

Schley on his Victory.

Corvera Totally Unable to Surprise Him.

Rear Admiral Schley, who was so greatly improved in health that he conferred with his official superiors at Washington on Friday concerning his duties as a Military Commissioner to Porto Rico, gave a very interesting description of the destruction of Admiral Corvera's fleet on July 3. He said: "Forty-eight hours previous to the morning of the 3d I felt that the crisis was close at hand, and that Admiral Corvera would be compelled to make a stand. Consequently, a closer watch was ordered on the Brooklyn for night and day. So careful was our watch kept that the Spaniards could not put a shovelful of coal into their furnaces without the rings of smoke coming out of their funnels being seen by our watch. "The story that Corvera took us by surprise is all both. Fully 30 minutes before the Admiral's flagship was seen steaming out of the channel great clouds of black smoke were seen over the hills rising from his fleet. "The deck officers reported the fact to me, and I immediately suspected that the Spaniards were going to make a dash for escape. I ordered general quarters sounded, and when the flagship poked her nose out every man was at his post, and almost instantly our gunner's deadly work had commenced.

A SPECTACLE TO REMEMBER.

"I shall never forget the sight the Spanish fleet presented coming out. They were under a full head of steam, and with the clouds of black smoke pouring out of the funnels and the blaze from the heavy guns, it reminded me of a herd of mad bulls making a dash for a red rag. "From then on till the last ship was beached the sight was one of the most exciting I ever expect to witness. I expected that we would lose at least one ship, and when I learned our casualties I was amazed, for I fully expected that our loss would be heavy under such a galling fire. The bad marksmanship of the Spaniards is all that prevented it. "The Admiral paid a tribute to the men under him. "Men that can laugh," he said, "during such a battle, and cheer as a poorly-aimed shell barely misses them, are men you can't lick, and I am proud of them. "Admiral Schley was asked if Admiral Corvera made a mistake in bringing his fleet out in the order he did. "A great mistake," he replied. "Had he divided his squadron, sending part east and part west, he could have saved two of his ships, and perhaps won a great victory."

CUBANS AS WARRIORS.

Regarding the Cubans, the Admiral said: "There were not many of them to see: but I will tell you what a Spanish colonel said to me after the surrender of Santiago. 'I hope,' he said, 'that you will not have the experience with your allies that we have had with them. We found that they made a good advance guard to a retreating party, and a good rear guard to an advancing one.' "The Admiral said that during the bombardment of Santiago by the fleet of 106 six and eight-inch shells were fired, and 101 of them landed more or less effectively in the city.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Shamokin Votes to Have Paved Streets.

The vote in Shamokin last week on the \$65,000 loan for the purpose of paving its streets was carried by a very decided majority. The whole vote cast was 1688, of which 1432 were for the loan, and only 128 against it. This means that 85 percent of the voters are in favor of paving the streets.

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OLIVETTE'S VOYAGE.

DELICACIES SENT FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION SOLD TO SICK SOLDIERS.

A seaman's story of the voyage. The troops were half starved when they embarked at Santiago. Medicines on board.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 29.—The death of Lieutenant Tiffany and the intimations regarding the Olivette made by Belmont Tiffany and the Boston physician, and lack of proper food and treatment, and food of proper food and treatment, and food of proper food and treatment.

Frederick Miller, a seaman on the Olivette, charges that the delicacies put on the Olivette for the sick and wounded were not given to them, but were sold in limited quantities to those who had the money to buy, and these were the officers and passengers, rather than the sick soldiers. He says:

"We left Santiago in wretched condition on the voyage came very near being disastrous to all the sick and wounded men. Their treatment was outrageous and it is a wonder that any of them survive. Those who were able to walk got food from the sailors and firemen, but of course all could not be fed in that way. "Ice cream, ginger ale and other delicacies were put on board for the sick and wounded. The food and drink never reached the soldiers, for they were sold to the passengers. When we got to Montauk Point what was left of the ice cream was sour and was thrown overboard. "An infantryman of the regular army in one of the hospitals here told this story to a trained nurse, who repeated it to me:

"The statement that some of the sick and wounded were left in Cuba when the Olivette sailed is true. I was told that I would not be allowed to go on board the ship, but the day before she sailed I managed to sit up almost all night, though the effort nearly killed me. When the surgeon came on his rounds I lied handsomely when he asked me how I felt. He said I might go on board in the morning. There were two infantrymen I knew who were told they must stay, and they both died that night. I believe the disappointment killed them. They seemed to be no sicker than I was, but the hope of seeing the United States once more braced me up. "Our rations had been cut and out, until we got five hardtacks and a very small tin piece of 'sowbelly.' It was first weakness from hunger and then fever that killed the men. We thought our troubles would be over when we got aboard ship. I heard that ten sick men had been left behind when we sailed, and no one left to care for them. They were not much worse off than we were aboard the ship. "The rations aboard ship did not improve much. Healthy men might live on it, but for the sick and wounded it was almost useless. Those who had money fared better than those who were broke. I had a little money and it was lucky for me that I had, or I would not have been strong enough to get here. We were told that a lot of delicacies had been sent on board, but we saw none of them."

Several points of this soldier's narrative are corroborated by Dr. James S. Kennedy, first assistant surgeon of the Second division hospital, Fifth army corps, now at Montauk Point on the sick list, who has made a statement, published in Chambersburg, Pa., in which he says:

"Yesterday, August 11, a certain regiment left its encampment to go on board the Olivette to go north, and ten hours afterward a private, who had been left behind, started back to his former encampment to sleep (no private soldiers being allowed in Santiago after dark), and on reaching his camp found ten men abandoned. No medicine, no food, no nurses nor physicians simply abandoned to starvation or suicide. As to the frequent suicides which occur, the reports go all right when the facts are not known. "I came down on the Olivette myself and saw stacks of medicines and supplies, such as the sick and wounded crave, and I also saw a favored few break open boxes of champagne and liquors and eat ice cream, packed in the cold storage department by the Red Cross people, having the Red Cross on the package. Not one particle of that lot ever reached a hospital."

Distress in Russia. St. Petersburg, Aug. 30.—Owing to the failure of the harvests in seven districts of the government of Kazan, and in the province of Samara, Saratoff, Simbirsk, Viatka and Perm where the crops are almost worthless and even the landed gentry are beginning to ask the government for relief, the government is adopting measures to relieve the sufferers. But the distress is becoming more acute every day. The peasants are denuding their cottages of the thatches in order to feed their stock. In spite of those cattle and horses are dying in great numbers. The government officials are very slow in putting the relief measures into effect, and the only relief thus far has been the granting of permission to the peasants to gather fagots in the woods for fuel and to collect dried leaves for fodder. The peasants are exhausted from lack of food, and unless the promised supplies are speedily sent, the suffering among the peasants will be terrible.

Governor Black Goes to Chickamauga. Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 30.—Governor Black of New York arrived in this city last evening from Washington. He will see the condition of Camp Thomas at Chickamauga Park for himself. Colonel Wilder of the Fourteenth regiment met Governor Black in this city and accompanied him to the park. Governor Black is trying to have all the New York regiments at Chickamauga, including the Fourteenth, mustered out of service or sent home. He wired word to this effect to Colonel Cæsar of General Breckinridge's staff yesterday.

Welsh Miners' Strike Ended.

London, Aug. 30.—At a joint meeting of the Welsh miners yesterday it was decided to accept the employers' terms, offered at the Cardiff conference on Saturday, by which the miners get an increase of five per cent. in their wages. This ends the disastrous six months' strike.

THE PEACE COMMISSION.

President McKinley Completes the Apportionments.

Washington, Aug. 27.—President McKinley starts to-day upon a brief vacation with a load off his mind. The acceptance by Associate Justice White yesterday afternoon of the tender of a place upon the peace commission, completed the personnel of that body. As it stands it comprises Secretary of State William R. Day, Senator Cushman K. Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations; Senator William H. Frye of Maine, a member of that committee; Whitlaw Reid of New York and Associate Justice White of the supreme court. Senators Davis and Frye left town yesterday, the former going to New York and the latter to Maine. The full commission will probably meet here next week, after the president's return from Pennsylvania. The personnel of the American commission is regarded as particularly strong among public men. The views of all the commissioners, with the exception of Justice White, are pretty well known. Secretary Day does not favor the United States holding all of the Philippines. He would be satisfied with Manila and Manila bay. Senator Frye would be satisfied with Luzon island. Mr. Reid, judging from the editorials in his paper, considers it impossible for Spain to exercise control of any portion of the Philippines, and thinks that the interests would be better subserved by the United States maintaining control over the entire group. Senator Davis is a territorial expansionist, and it is believed, judging from some of his recent speeches would favor permanent control over the entire Philippines. Justice White, as a member of the supreme court, never talks for publication, and his views on the Philippines question are therefore unknown. The commissioners apparently are not going to Paris to demand the entire group of the Philippine islands, but to contend only for the occupation of Luzon island. This was strongly developed at a conference at the White House between the president, secretary Day, and Senators Davis and Frye, a majority of the members of the commission.

Pottsville's War on Signs.

Some time ago the Pottsville Borough Council passed an ordinance to the effect that all overhead signs about that town must come down. The majority of the business men observed the mandate, but some of them, in cases where the signs are stationary, refused to comply. They contended that the ordinance was illegal. Chief Burgess M. P. Walker and two of the borough employees cut down the sign of D. L. Esterly Sons, and the latter in a subsequent action at court, were defeated, a verdict being secured for the borough. This was a test case and on the strength of that decision Chief Burgess M. P. Walker has started removing the signs that have thus far been left standing. There are some twenty-five or thirty to be removed, and Chief Burgess Walker's force will have all taken down forthwith, the owners having long ago received the proper notice to remove them.

STORIES OF RELIEF.

Two Letters to Mrs. Pinkham.

Mrs. JOHN WILLIAMS, Englishtown, N. J., writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot begin to tell you how I suffered before taking your remedies. I was so weak that I could hardly walk across the floor without falling. I had womb trouble and such a bearing-down feeling; also suffered with my back and limbs, pain in womb, inflammation of the bladder, piles and indigestion. Before I had taken one bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I felt a great deal better, and after taking two and one-half bottles and half a box of your Liver Pills I was cured. If more would take your medicine they would not have to suffer so much." Mrs. JOSEPH PETERSON, 513 East St., Warren, Pa., writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have suffered with womb trouble over fifteen years. I had inflammation, enlargement and displacement of the womb. I had the backache constantly, also headache, and was so dizzy. I had heart trouble, it seemed as though my heart was in my throat at times choking me. I could not walk around and I could not lie down, for then my heart would beat so fast I would feel as though I was smothering. I had to sit up in bed nights in order to breathe. I was so weak I could not do anything. I have now taken several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and used three packages of Sanative Wash, and can say I am perfectly cured. I do not think I could have lived long if Mrs. Pinkham's medicine had not helped me."

NASAL CATARRH

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamaqua, Pottsville, Williamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, & R. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium, Warren, Currys and Erie. W. F. HALLSTEAD, Gen. Man., Scranton, Pa.

SOUTH—B. & O. R. R.—NORTH

Table with columns for stations and times for South and North routes. Includes stations like Philadelphia, Pottsville, Sunbury, Harrisburg, etc.

STATIONS. EAST.

Table listing stations from Northumberland to Scranton with corresponding times.

STATIONS. WEST.

Table listing stations from Scranton to Harrisburg with corresponding times.

Collapse of the War Issue.

The Republican politicians who proposed to run their state campaign on the war as a leading issue, find themselves deprived of ammunition by the sudden collapse of hostilities. There can't be any excitement gotten up in rallying around the flag after the enemy have laid down their arms. The machine managers are welcome to all the advantage they can get out of the war as a campaign issue. In the support of the government as against the Spanish enemy no party can claim superior merit, for all classes of our citizens were equally loyal and patriotic, but for those shocking abuses in army management that were more harmful to our soldiers than the bullets of the enemy, and caused greater suffering and loss of life, the blame rests alone with those Republican politicians through whose influence the war was made to serve their political designs and personal gain.

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

WE MANUFACTURE PURE ICE.

FROM DISTILLED & FILTERED WATER. For domestic purposes you should use PURE ICE only. Cold Storage & Artificial Ice Co., 256 East 7th St., 3-17-7mo.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

Table with columns for stations and times for Bloomsburg Division.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Time Table in effect June 26, '08.

Table with columns for stations and times for Pennsylvania Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY.

Engines Burn Hard Coal—No Smoke.

IN EFFECT JULY 1, 1898.

TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG.

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays, 7:30 a. m., 3:40 p. m. For Williamsport, weekdays, 7:30 a. m., 3:40 p. m.

TRAINS LEAVE PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Philadelphia weekdays, 7:30 a. m., 12:30 p. m., 4:00 p. m., 8:00 p. m. Leave Pottsville weekdays, 7:30 a. m., 12:30 p. m., 4:00 p. m., 8:00 p. m.

TRAINS LEAVE PHILADELPHIA 8:00 A. M.

Leave Philadelphia 8:00 a. m., and via Easton 9:00 a. m. Leave Reading 12:15 p. m. Leave Pottsville 12:30 p. m. Leave Tamaqua 1:49 p. m. Leave Williamsport weekdays, 10:00 a. m., 6:30 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION.

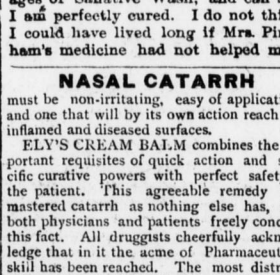
Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut Street wharf and South Street wharf for Atlantic City. WEEK-DAYS—Express, 8:00, 10:45 a. m., (30 Saturday only), 2:00, 3:00, 3:40, (60 minute train), 4:00, (55 minute train), 4:30, 5:05 (20 min. train), 5:40, 7:00 p. m., Accom. 6:15 a. m., 5:00, 6:30 p. m. \$1.00 Excursion train, 7:00 a. m.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Philadelphia weekdays, 7:00, 8:00, 11:30 a. m., 1:30, 3:40, 6:08. Leave Pottsville, weekdays, 7:05, 8:05, 11:35 a. m., 1:35, 3:45, 6:15. Leave Atlantic City weekdays, 7:00, 8:00, 11:30 a. m., 1:30, 3:40, 6:08.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY.

Original and Only Genuine. Beware of cheap imitations. Prepared by the Chemists of the Reading, Pottsville & Philadelphia Coal & Coke Co. Sold by all Druggists.



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