cheapest.



TID-BITS FOR MA' HONEY! and tender little juicelets 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. KEFER.

THE MARKETS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKETS. CORRECTED WEEKLY. RETAIL PRICES.

Table listing market prices for various goods such as Butter per lb., Eggs per dozen, Lard per lb., Ham per pound, Pork, whole, per pound, Beef, quarter, per pound, Wheat per bushel, Oats, Rye, Wheat flour per bbl., Hay per ton, Potatoes per bushel, Turnips, Onions, Sweet potatoes per peck, Tallow per lb., Shoulder, Side meat, Vinegar, Dried apples per lb., Dried cherries, pitted, Raspberries, Cow Hides per lb., Steer, Calf Skin, Sheep pelts, Shelled corn per bus., Corn meal, cwt., Bran, Chop, Middlings, Chickens per lb new, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, and Coal.

No. 6, delivered..... 2.60 " 4 and 5 "..... 3.85 " 6 at yard..... 2.30 " 4 and 5 at yard..... 3.60

The Leading Conservatory of America CARL FAULTON, Director. Founded in 1853 by E. Tourjee. NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY of MUSIC, BOSTON, MASS. Send for Prospectus giving full information. FRANK W. HALL, General Manager.



BACKACHE CURED

by touching the SPOT with Johnson's Belladonna Plaster. During the ninety-six years of the nineteenth century which had passed up to the 1st of January, 1897, the United States has had 11 years of war and 85 years of peace, counting the affair with Tripoli as a year of war and not considering our Indian troubles. This is a very peaceful record, compared with most of the countries of Europe, Turkey standing at the head of the fighting list with 37 years of war and 59 of peace; Spain comes next, with 31 years of war and 69 of peace; Russia, 24 years of war and 72 of peace; Italy, 23 years of war and 73 of peace; England, 21 years of war and 75 of peace; Austria-Hungary, 17 and 79; Germany (exclusive of Prussia), 13 and 83; Sweden, 10 and 86; Portugal, 12 and 84; and Denmark, 9 and 87.

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