

ARMY OF PORTO RICO

MANY TROOPS READY TO EMBARK NO JOIN GEN. MILES.

The Sixth Cavalry Started for Tampa Yesterday. A Ship Loading for the Commissary Department. At Newport the Delay Becoming Vexatious.

Tampa, Fla., Aug. 3.—At daylight yesterday morning the Sixth Cavalry began breaking camp and loading baggage and tents into cars. There are four troops of this regiment, but as no horses were carried by the troops sent to Santiago, the men left here have had to care for the 1,200 horses belonging to the regiment. Everything was loaded and the regiment started for Fernandina in the afternoon.

Transports have begun to arrive at Port Tampa, and the movement from Tampa to Porto Rico will begin as soon as the ships can be loaded. The Arkansas began loading with grain, hay and commissary supplies on Monday, and will be the first to leave. The side-wheel steamer Clinton and the Mallory steamer San Marco were released from quarantine last night and as soon as coaled will begin loading. The Saratoga is expected to-day and will also begin loading.

One regiment of regular cavalry, one of regular infantry, three of volunteer infantry and six batteries of artillery will constitute the force that will sail from here under the command of General J. J. Coppinger, commander of the Fourth army corps. The artillery will be under the command of Brigadier General J. I. Rodgers.

Situation at Newport.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 3.—General Grant's brigade of nearly 4,000 men encamped at Newport, is getting restless. Sickness, too, has broken out among the troops, and several men are sent to the field hospital at Fort Monroe every day. Several typhoid and malarial fever patients were removed to the hospital to-day and there are many cases of mumps and measles. Three patients were sent away from the One Hundred and Sixteenth Indiana, nine from the First Kentucky and forty from the Third Kentucky. The delay in starting to Porto Rico is due to the absence of the transports, the Hudson being the only one here at present. Large amounts of stores, clothing and ammunition were sent from the commissary department at Norfolk yesterday from Newport News; but will have to lie there until the transports arrive.

The First South Carolina regiment of volunteer infantry, which was expected on Sunday, had not arrived up to this afternoon.

A welcome visitor in Camp Grant to-day was the paymaster, who arrived with \$100,000 to pay the men off.

First Sergeant Brewer of Company M, Third Kentucky, died yesterday of typhoid fever. He was a son of Captain Brewer of the same company.

The two colored companies of Norfolk-Langston and National Guard were yesterday mustered into the service of the United States and will camp near Richmond. They are excellently drilled and equipped.

The loaded collier Caesar, one of Watson's fleet, started for sea this morning, but quickly returned. It is not known why she was recalled.

Must Know the Reason Why.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 3.—General Shafter has been officially called down by the secretary of war for his conduct in permitting our troops to be sent home from Santiago in vessels that were not in fit condition to convey them home, vessels inadequately supplied with the necessities of life, without pure water and without medicines or sufficient medical attendance.

General Corbin said last night: "I have done everything in my power to have the sick soldiers brought home as they should have been and I have been greatly distressed at the reports of the conditions of things on the Seneca and Concho."

"Matters reached a climax last evening," continued General Corbin, "when the secretary of war sent an official dispatch to General Shafter informing him of the reports here as to the condition of the Concho and the sick soldiers on this vessel, and telling him that he would have to be prepared to answer for himself any criticisms that might arise and vindicate his cause at the end of the line. General Shafter was also ordered not to permit any sick soldiers in the future to be brought to this country except on vessels suitable for their conveyance, and that hereafter all such ships must be provided with all the necessities in the way of food supplies and medicines and be in charge of a commissioned officer and a regular army surgeon."

Prize Steamer Sold.

New York, Aug. 3.—There were only two bids—\$125,000 and \$130,000—when the prize steamship Guido was put up at auction yesterday at the Mallory line dock, Pier 20, East river.

The auctioneer refused to give the name of the first bidder, but it was said that the bid was made to protect the sailors who captured the ship and among whom the prize money will be divided.

For four minutes there was no other bid. Then W. D. Munson bid \$130,000 and as there was no advance for three minutes, the ship and her equipment were knocked down to Mr. Munson, who said he acted for the New York and Cuba Mail Company.

Allotment of Bonds.

Washington, Aug. 3.—It was learned yesterday at the treasury department that there is now little doubt that subscriptions for war revenue bonds, ranging in amount from \$2,500 to \$3,500, will be allotted. This will be good news to the subscribers, who, while they do not come under the head of small subscribers, who took amounts ranging from \$50 to \$100, do not represent the banking interests. It was believed, not long ago, that allotments of \$5,000 would be made, afterward this amount was reduced to \$4,500, and now a still further reduction is made.

It is not believed that any subscription over \$5,000 will be rewarded with an allotment of bonds.

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

State Department Makes Public the Answer to Spain.

Washington, August 3.—The following statement was given out at the state department late yesterday:

"In order to remove any misapprehension in regard to the negotiations as to peace between the United States and Spain. It is deemed proper to say that the terms offered by the United States to Spain in the note handed to the French ambassador on Saturday last are in substance as follows:

"The president does not now put forward any claim for pecuniary indemnity, but requires the relinquishment of all claim of sovereignty over, or title to, the island of Cuba, as well as the immediate evacuation by Spain of the island; the cession to the United States and immediate evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies; and the like cession of an island in the Ladrone group. The United States will hold and occupy the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines.

"If these terms are accepted by Spain in their entirety, it is stated that commissioners will be named by the United States to meet commissioners on the part of Spain for the purpose of concluding a treaty of peace on the basis above indicated."

As will be observed, the statement shows that the announcement of the administration plan in these dispatches last Wednesday afternoon was authentic. The only point of divergence is the inclusion in yesterday's statement of a proposal to retain possession of one island in the Ladrone group.

The Ladrone clause is inserted in the terms of peace as a sort of make weight. If Spain consents to all the rest of the terms and stands out on the Ladrone question, she can have this whole group of islands back intact for the asking.

As a matter of fact we have no use whatever for Guam or any other Ladrone island in its neighborhood. If we should establish a coaling station there we should probably pay a good round sum for the expense of stocking it up and supplying it with necessary defenses, and then we should find that it lay too far off the track of any commerce now in progress, or any in which we are likely to engage. This is the prophecy made by men who have made a study of the Eastern question on its commercial as well as its military side and from the point of view of the United States, some of those who are most assured that we have no use for the Ladrone or any part of them are nevertheless strong advocates of our possessing and holding the Philippines, which shows that their view of the Ladrone question is not due to any prejudice against the imperialistic or colonial idea as a whole.

The opposition has been from the start that the Spanish government would stickle over the terms of peace when first presented, no matter how severe or how mild they might be. Under these circumstances it might be desirable to give Spanish pride a bridge on which to cross the abyss of total disaster. With the lack of geographical knowledge among the Spanish people, if the Madrid cabinet should say, "We have secured an important modification of the proposals as first presented, the Americans were glad to yield what we asked for the sake of making peace," it would help Madrid out of a bad place and it would not do Washington any hurt, and the Ladrone feature of the peace terms could be used for the purpose of conceding the "important modification," and affording Madrid a cue for harmless but perhaps necessary dramatics.

TYPHOID FEVER AT CAMP ALGER.

The Entire Second Division to Be Moved. Two Deaths.

Washington, Aug. 3.—The typhoid fever epidemic at Camp Alger continues to spread, and orders have been issued to move the entire Second Division to farms south of the present camp site. The Second Division now occupies the camp originally selected. It has been found that the removal of the First division to Dun Loring has not accomplished the desired results, as all but one of the wells drilled there have been condemned. Two typhoid patients died yesterday. They were Privates A. W. Stockholm, Company G, Thirtieth Pennsylvania, and Fred Fay, Company G, Twelfth Pennsylvania.

Forty suspected cases were reported and there are fifty men of the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana, in addition to these, who show slight symptoms of typhoid. Of the 168 men in Company G, Twelfth Pennsylvania, only forty-eight could report for duty yesterday.

The plans for a review of the corps by the president have been abandoned until the change of camping grounds has been completed. The review by Secretary Alger will follow both of these events.

Spain Accepts

London, Aug. 3.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The government has accepted the principle of the American conditions, but the acceptance will not be made public until inquiries to Washington on matters of detail have been settled, thus rounding off the preliminary basis."

The Gibraltar correspondent of the Daily News, telegraphing Monday evening, says: "The censorship is daily becoming more severe, and little is known beyond the fact that peace is assured. It is understood that the note from America asks only part of the Philippines, and that, Senor Sagasta having replied that the terms will be accepted, hostilities are consequently suspended."

Sending Home the Spanish Prisoners.

New York, Aug. 3.—J. M. Ceballos, the New York manager of the Spanish Transportation line, said yesterday the first transports of the line, which has the contract for taking the surrendered Spanish troops at Santiago back to Spain, had arrived at Santiago. The work of embarking 1,800 soldiers was immediately begun. The transport is the Alicante from Martinique. Manager Ceballos declined to state what other transports are expected at Santiago.

Ecclesiastical

Amusements.

With a deep, earnest and true love of the church of God, a sincere desire to promote its interest, and under a solemn sense of duty, the present writer takes this occasion to express, with all candor, his views in regard to the subject named. Shrinking from the idea and responsibility of offending one of the little ones that believe in Christ, he will speak plainly, but very kindly, in reference to the multiplied Church entertainments, such as fairs, festivals, concerts, tableaux, amateur theatricals, and the like, resorted to to raise money for the advancement of church interests. These methods of raising money, professedly for the advancement of the Lord's cause, the writer honestly believes to be contrary to the precepts and example of God's word. Therefore they cannot be pleasing to him. They are counterfeit methods of giving, and cultivate a bogus benevolence.

The simple method of freewill offerings was approved in the divine economy and all other methods virtually condemned.

Let the candid reader carefully study Exodus 35, 5, 21, 29; 2 Corinthians 8th and 9th chapters; Luke 6, 35; and Matthew 10, 8.

One-tenth or more, cheerfully and directly given, was the law of the Old Testament stewardship, and it is the privilege of the New. We do not hear of Moses instituting a grand carnival or bazaar, to draw the surrounding heathen to his camp, to help raise money to build the tabernacle, and if we did read it, it would be a subject of scorn and derision. Nor do we read in any of Paul's Epistles a suggestion to the saints of Corinth, or elsewhere, to get up some amateur theatricals, or Isthmian games to raise money for the poor saints of Jerusalem. Nor do we ever hear of his having exhorted Lydia or other women, to get up a grand fair, festival, baby show, or anything of the kind to raise money for any Christian or godly purpose. But he did exhort them to lay by them on the first day of the week as God had prospered them, in order to meet the necessary requisitions that were upon them. It is thus from the sacred word that we learn what and how is the divine plan for the manifestation of our Christian charity, and we have a right to infer, that no other plan will meet the divine approbation. The modern plans alluded to above we are constrained to pronounce as belittling to the cause of religion, contemptible, and sometimes positively dishonest.

What think you, the Master would say, of a bevy of vain and bedizened young ladies, fascinating and cornering susceptible young men to sell them commodities above value and which they do not want? Or what think you he would say of the many devices like rag bags, fish ponds, ring cakes, and raffles, involving the gambling principle? Still further what would he say of people claiming to be members of his church, peddling out small wares and fun to the world, or getting up a variety show, or milkmaid's drill, to replenish his treasury? Is not all this belittling to the Church, dishonoring to God, and contemptible in the eyes of the world? We do not wonder that an avowed infidel said: "I think your God must be in great need of money by the tricks the Churches practice to get it for him."

Many, and indeed all, truly pious men and women grieve over these things and some of those who aid and attend these performances do not approve them. Why then have they not courage and conscience enough to witness against them? No intelligent Christian can ask God's blessing upon such practices, nor expect it to rest upon money so secured.

A contemporary journal says: "The primitive Churches had their feast of charity or love, where social intercourse of strictly religious character was enjoyed by the disciples of the Lord. Instead of these ancient and pious festivals, we are now accustomed to a class of social gatherings of an entirely different character, which are inaugurated and perpetuated for the special purpose of obtaining money."

"When church members are truly converted to God, and have a religion that goes pocket deep, there will be no need of calling in the flirts and fops and loafers of the town to dicker over rag dolls and rubber babies, and other fooleries, to raise money for the support of the gospel."

If churches cannot live without dishonoring the Lord, let them die decently and speedily. Then there may be room for others which will bear good fruit, and if ministers of the gospel cannot be supported without resorting to such means to obtain a livelihood, let them go into worldly business with their backslidden churches, and leave room for men whom God has really sent to preach his word. The God-commissioned messenger, sent to warn a slumbering world of approaching judgment, will not be dependent upon such sources for his support.

These methods objected to abate and correct the spirit of gospel benevolence in the church, and bring it under bondage to the world. Instead of acts of

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worship and exercises of benevolence, they are scenes of carnival, revelry, and self pleasure. They foster the worldly spirit of self-indulgence, instead of the Christian spirit of self-denial, as designed by the institution of the almsgiving. They are tricks of traffic with the Lord, and devices by which to give him what costs them nothing. They may be called "Giving made easy—patents for the convenience of stingy saints." The Sunday School Times, some years ago became satirical, and with good cause, in speaking of modern Sunday school drama and church fair, thus: "And now, brethren, let us get up a supper and eat ourselves rich," said a Presbyterian elder, in keen satire on the church fair plan, when his church was proposing indirect methods of raising money for new and necessary expenditures. "Buy your food," he said, "then give it to the church. Then go buy it back again. Then eat it up, and your church debt is paid."

all true lovers of Christ and of his church to study this matter closely and candidly; note the spirit that is manifested and the results which follow, in regard to the spirituality of the church, and ask themselves, as in the sight of the All-seeing One, can these things contribute to the glory of God or the advancement of his cause? Be candid, be earnest, be prayerful, then answer to your own convictions of right and duty. How ministers can favor and tolerate such things in their churches, or consent to receive any part of their salaries from such sources is not for us to say. To their own Master they stand or fall.

WHAT MOODY SAYS:

The evangelist, Dwight L. Moody, is correct in what he says, as follows: "Then, another thing, I think, that grieves the Spirit is the miserable policy of introducing questionable entertainments. There are lotteries, for instance, that we have in many of our churches. If a man wants to gamble, he does not have to go to some gambling den; he can stay in the church. And there are fairs—bazaars, as they call them—where they have raffles and grab bags. And if he wants to see a drama, he don't need to go to the theatres, for many of our churches are turned into theatres; and he may stay right in the church and witness the acting. I believe all these things grieve the Spirit of God. I believe when we bring the church down to the level of the world, to reach the world, we are losing all the while and grieving the Spirit of God. But some say if we take that standard and lift it up high it will drive away a great many members from our churches. I believe it, and I think the quicker they are gone the better."

The above article on Ecclesiastical Amusements will be published in tract form. You will do a good work by distributing this tract. Price 25 cents per hundred, 4 cents per doz. postpaid. W. B. Cummings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

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