

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, July 12th, 1898. Mr. McKinley is constantly called upon to decide disputes between the two fighting branches of the government. Gen. Shafter telegraphed to Washington that Admiral Sampson had positively refused his suggestion, that his fleet should be taken into Santiago harbor so as to co-operate with the army in bombarding and attacking the city. Mr. McKinley wired Sampson to act in concert with Shafter whenever and wherever possible to do so. There was another squabble as to which branch of the service should take charge of the 1,600 Spanish prisoners taken with Admiral Cervera, when his fleet was destroyed. Arrangements had been made by the War Department to take care of the Spanish captured by the army in Cuba, and it put in a claim for these naval prisoners, but it was resisted by the Navy Department, and Mr. McKinley stood by the latter, which will keep the prisoners, now on their way to the Portsmouth, N. H., navy yard. Admiral Sampson has been much criticized in Congress because of his failure to even mention Commodore Schley's name in his dispatch announcing the destruction of Cervera's fleet, when it was well known that Schley was in command and directed the fight that resulted in the destruction of the Spanish fleet, and that it was to Schley that Cervera surrendered. As a result of this criticism a resolution was offered in the Senate by Senator Pettigrew and in the House by Representative Berry, of Ky., extending the thanks of Congress to Commodore Schley and the officers and men under him for destroying the Spanish fleet. Mr. Berry said of this resolution: "I propose that the officer to whom the glory is due shall be recognized. Schley is the real hero of the incident. He and the brave band of officers and men under his immediate direction are the ones who achieved the victory, and all honor should be given them." Everybody was delighted when the news came that Gen. Shafter's offer to exchange some of the Spanish prisoners for Lt. Hobson and his men had, after being once refused, been accepted by the Spanish commandant at Santiago. It was especially desired that Hobson and his men should be out of the town before we started to bombard it. The opposition grew tired of the one-sided contest in the Senate and the army and navy resolutions were voted upon and adopted, as everybody knew it would be whenever a vote was reached. Senator Hoar's protest against the adoption of an imperial colonial policy by this government, made in a speech favoring the annexation of Hawaii—it seems a little paradoxical to favor the annexation of some particular islands and oppose the taking of any others, but that is Mr. Hoar's position—caused a sensation in the Senate, especially on the republican side. Of the annexation of Hawaii he said: "If this is to be the first step in a policy of dominion over barbarous archipelagos; if we are to join with Europe in the plunder of China and the pillage of Africa; if we are to be governed in part by people to whom the Declaration of Independence is a stranger, or, if we are to govern people with whom life and property are not sacred, then we should shun this proposition." He thus spoke of a colonial policy: "I believe that if we come out of this war without entering upon the fatal folly of retaining far distant possessions, the world will be so impressed with our strength that no nation will attack us for a hundred years." He declared that this country did not want the enormous debt and increased taxes that a large standing army and a great navy would bring. "The starry flag is no emblem of dominion! In time of peace let it not fly over conquered territory. It is the emblem of peace and freedom."

DANGER NO LONGER.

WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS ALL HARBOR MINES EXPLODED.

The Submarine Mines Threat at the Beginning of the War No Longer Needed Since the Destruction of the Spanish Fleet No Invasion Seems Likely.

Washington, D. C., July 12.—The secretary of war has ordered the removal of all the submarine mines which now protect the harbors of the United States against the entry of hostile ships. This action was decided upon at yesterday's cabinet meeting. For weeks past, in fact almost since the beginning of hostilities, the war department has been deluged with protests from the commercial interests of the country against the continuance of these mines which operated to the detriment of commerce.

In certain cases influences were brought to bear that secured an abatement of the rules, but this only increased the dissatisfaction in localities where they were so rigidly applied. Practically it has been impossible for shipping to enter or leave any of the harbors of the United States during the last two months between the hours of sunset and sunrise.

To Explode the Mines. The decision of the cabinet to remove these mines now is one of most significant manifestations of the supreme confidence of the government in the future and of the exemption of the United States ports from attack at the hands of any hostile power. After thoroughly considering the subject it has been decided by the engineers that the safest and quickest means of removing the mines is by exploding them and orders to do this have been prepared for transmission to all of the United States engineer officers in charge of harbor defenses throughout the country.

Since the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet and the removal from these waters of the last remnant of the Spanish navy the war department has been flooded with requests from all the Atlantic coast cities that the mines and torpedoes in the harbors and rivers be taken out. Secretary Alger then said that he had discussed with General Wilson, chief of engineers, the advisability of clearing the harbors of these mines and that he would definitely settle the matter. Next the remote appearance of a Spanish privateer off the Northwest coast afforded an opportunity to the engineer officers to justify themselves for insisting upon the maintenance of the mines, which now guard all navigable harbors. While it was recalled that these mines were a serious interference with trade and public convenience, it was said to be still absolutely necessary to maintain them until there was no longer the faintest apprehension entertained of complications with European powers that by any possibility might end in hostilities.

INJURIES TO BATTLESHIPS.

Naval Officials Believe Iowa and Indiana Are Not Seriously Damaged.

Washington, D. C., July 12.—The navy department has received no word as to the injuries to the forward turrets of the battleships Iowa and Indiana, as referred to in press dispatches. From this fact the officials conclude that the injuries are not at all serious, as any material disarrangement of the turrets would be quickly reported. For some time there has been difficulty in securing an acute elevation of big guns in the turrets of the Iowa. The lack of elevation is of no disadvantage in the general utility of the guns which are fired with little or no elevation.

SAGATA'S RESIGNATION IS CONFIRMED.

Washington, D. C., July 12.—Confirmation of the fall of the Sagata ministry has reached Washington. The advice announced positively that General Campos will be the new prime minister, and in some circles this is regarded as an indication of coming peace. Among state department officials the opinion prevails that the question of continued war depends to a considerable extent upon the result of the operations against Santiago de Cuba. The capture of Linares' army will so influence the new ministry it is thought that peace will be the outcome.

Animals on Guard.

Madrid, July 13.—An official dispatch from Hilo, Philippine Islands, says that Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, is "patrolling the coast with a squadron of merchantmen." The dispatch adds that two bands of insurgents at Cebu have been defeated and that three insurgent leaders have been captured and shot. In conclusion the official dispatch announces that there is no news from other parts of the island.

Congressional Officers.

Portland, Ore., July 12.—The national council of Congressionalists has elected the following officers for the ensuing three years: Secretary, Rev. Henry A. Helson, Auburn, Mass.; register, Rev. William H. Moore, Hartford, Conn.; treasurer, Samuel B. Forbes, Hartford, Conn.; auditor, David N. Camp, New Britain, Conn.

Prisoners Furnished Money.

Washington, July 12.—Nearly all the Spanish officers are without money and are also in straits in regard to clothing. Secretary Long has arranged to allow a certain sum of money to them each day, in accordance with the courteous, but not always observed, custom in the case of prisoners of war.

Death of Omar D. Conger.

Ocean City, Md., July 13.—Ex-Senator Omar D. Conger of Michigan died here yesterday afternoon, at the age of 80 years. His birthplace was Coopers-town, N. Y., but moved at the age of six years to Huron county, Ohio, with his father, who was a clergyman.

Hawaiian Board to Sail Soon.

San Francisco, July 12.—Rear Admiral Miller, who will have charge of the annexation ceremonies in Honolulu, will leave here on the cruiser Philadelphia July 20. He will be accompanied by the commissioners appointed to draft a code of laws for the islands.

SPAIN'S TERMS OF PEACE.

What She is Willing to Give Up to Stop the War.

Madrid, July 12.—The possibility of peace with the United States is being widely discussed in the newspapers and by the public. The conservative papers declare Spain is prepared to accept peace provided it implies only the loss of Cuba. But, they add, Spain would prefer war to a "putrance" if the United States claims Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands or an immense indemnity which would be impossible for Spain to pay.

The Correspondencia asserts that General Correa, the minister for war, does not disagree with the other cabinet ministers so seriously as generally supposed, and in view of the gravity of the Cuban situation, it is possible he will no longer oppose peace, provided the conditions are not too onerous. The public connects the recent conference between Duke Almodovar del Rio, the Spanish minister for foreign affairs, and the French ambassador here, M. Patenotre, with the report that the French ambassador at Washington, M. Cambon, has been instructed to ascertain the lightest conditions upon which peace is obtainable.

Other Spanish newspapers continue the violent anti-peace campaign. The Ejército Espanol, a Service paper, says: "If we make peace now we deserve to be spat in the face. If Santiago falls there still remain 150,000 Spaniards in Cuba who are determined to defend that territory."

The Correspondencia Militar, another Service paper, declares the government must act in conformity with the wishes of the army in Cuba, which, it adds, desires to continue the war.

TO LEAD MANILA TROOPS.

Gen. Otis and His Staff to Take With Them 1,700 Men.

San Francisco, July 13.—The fourth expedition to the Philippines will number 1,700.

With Major General Otis will sail, on the Porto Rico City of Poesia, Brigadier General Hughes, chief of staff of the department of the Pacific; Lieutenant Colonel Barry, assistant adjutant general; Major Mallory, inspector general; Captain Charles McClure, judge advocate, and First Lieutenant Sladen, aide.

The remaining members of the staff will go to Manila next week on the City of Rio Janeiro, and join General Otis on that vessel on its arrival at Honolulu. They are Captain H. Bedford, assistant adjutant general; C. A. Devol, assistant quartermaster, and Captain C. C. Walcutt, assistant quartermaster.

General Otis expects that the steamers Rio Janeiro, Pennsylvania and St. Paul will be ready to sail with the troops on Friday of next week. He expects not to get any more troops until the return from Manila of the steamships City of Peking, City of Sydney and Australia, about August 3.

Supplied With Latest Charts.

Washington, July 13.—The naval officers regard their part in the operations at Santiago as at an end practically, and are looking around for new worlds to conquer. Their eyes are turned to the East, and they are rushing preparations for the dispatch of Commodore Watson's eastern squadron. This is decidedly a more attractive cruise from a naval point of view than the demonstration proposed against San Juan de Porto Rico, which is understood to be the next number on the programme, but which the naval authorities believe will not amount to much, because of the easy reduction of the defenses.

Every ship in Watson's squadron has been supplied with the very latest charts, not only of the coasts of Spain and the Mediterranean, but of track courses that will take them clear to the Philippines. In addition to this the few officers assigned to the vessels of this squadron, but not yet aboard, have received orders from the department to go to their ships at once. Notice of the departure of some of the vessels, therefore, may be looked for at any moment.

WAR DEMAND FOR HORSES.

The Market Improved Thereby—What is Wanted in a War-Horse.

Washington, July 9.—It is said that the present war has greatly increased the demand for horses, and that, for the first time since the introduction of the trolley, the market is looking up. Not only did the electric railway take away the occupation of the horse on the street car, but the wide extension of the new system has materially lessened the demand for horses for driving purposes. The bicycle has also had its share in taking business away from horses, and for the last few years a very much smaller number have been raised.

Prices have been so low that farmers have given up raising them until that present stock in the market should be worked off. It now happens that the United States government wants 40,000 horses right away, and is willing to pay good prices for them. No white horses will be drafted for service in a war, of the meaning of which the poor animal can know nothing. Only dark colored horses are accepted in the army, dark sorrels, bays, browns, blacks and dark roans, and they should be intelligent and gentle in disposition, from five to eight years of age, and weighing from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds.

No Stamps on Soldiers Letters.

New York, July 13.—About five hundred unstamped letters from soldiers in Cuba were received at the general postoffice yesterday from Portsmouth, N. H., and sent out on the first delivery this morning. The letters have the postmark "Military station No. 1, Cuba, June 29." They were brought with about 20,000 others on the St. Louis.

To Receive the St. Louis.

Philadelphia, July 13.—Commandant Casey, of the League island navy yard is preparing to receive the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, which is now at Portsmouth, N. H. The cruiser is expected to arrive here in a few days. Quite a number of guns are to be put in position on her decks.

A Bit of History.

It was Diego Velasquez who founded Santiago de Cuba in 1515, thus making the oldest town on the island. For a long time Santiago was the capital and the headquarters of the various murderous expeditions of the Spanish against the mainland. Cortez made it his rendezvous during his conquest of Mexico. De Soto started from Santiago in 1528 on his first expedition of exploration. By the middle of the century the place had grown to be rich and important. There was all kinds of wealth there, the accumulation, doubtless, of the plunder taken from the defenceless Aztecs and the countless other victims of Spanish lust and avarice. In 1533, 400 French landed in the harbor and didn't have much trouble in capturing the city, not half so much trouble as Sampson and Schley are having now. This handful of French held the town till a ransom of some \$80,000 was paid. After this there were frequent attacks by the numerous bands of buccaners and pirates that infested the seas at that time. But the real attack, and the one that has chief interest for Americans of to-day, was in 1662, just 100 years before Havana was captured by the Americans and English, when Lord Winsor, with 15 vessels and less than 1,000 men, English and Americans, succeeded without much opposition in effecting a landing at Aguadores, the very same town where Sampson was said to have landed men to effect a junction with the insurgents of to-day. These 1,000 men walked all the way from the sea to the city, and after a little brush with the inefficient force of Spanish sent to oppose them, wiped off the face of the earth and took possession of the town. It is not exactly known why Lord Winsor attacked Santiago rather than Havana, unless it was that he thought it easier and richer. The English were disappointed sorely to find that the inhabitants, in leaving for other parts, had either hidden or taken all valuables with them, so there wasn't enough plunder to go around. The invaders, however, confiscated all the silver church bells and the guns from the fort, and, as if just to show their spite, blew up the Morro Castle and destroyed the cathedral. The Morro was rebuilt in 1663, and remains to this day—or rather till the other day, when Yankee guns once more battered it. Phillip I. was King of Spain at the time, and he was angry that the English should be so rough with his belongings. It always has been part of the Spanish nature to get angry about little things and rave in helpless rage. In 1762 the English took Havana, and Santiago for a while was left out of consideration, but not for long. In 1766 along came an earthquake, wrecking half the city and putting 100 people out of the misery of being Spanish subjects. Since that time the town has lived a pretty even existence up to the present time.

PERIODS OF PAIN.

Menstruation, the balance wheel of woman's life, is also the bane of existence to many because it means a time of great suffering.

While no woman is entirely free from periodical pain, it does not seem to have been nature's plan that women otherwise healthy should suffer so severely.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the most thorough female regulator known to medical science. It relieves the condition that produces so much discomfort and robs menstruation of its terrors. Here is proof: DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—How can I thank you enough for what you have done for me? When I wrote to you I was suffering untold pain at time of menstruation; was nervous, had headache all the time, no appetite, that tired feeling, and did not care for anything. I have taken three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, one of Blood Purifier, two boxes of Liver Pills, and to-day I am a well person. I would like to have those who suffer know that I am one of the many who have been cured of female complaints by your wonderful medicine and advice. —MISS JENNIE R. MILES, Leon, Wis.

If you are suffering in this way, write as Miss Miles did to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for the advice which she offers free of charge to all women.

Advertisement for 'For Catarrh May-Fever Cold in Head' featuring an illustration of a woman's face and a bottle of medicine.

Advertisement for 'Constipation Hood's Pills' with text describing the benefits of the pills for various ailments.

AGAIN we offer you COLD STORAGE for Eggs, Butter, Dried Fruits, Carpets, Furs and perishable articles. Inquire for rates.

Advertisement for 'We Manufacture PURE ICE' with an illustration of an ice machine.

FROM DISTILLED & FILTERED WATER. For domestic purposes you should use PURE ICE only. Cold Storage & Artificial Ice Co. 255 East 7th St. 3-17-7mo.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

Table of train schedules for the Bloomsburg Division, listing stations and departure/arrival times.

STATIONS. EAST. P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M.

Table of train schedules for the Bloomsburg Division, listing stations and departure/arrival times.

STATIONS. WEST. P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M.

Table of train schedules for the Bloomsburg Division, listing stations and departure/arrival times.

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tammany, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, etc. at Northumberland with P. & E. Div. P. & R. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium, Warren, Cory and Erie.

W. F. HALLSTEAD, Gen. Man., Scranton, Pa.

Advertisement for 'HUMPHREYS' CURES' listing various ailments treated by the medicine.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Time Table in effect June 26, '98.

Table of train schedules for the Pennsylvania Railroad, listing stations and departure/arrival times.

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Weekdays: Daily. Flag stations. Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Car through trains between Sunbury, Williamsport, Pottsville, Harrisburg and Washington and between Harrisburg and the west. For further information apply to Agents. J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD, Gen'l. Managers, Gen'l. Pass.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad

Engines Burn Hard Coal—dr. In effect July 1, 1898. TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG. For New York, Philadelphia, Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays, 11:30 a. m. For Williamsport, weekdays, 7:30 a. m. For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 3:40. For Catawissa weekdays 7:30, 8:30, 12:30, 3:40, 5:00, 6:30, p. m. For Rupert weekdays 7:30, 8:30, 11:30, 3:40, 5:00, 6:30, p. m. For Baltimore, Washington and the Potomac, Philadelphia, 3:30, 7:55, 11:55 a. m., 3:27, 7:27, p. m. Additional trains for Chestnut street station, weekdays, 8:23 p. m. Sundays, 1:35, 3:35, p. m.