

MORE TROUBLE IN CUBA

Gen. Gomez Continues to be Idolized.

ASSEMBLY TO BE DISOLVED

If the Demonstrations Continue Against Gen. Gomez, Gen. Brooke Will Use Summary Measures to Suppress Them—Wild Tales of a Loan by an American Syndicate and a Divvy.

Havana, March 15.—Yesterday there was another great demonstration at the Salon Trocha in honor of Gen. Brooke. He was asked to remove Seniors Mora and Menocal from office.

The assembly held another stormy meeting at Cerro yesterday. A thousand Cuban soldiers guarded the place of meeting and all the approaches to it, it being the intention of the Assembly to keep its proceedings secret.

Manuel Sanguily delivered a violent speech in which he gave vent to his personal feelings against Gen. Gomez, who, he said, was a traitor and had been bought by the Americans.

Capt. Jose Jerez, a friend of Gen. Gomez, and Gen. Julio Sanguily will probably fight a duel.

It is the opinion of every impartial observer that the time has come when it is imperative for the American Government to interfere and put an end to the abusive attitude of the Assembly and the small part of the Cuban army favoring it.

The newspaper El Reconcentrado says that an American syndicate, which owns mines in Cuba, made arrangements with the Assembly to raise a loan of \$15,000,000 in silver.

The town of Guanabacoa elected Gen. Gomez as its adopted son by a unanimous vote.

Gen. Brooke has given instructions that order must be maintained at all costs.

Havana's New Police Force. New York, March 15.—John McCullagh, ex-Chief of Police of New York, who, on December 9, left this city for Havana to organize a police force there, returned yesterday.

"When I reached Havana," Mr. McCullagh said, "I found not one police force but four. They were as follows: An ordinance police, appointed by the Council, 300 in all, whose duty it was to enforce the ordinances; a civil police, appointed by the governor, which had 300 members also; the Orden Publico, consisting of 1,200 men, and a Guard of Honor of 3,500 men.

Mr. McCullagh said that the published accounts of riots and disorder had been greatly exaggerated. "The people of Havana are easily controlled," he said; "all that is necessary is to maintain discipline in the new force.

The ex-Chief was asked what he thought of affairs in the Police Department of this city. He said: "I saw very few newspapers while away from the city, and do not know what has been going on here. What I do know, though, is that you could not get me back in the department unless I was given the same powers that the Chief of the Havana force has—the power of appointment, details, promotions, and dismissal after hearing on written charges.

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ROOSEVELT AFTER ARMOUR

Violations of the State Laws Should be Punished, Says the Rough Rider. Albany, N. Y., March 14.—Governor Roosevelt has refused to sanction the proposed compromise of suits brought by the state against Armour & Co. of Chicago for violating the state butter laws, and has ordered the attorney general to proceed with the prosecution of the suits.

Four years ago suits were brought to recover from Armour & Co. penalties amounting to \$1,250,000 for selling oleomargarine in this state.

An agreement was entered into that the suits be discontinued on the stipulation that the Armour's would pay twelve thousand dollars and agree to sell no more oleomargarine in this state.

The agreement was signed by Commissioner Wieting and Attorney General Hancock, and was presented to Governor Black. He took no action, and it has been pending in the executive chamber for nearly two years.

Governor Roosevelt said yesterday that he did not think it was a matter to compromise under the conditions proposed. The suits were brought to recover \$1,250,000, and a compromise at \$20,000 was too small, if the state had any grounds for bringing suits for the original sum, and too much if the state had no case against Armour & Co.

He was of the opinion that the cases should be prosecuted, and the determination left to a decision of the courts based on their merits.

Attorney General Davies said yesterday that the governor had instructed him to proceed with the prosecution, and he would do so, but it would be several weeks before steps would be taken.

Rear Admiral Higginson's Case. Washington, March 14.—The Navy Department officers are in a quandary in regard to the request of Rear Admiral F. Higginson for a withdrawal of his promotion from Captain to Commodore for his services in the war with Spain, which enabled him to obtain his present advanced position in the list of Rear Admirals.

Secretary Long said that he did not regard the request of Rear Admiral Higginson as a mere empty form, but nothing could be done at this time to comply with his request that he be restored to the place on the naval list which he would have occupied had the Senate not confirmed his nomination for promotion. It was evident, said the Secretary, that Rear Admiral Higginson meant what he said, and it was the purpose of the Secretary to call the attention of Congress to the case, with a view of securing legislation that would provide that if the officers nominated for promotion for war services were not advanced, Admiral Higginson should be dropped to his former place.

The Navy Department is powerless to help the Admiral, as his nomination as Commodore was confirmed and a commission issued, and his transfer to the grade of Rear Admiral made in accordance with his standing on the list of Commodores.

The Kaiser Defeated.

Berlin, March 15.—The Reichstag yesterday, by a vote of 209 to 141, rejected the army increase demanded by the government. The budget committee's proposal was also rejected. The Center and Freisinnige Union voted with the minority.

During the discussion of the bill the minister of war, General von Gosslor, said that the measure was a factor in favor of unity, adding that the defence of the Fatherland was no party question.

The bill, he continued, had been altered in committee, but he hoped that the Reichstag would restore it to its original shape. He said that he could not accept the reduction of the peace effective force by seven thousand men, as the present state of the battalions was prejudicial to the efficiency of the army.

The war minister then appealed to the patriotism of the Reichstag, asking it to grant the government's demands in their entirety.

Pennsylvania Prison Investigation

Harrisburg, Pa., March 15.—The bribery investigation committee of the House will resume its probing this evening. Among those summoned to appear are Representatives Sparz of Berks, Herch of Montgomery, Smith of Cameron, ex-Senator J. J. Coyle of Schuylkill, ex-Representative Moyles of Luzerne, Michael J. Costello of Williamsport, and Littell and O'Toole, editors of the Scrantonian.

There is little prospect of a settlement of the senatorial contest this week. There is no sign of a break in the deadlock, and persons who are able to speak with authority say that there will be no election at this session of the legislature.

There can be no election unless Quay withdraws, and his chief lieutenants declare most positively that he will not desert them.

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent. WASHINGTON, March 13, 1899.

The republican leaders are laying the wires for a financial take that is expected to tide the party over the Presidential campaign. The caucus committee of Representatives elected to the next Congress, chosen to prepare a financial bill for the republicans, met in Washington this week and agreed to meet again at Atlantic City the 17th of next month.

Senator Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, has had a second attack of heart trouble, similar to the one that laid him up several weeks before Congress adjourned, but neither his physician nor his family regard his condition as dangerous as it has been represented to be in telegrams sent from Washington.

Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, under whom Gen. Hale, who is making a fighting record in the Philippines, served from the time he graduated from West Point with the highest standing in studies ever attained, until he resigned from the army to engage in private business, at Denver, Colo., said of him: "He was the most remarkable man I have ever known, both in his studies and in his abilities and I am delighted to hear that he has made out so well. He is young enough to attain almost any rank if he should stay in the army."

It is reported and generally believed in Washington that Secretary Alger has offered to resign, provided Mr. McKinley will allow him to name his successor. How is that for gall? That such an offer should have been made indicates that Alger has a hold upon Mr. McKinley that compels the latter to defer to him.

The report that the Attorney General of the U. S. was about to bring proceedings against the Standard Oil Company for violating the Anti-Trust law was too good to be true. There is no doubt that the Standard Oil trust and a score of others are constantly violating the Anti-Trust law, but the obligations of the present administration to trusts, as well as the close business relations existing between some of the men who now dominate the republican party with trusts, are such that nothing short of actual conviction of them would convince anybody that any serious prosecution of trusts will take place under this administration.

Mr. Daniel O'Leary, chief factory inspector of New York, testified before the Industrial Commission, now sitting in Washington, that he had reported to the War Department some time ago that clothing for the U. S. Army was being made in the sweat shops of New York City, which shows how much sincerity there is in the claim of the republican party to be the friend of the working classes.

There are reasons for saying that some sensational testimony will be given in support of the charges of General Miles when the Military Court of Inquiry returns to its present needless trip to Chicago. The latest rumor is that the canned meat which made so many soldiers sick will be proved to have been horse-meat and not beef at all.

According to the latest orders sent out by the Postoffice Department, at Washington, it is violating the law for a postmaster, or his assistant, to either address a letter, or put a stamp on for a patron.

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Mrs. Col. Richardson Saved by Mrs. Pinkham.

"You have saved my life, snatched me from the brink of the grave almost, and I wish to thank you. About eighteen months ago I was a total wreck, physically. I had been troubled with leucorrhoea for some time, but had given hardly any attention to the trouble."

"At last inflammation of the womb and ovaries resulted and then I suffered agonies, had to give up my profession (musician and piano player), was confined to my bed and life became a terrible cross. My husband summoned the best physicians, but their benefit was but temporary at best. I believe I should have contracted the morphine habit under their care, if my common sense had not intervened."

"One day my husband noticed the advertisement of your remedies and immediately bought me a full trial. Soon the pain in my ovaries was gone. I am now well, strong and robust, walk, ride a wheel, and feel like a girl in her teens. I would not be without Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; it is like water of life to me. I am very grateful and sincerely recommend your remedies. I hope some poor creature may be helped to health by reading my story."

Mrs. Col. E. P. Richardson, RIMMELANDER, Wis.

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CANDY CATHARTIC. CASCARETS. REGULATE THE LIVER. Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Grip. Price, 50c.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD. BLOOMSBURG DIVISION. In Effect August 1st, 1898.

STATIONS. WEST. EAST. Northumberland, 6:00 10:05 12:55 6:00. Belvidere, 6:00 10:15 13:05 6:00.

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Pennsylvania Railroad

Time Table in effect Nov. 20, 1898

Scranton (P. & D.) to Pittston. A.M. 9:45. P.M. 1:20. A.M. 9:50. P.M. 1:25.

Pittsburg to Harrisburg. A.M. 1:10. P.M. 4:40. A.M. 1:15. P.M. 4:45.

Harrisburg to Philadelphia. A.M. 1:10. P.M. 4:40. A.M. 1:15. P.M. 4:45.

Philadelphia to New York. A.M. 7:30. P.M. 1:30. A.M. 7:35. P.M. 1:35.

New York to Philadelphia. A.M. 7:30. P.M. 1:30. A.M. 7:35. P.M. 1:35.

Philadelphia to Harrisburg. A.M. 1:10. P.M. 4:40. A.M. 1:15. P.M. 4:45.

Harrisburg to Scranton. A.M. 9:45. P.M. 1:20. A.M. 9:50. P.M. 1:25.

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