IN SANTIAGO HARBOR

COMMODORE SCHLEY TAKES A LOOK AT FORTS AND BATTERIES.

nants Hobson and Palmer first to a After the Spanish Flag Was fauled Down, A Half Dozen Prizes In the Harbor.

Under Morro Castle, Harbor of San-tiago de Cuba, July 18.--At exactly nine o'clock yesterday morning the Spanish flag was lowered from the staff crowning the heights upon which stands bat-tered Morro Castle. The ceremony was witnessed by a few Spanish and Ameriorn troops on shore, and by the Brook-lyn, New York, Vixen and Vesuvius, lying within a few hundred yards of the harbor entrance.

Almost immediately after the flag was hauled down, steam launches, commanded by Lieutenants Hobson and Palmer, entered tht harbor, pene-trating as far as the firing station of the submarine mines. These mines were judged to be not as formidable as expected, and, later in the afternoon, they were all exploded under the su-pervision of the Vixen.

It was seen that two mines had been explosed at the time of the entrance of the Merrimac into the channel of Santiago harbor, but it is not thought probable that either of them had anything to do with the sinking of the

Six or seven fine steamers in the har

Six or seven fine steamers in the harbor fall as prizes to the army and navy. The Spanish gunboat Alvarez had already been taken possession of by a prize crew from the New York. The other vessels lie at the other end of the harbor, at Santiago proper.

Soon after noon, Commodore Schley, with Captain Cook of the Brooklyn, Lieutenant J. H. Sears, the flag lieutenant J. H. Sears, the flag lieutenant J. Lieutenant B. W. Wells, the flag secretary, and three newspaper man, went into the harbor on a steam launch, which moved slowly, in order to make close observation of the Spanish forts and batterles. Every one expressed satisfaction at the fact that Morro Castle was not demolished by the bombardment, Captain Cook saying: "We need El Morro as an object lesson, and America is rather shy on ruins, anyhow."

The old fort stands on the bluff, ter-

lesson, and America is rather shy on ruins, anyhow."

The old fort stands on the bluff, terrace fashion. From the water's edge to the brow of the cliff there are huge cayes formed by the action of the waves, and round the base and in the superstructure are not a few caves adde by the naxy's projectiles. It find appear, however, that only one witten was knocked to pieces, while the queer little sentry boxes, dating back to the sixteenth century, escaped aimost intact. Morro Castle is the only apposing fortification in the harbor, and it is only so in appearance, since not a gun is mounted within or on the crumbled walls. In fact, all the batteries, masked and open, dwindled in their terror-inspiring qualities as the inspection grew closer.

Crowning the hill on the west side of the entrance were the famous six-inch rand fire guns from the Santish Santish for the Santish Santish for the Santish Santish for the santish for the santish for the santish for the Santish Santish for the santish for the santish for the santish santish for the Santish Santish for the santish for the santish for the santish for the santish sant

Crowning the hill on the west side of the entrance were the famous six-inch rapid fire guns from the Spanish critiser Roina Mercedes. These were ugly looking and dangerous, while below, on brick foundations on the western shore of the entrance, were some evolving guns. These were the ones which poured such a bitter fire into the Merrimac. Directly east of Morro Castle, on the crest of the plateau-like cliff, were six big guns, one or two of which were dismounted. The Estrella battery and a small battery further in showed no guns.

which were dismounted. The Estrella battery and a small battery further in showed no guns.

All the houses near the harbor were selected, and, strange to say, not one, apparently, had been touched by a hostile projectile.

On the inside of the slope and hill to the westward some hastily constructed casemates were seen, into which the Spanish gunners were wont to retire when our ships opened fire. When the firing ceased the gunners only had a few steps to climb to their six-inch rapid fire guns, which almost always fired a few farewell shots.

At Punta Gorda there were two four-inch guns, one above the other, and neither protected by even stand or earth. These commanded the harbor entrance pretty well, but they could have been silenced by gne well directed heavy shell.

Commodore Schley has over and over

heavy shell.

Commodore Schley has over and over again expressed the belief that our fleet could probably have entered the harbor without the loss of a single ship. The mines might have stopped ingress by sinking the leading ship, but this is a chance of war, and not so grave as many taken during the civil war, nor as serious as would have beer the situation had there been good batteries, properly managed, in the harbor.

A PRISON FOR ZOLA.

He and Editor Perreaux Sentenced to One Year Each and to Pay Heavy Fines. Paris, July 19.—The second trial of M. Entile Zola and M. Perreaux, manager of the Aurore, upon charges of defam-ing the army, was concluded yesterday in the Versailles assizes. M. Labori, counsel for M. Zola, protested against the officers of the Dreyfus court mar-tial being allowed to prosecute in a the officers of the Dreyfus court mar-tial being allowed to prosecute in a civil capacity, but the court overruled the protest. The defendants were found gulity and sentenced to one year's imprisonment each. They were also condemned to pay a fine of 3,000 francs each, together with the costs.

The Resolute Sails.

The Resolute Sails.

New York, July 20.--The armed supply vessel Resolute, heavily ladened, left this port direct for Santiago last evening. The vessel has on board a large supply of the necessities and many of the luxuries of life. Captain Eaton is in charge. Captain Kimball of the quartermaster's department has placed on board many thousand suits of underclothing, 10,000 pairs of socks, 2,000 pairs of socks, among other things.

Lieutenant Aristides Agramonte of this city is in charge of the medical supplies and will establish the first bacteriological laboratory on the island of Cubs.

Major Sommers, with twenty-five immunes, from the Second Tennessee regiment, will have control of the work of fighting the fever in Cubs. There were about one hundred nurses on heart.

NEWS FROM CHICKAMAUGA.

wo Divisions Ready to Leave Camp Thomas for Charleston. Chattanooga, Tenn., July 20.--Prepa-

rations are going on unabated to move rations are going on unasset to move troops from Chickamauga. General Brooke arrived from Washington yes-terday and it is generally understood at headquarters that the will immedi-ately issue orders for the removal of two divisions of his First Corps to Charleston. Charleston.

The wagon trains and stock of General Hains, Second brigade, have all gone to Charleston, and this brigade will doubtless follow to-day or to-mor-

Colonel Rockwell, chief ordnance offleer, says that he has received ord-nancestores sufficient to complete equipping the First Corps, and that by noon to-day these stores will be duly distributed.

noon to-day these stores will be duly distributed.

Five carloads of ordnance stores arrived yesterday, including one car of rifles and revolvers from the Columbia arsenal, two cars of general equippage from the Rock Island arsenal and two cars of ammunition, a total of 1,000,000 rounds from the Frankland arsenal and Philadelphia.

By the last of this week the entire two divisions of General Brooke's corps will be on their way to the front. In all probability General Wade will remain in command of the Camp Thomas army and General Brooke will devote himself to seeing that the army moves away promptly. Railroad cars have been placed in position and there will be no delay in moving troops when the order is given.

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Arrangements are being perfected for a banquet and smoker to be given soon by the members of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity at the park. Adjustant T. M. Cobb of the Fifth Missouri began the movement yesterday, and he will be assisted by Lieutenant William J. Nixon of the Third Tennessee, who is another enthusiastic fraternity man. Nearly every regiment in the park will be represented at the banquet.

Troops to Embark at New York.

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New York, July 20.--Orders from
Washington were received at the Army
building yesterday directing that the
three transports, Massachusetts, Michigan and Roumania, which are to take
the troops to Porto Rico, shall not be
sent to Newport News and Tampa,
where it was intended to embark the
troops. The orders directed that the
vessels should be kept here and said
that the troops would be sent here at
an early date for embarkation.

GERMANY NOT HOSTILE.

Dewey's Dispatch Saying No Change Had Occurred.

Washington, July 20.--At yesterday's cabinet meeting a dispatch from Admiral Dewey was read, stating that there was no change in the situation at Ma-

ral Dewey was read, stating that there was no change in the situation at Manila.

It was the opinion of the members of the cabinet that he report of strained relations between Admiral Dewey and the German admiral is without any foundation, in fact. This is indicated by the fact that Admiral Dewey's dispatch was taken to Hong Kong by a German warship.

Both the president and Secretary Day are said to have assured the cabinet members that nothing of an aggravating nature had occurred at Manila between the Americans and Germans. It is not stated officially, but there is good reason to believe that either through Ambassador White at Berlin or the representative of the German government here, the state department has received assurance as to the attitude of Germany toward the Philippines that have removed the grave apprehension heretofore entarteined that Germany would offer obstacles to the execution of our plans.

It may be that they are based upon facts communicated by Admiral Dewey as to messages between himself and the German admiral in the Philippines, for it is known that for politic reasons the navy department withheld from publication a large and important section of Dewey's last cablegram received soveral days ago.

The reported negotiations between the insurgent leader, Aquinaldo, and the Spanish captain general, Augustin, have not yet been reported officially to our government.

Plans at Santiago.

Plans at Santisgo.

Washington, July 20.--A general outline of the future work of the Santiago forces has been semi-officially stated at the war department.

The plan contemplates having General Shafter remain at Santiago until the Spanish forces have withdrawn from the surrendered territory and embarked for Spain. This will about complete the work assigned to the general, and he will be allowed to return to the United States. Who will succeed him in command is yet a matter of speculation, all of the senior officers being favorably spoken of for the cammand. General Shafter, it is thought, can complete his work in about a month. The work of the Santiago army, however, is not finished. If present arrangements are carried out, the army will, for a time, encamp on the high hills in the vicinity of Santiago. After a complete rest, operations will be resumed. This contemplates the occu-

a complete rest, operations will be re-sumed. This contemplates the occu-pation of any important Spanish posts in the vicinity, the examination of the roads, repairing and extension of rail-roads and the establishment of bases of

The movement, it is understood, will possible measures being taken to iso-late that city. From the outlook at present, however, it seems that this army will see much more important

service.

The occupation of Santiago proper it is generally believed, will be assigned to two regiments of immunes.

Big Contract for Hay.

St. Louis, July 20.--A St. Louis firm has secured the largest contract for hay ever let by the United States gov-ernment. The contract calls for nin-million pounds, to be delivered as

Blew Up Six Men.

Oakland, July 20.—The California Fuse Works was blown up by a Chi-naman fleeing from arrest yeaterday. Six deputy sheriffs who were trying to arrest the alleged murderer, were

QUAINT AND OURIOUS.

Bank of England notes are number-d backward—from 10,000, hence the figures ooo,o1.

Russia has the largest standing army in the world. It numbers about 870,000, as against Germany's 585,-

The wonderful part of the maxim gun is that it has only one barrel, and yet it can discharge 600 shots in one

In the twenty-three libraries of Berlin, which are either public or be-long to official bodies, there are over o,oco, volumes.

The British so dier has not always worn a red uniform. White was the prevailing color under Henry VIII, green or russet in the time of Elizabeth.

Seven Chinese war vessels are at present being built in Germany.

Among them are four topedo boat destroyers, which will have a speed of thirty-two knots an hour.

Two canaries in a cage at Portland, O., were killed by a sparrow hawk which thrust its head between the bars of the cage, seized the canaries and wrung their uecks.

Padlocks are being manufactured with an auxiliary chamber, which carries an explosive to be fired by a hammer inside the lock and give an alram when the lock is tampered with.

The people of the United States use 400,000,000 matches every day, or 178,850,000,000 every year; and it is computed that these placed end to end would stretch away 4,939,786

It is a common Asiatic custom for the bridegroom to give chase to the bride either on foot, on horseback or in a canoe. If the bridegroom catches the fugitive he claims her as his wife, otherwise the match is brok. en off.

A curious plant is found in New Granada known as the ink plant, the juice of which can be used as ink without any previous preparation.

The writing first appears red, but in a few hoars' time it changes to a deep

There are in Tokio ten iron bridges and eleven stone bridges. Besides these, there are about sixty-nine wood en bridges, measuring upward of thir-teen ken. Those that are of smaller length are too numerous to be count-

As regards architecture, it may be said that as a fine art it did not exist in Great Britain till the Normans brought it, and to them England owes some of the finest of existing buildings and the models in which the others

The Causes of Cancer.

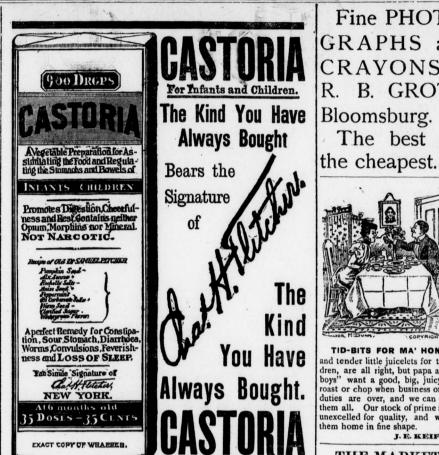
There are few diseases that afflict the human family that are more to be dreaded than those of a cancerous nature. The cancer proper is a most appalling foe to life. Whether it can appaining to to the. Whether it can be cured is and always has been a debatable question. Cases are cited where alleged marvelous cures have been effected but this does not to any appreciable extent alter the facts in appreciable extent after the facts in the case that the cancer is practically incurable once it gets any sort of headway in the system. The causes of this disease have been so imperfectly understood that any effort at prevention was worse than useless. A French scientist claims to have discovered cancer gets in wood and covered cancer germs in wood and that artisans who work in wood are much more subject to this disease, all things considered, than those who handle most other materials. Having once started on this line of research he found cancer germs in wood and vegetation of various kinds. Elm and willow trees showed a greater proportion of these germs than other woods. In high altitudes or where trees are not common very few cancer germs were found. From all of which it appears that we may be at last on the highroad to some reliable and conclusive knowledge upon a subject which has baffled the skill of medical scientists for many years.—New York

New Postal Regulations.

Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith has put in operation several changes in the postal regulations. Hereafter, while the postal card will continue to be sold, it will be lawful to use cards with a one cent stamp affixed for the same purpose. These cards must be approximately of the same shape and color as the postal card. When these mailing cards are sent to foreign countries the ordinary letter postage must be affixed.

Another change in the regulations prohibits the return or forwarding of second, third or fourth class mail matter until additional postage has been affixed. When it is obvious, however that reliables are continued. owever, that valuables are contained in such packages, the sender shall be notified, if possible. On second class matter one cent for four ounces must be paid before it will be returned or forwarded.

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Immense Wheat Crop.

The immense wheat crop which is in sight is reducing the price of flour, which is somewhat lower now than it was in March and early April previous to the Leiter rise. Present indica-tions are that the wheat yield in the United States will be from 675,00 000 to 700,000,000 bushels in 1898 ooo to 700,000,000 bushels in 1898. The largest previous crop, 612,000,000 bushels, was in 1892, and the next in size to this one was in 1893, which was 515,000,000 bushels. The nearest to the crop of the last named year was that of 1885, which was 513,000,000 bushels. In 1896 the yield was 467,000,000, and in 1897 it was 428,000,000. was 428,000,000.

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A. S. Wyker, South Easton, Pa.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Be sure to get Hood's.

Badly Hurt.

Charles Linton, of Northumberland, boss bridge carpenter of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was badly hurt on Friday afternoon. He was at the culvert near the Sunbury poor house inspecting the work. Walking on a plank at the top of the culvert, he slipped and jumped for the bank. Not jumping far enough, he fell to the bottom, about fourteen feet, striking some timber as he fell. He was some timber as he fell. He was brought to that city on a hand car and taken to Dr. Renn's drug store, where his wounds were dressed.

Schedule of Trains to Eaglesmere.

Train on P. & R. leaving Bloom burg 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. Where We Excel.

Our forest lands are 466,000,000 acres, while those of all the earth are 2,308,000,000 acres. The number of newspapers in the

United States for 1897 was 20,569, as against 50,000 for the entire world. The length of the world's telegraph system in 1897 was 4,908,823 miles, of which there was 2,516,548 miles in

America. The amount of life insurance in

force in this country is \$13,742,495,520, as against \$5,923,168,549 for the balance of the world. The receipts of the railroads of the United States are \$1,195,000,000, as against the total receipts for the world of \$2,515,000,000.

We produce one-third of the total steel in the world, in 1896 being 5,366,518, out of the world's production of 17,581,131 tons.

We produce more than half of all the petroleum of the world, being in 1894 48,412,666 barrels, while that of all the world was 84,330,809 barrels.

The number of telephones in the United States is 900,000, as against 1,402,100 in the entire world, or nearice as many as the rest of the world.

The forest products of this nation are nearly one-half that of the bal-ance of the entire world, being 203, 893 tons in 1896, against 373,208 tons for the world, or 30,000 tons more than all the rest of the world.

The steam power of the United States, according to Mr. Mulhall, is nearly one-third of that of the entire world, or between one-third and onethird and-one-half of the balance of the world, being 14,400,000 horse power, as against 50,150,000 horse power for all the world.

The number of letters, postal cards and book packets sent through the and book packets sent inrough the mail in 1895 was 5,664,138,718 in the United States, while it was 17,-046,443,929 in the entire world. The people of the United States send half as much mail matter as the balance of the world.

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THE MARKETS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKETS.

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Wheat per bushel....
Oats " "
Rye " " Hay per ton..... 9
Potatoes per bushel,.....
Turnips " Potatoes per busnel, ..., ...
Turnips " " Onions " " Sweet potatoes per peck. ...
Tallow per lb. Shoulder " " Side meat " " Vinegar, per qt. ...
Dried apples per lb. Dried cherries, pitted. ...
Raspberries 1.00 .25 1 00 .35 .05 .09 .08 .05 .05 .12 .12 Caff Skin.
Sheep pelts.
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