Thirty-third Infantry's Sharp Fight With Filipinos.

MAJOR JOHN A. LOGAN KILLED.

The Enemy Suffered Heavy Loss and Were Driven From Their Intrenchments-Further Account of the Charleston's Mishap.

MANILA, Nov. 15 .- The Thirty-third intantry, in one of the sharpest engagements of the war, with an equal force of insurgents, five miles from San Fabian, Saturday, lost one officer, Major John A. Logan, and six men killed and had one officer and 12 men wounded The Americans captured 29 Filipinos and 100 rifles and found S1 insurgent dead lying in the trenches and ricefields. Many more Filipinos doubtless were killed or

The Filipinos made an unexpectedly good stand, many of them remaining behind cover until the Americans were within 20 feet of them. Major Marsh finnked a small trench full of insurgents, surprising them and slaughtering nearly aif of them before entering the town. The Gatling killed five of the force holding the bridge and swept the country beyond the town, driving about 150 Filipines into the hills. Marsh's battalion, entering the town first, captured a big battleflag which was flying over a con-

A proclamation of the Filipino secretary of war was found in all the villages. giving glowing accounts of alleged Filipino victories and saying that 7,500 Americans had been killed and 15,000

wounded during the war.

The dead and wounded were brought to Manila yesterday. The officers who are returning say it is impossible for General Wheaton to attempt a junction with General Young on account of the Prisoners say it is reported that Aguinable, with an army they estimate at 20,000 men, probably a great exaggeration, is retiring toward Dagupan, intending to leave by railroad for the northwest. Some of them said they believed the Filipino army had passed the line intended by Generals Wheaton and Young to be covered on Aguinaldo's rear and that he passed San Fabian, going northwest, a fortnight ago. Further details regarding the grounding

of the cruiser Charleston show that she struck an uncharted coral reef ten miles east of Kamiguin island. Her stern was almost submerged and the bow almost out of water. A heavy sea was on, and the cruiser began rolling violently. The watertight doors were quickly but were stove in under the engine compartment, the largest of the ship.

After the first efforts to right her the officers feared she might slide off because of the heavy sea and therefore abandoned the attempt to save her. They burried to the launch and boats and sowed away, prepared to fight for a landing, with two Colts, 134 rifles and ten days' rations. Some of the officers and men were dressed only in pyjamas and their underclothing.

The breech blocks of the cannon were removed before the boats put off. Two hours after the Charleston struck all had got away. The report that the crew remained two days on the vessel is inaccurate. A party returned two days later, but found it impossible to save

The first landing was made on a little island, with a front of barren rocks, Next day the boats again took to the water and proceeded to Kamiguin island. where a landing was made in the expectation that fighting would be necessary. So far from this being the case, however, the Charleston's men found a half savage people, who regarded them with curiosity rather than hestility.

On the third day the storm had greatly subsided, and Lieutenant John D. Mc Donald, with Boatswain Dominick Glynn and six men, started for the gulf of Lingayen in a 30 foot sailing launch, hoping to find an American warship, but en-tirely ignorant of General Wheaton's expedition.

Lieutenant McDonald was four days afloat, keeping under shelter of the hos tile shore for two days on account of the high seas, being most of the time in a soaking rain. Finally, flying the union jack down, clad in their underclothing and drenched to the skin, the officer and his companions overtook the transport Aztec, which carried them to the battle-

# TARLAC TAKEN.

Aguinaldo's Wherenbouts Still a Mystery.

MANILA, Nov. 13.-Colonel Bell's regiment and a small force of cavalry entered Tarlac last night without opposi-Where Aguinaldo with his army and the so called government have fled is a mystery.

General MacArthur took Bamban Saturday. This is supposed to be the strong-est position held by the Filipinos except Tarlac. The brief accounts of the engagement received indicate that the rebels fought according to their recent tac-tics, retreating after firing a few volleys. One officer of the Thirty-sixth regiment is the only American reported killed. General Lawton's headquarters are still at Cabanatuan.

General Young with his cavalry and artillery is still pushing ahead through the fearful mud, but his exact whereabout is not known.

## Major Logan Killed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.-A cable dispatch received at the war department announces that Major John A. Logan, Thirty-third volunteer infantry, has been killed in a fight in Luzon. He was leading a battalion in action. He is a son of the late General John A. Logan of Illinois and Mrs. Mary A. Logan, now a resident of Washington. He leaves a widow and two children, who are at present living in Youngstown, O.

Hurricane Off Cape Breton.

PORT HOOD, C. B., Nov. 15.-A ter rific hurricane raged here Monday, in which Richard Smith of Smith's island and his son Everett, aged 19, lost their lives by the swamping of a boat. It is reported that another boat sank five miles north of here, but the report lacks confirmation. The storm was the worst laft here for year. felt here for years.

Molineux on Trial.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.-Roland B. Molineux was put on trial for his life yesterday in the court of general sessions before Recorder Goff, charged with the death of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams on

#### EAGLE AND LOBSTER.

Rider Haggard's Brother Tells of a Most Remarkable Battle

Lieut. Col. Amirew C. P. Haggard, an elder brother of Rider Haggard, the novelist, recently returned from a trip to Newfoundland, and tells of a remarkable sight he saw while sitting on the seashore with a guide with whom he had been fishing for salmon in the Terra Nova river. They had been watching for some time the evolutions of a white-headed engle, called by the Newfoundlanders a "grip," After soaring round in several circles above and in front of them the eagle suddenly dashed down into a pool of water near them on the beach and reappeared holding an enormous lobster in his talons.

It was an old lobster, with a huge claw, white with barnacles. The engle had him clutched firmly around the back, and at first the huge claw hung helplessly down, the barnacles shining white in the sunlight. This was only for a second, though. The ripples on the recently disturbed pool had not yet died away when the captive lobster suddenly awoke to the seriousness of the situation, and to think was to act. Up moved the great white barnacled claw until it seized the eagle round the neck. There was a furious fluttering and beating of the eagle's wings, a melaneholy squawk from his choking throat, and then, tumbling and rolling head over heels in the air in a confused mass, down came the engle and lobster again

splash back into the pool. The two spectators of the scene rushed forward, thinking that they could perhaps in some way secure both combatants, for the splashing of the conflict continued in shallow water. But they had hardly time to pick up a stone apiece to throw at the eagle before the lobster, feeling himself at home again, let go his hold. With his neck all torn and devoid of feathers, away flew the bedraggled engle, in most melancholy guise, to a neighboring cliff, while the lobster, to give Col. Haggard's own words, "still brandishing his enormous claw in defiance, remained smiling at the bottom of the

#### CHRONIC LOSER OF TICKETS.

A Profitable Scheme Worked by at Indigent Old Woman on the Traveling Public.

A respectably dressed old woman, apparently in deep distress, was noticed standing at the foot of the steps of an elevated railroad station the other day just at the hour when the rush was at its height. The woman had apparently lost something of value. She searched her pockets, shook out her skirts and scanned the ground on every side. Of course, it was not long before her distress attracted the notice of passersby. "I have lost my ticket," she said, in answer to the query of a man who stopped for a moment in his rush for the train. "I don't know what to do, for I have not a nickel with me and I live away uptown."

The man, says the New York Sun, pulled a string of tickets from his pocket, tore off one, handed it to the woman and resumed his rush without waiting for her thanks. But the woman did not follow. She merely moved across to the flight of steps on the other side. Here that a nickel was transferred to her pocket by a passing woman. Next she crossed the avenue and gathered some more nickels and tickets from the passengers going in the opposite direction, finally returning to her original stand where her plight attracted as much compassion as before. While the observer was looking on, the woman made two rounds of the stairs, each round occupying about ten minutes. Sometimes she was able to conduct three or four successful operations without changing her position. It is probable that her average earnings were at the rate of two dollars in nickels and negotiable tickets an hour.

## BRITISH REGIMENTS.

Dublin Fusileers Raised in India and the Royal Rifles Organized in New York.

The names of the British regiments are not to be taken as indicating much The Royal Dublin fusiliers, to which, according to one dispatch, the credit for the capture of the Boers' position should be accorded, is a regiment raised in India some 200 years ago, which in all probability has never been in Ireland. It got the name probably for the reason that at the time of the rebattalions of Irish militia were attached

to it as its reserve. The Royal Rifle corps, which is reported to have lost heavily in its charge on the Boers, is a famous regiment 1775. It was originally known as the "Sixty-second Royal American regiment of foot." One hundred years ago the regiment was famous for the marksmanship of its members. To-day any number of "bad boys" who were eninteresting reminder of our own little

trouble with Great Britain. A Monarch Indeed.

The emperor of China has some strange duties. One of these is the ordering of the seasons. In China it is summer when the emperor says it is summer. All domestic arrangements are made to suit the season, as pro-

EXPOSITION'S LAST MONTH.

Philadelphia's Great Show to Close December 2d. Notwithstanding Exhibitor's Appeal for a Continuance.

Philadelphia, Nov. 15. great show-the vast array of machinits such as has not been brought to-

lumbia Exposition in Chicago. That the Exposition has been a the management a request that the stainless joy in peaceful human life. Exposition be continued until December 31st, a month later than the date the "c" and you have the happiest of originally fixed for the close. Whilst mankind. Take away the "c" and "r" no action on this request has beer and you have left the only thing that taken, it is not likely to receive favorable consideration, as the management, individually, is opposed to a continuance. The Exposition being that sweetens the breath and keeps opened on time, it is contended, should close at the Expiration of the period masters frequent clubs. After all, fixed for its existence.

Many of the exhibitors in the American section of the Exposition have profited handsomely as the result of the visits of foreign buyers, who were largely represented in the Commercial Congress. With one firm was placed an order for \$140,000 worth of steel for shipment to Australia. Another concern booked an order for seven locomotives for Sweden. A hardware manufactory effected a sale of brass and bronzed-faced locks to an in the banking business in Pitisburg, Australian importer. A large shipment of farm implements to India, and an invoice of typewriters to Austra are other direct results of the Exposition, and the plea of exhibitors for a postponement of the close is inspired by the belief that by continuing the Ex- B. Kilgore and James Scarlet of this position the departure of foreign buy- city. Mr. Kase says he borrowed sales ensue.

One of the missions of the Exposito bring American producers face to face with the commercial needs of foreign nations, and in this it has apparently been successful, principally through the medium of the International Commercial Congress, and a thoroughly organized department in which is displayed samples of foreign manufactures, each exhibit bearing a tag setting forth the name of the country, where produced, where sold, and the manufacturer's price.

In the sessions of the International Commercial Congress, attended by accredited representatives from many governments and delegates from chambers of commerce in almost every civilized country, discussions were had daily on the more complex questions bearing on improved trade relations. Various solutions of the problem were she resumed her search, with the result | offered by foreign delegates, with many of whom removal of tariff restrictions, as a means of expanding American commerce, was the burden of argument.

Mr. Wu Ting Fang, Chinese Minister to the United States, made a forceable appeal for the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Law, in return for the open door in the Empire in the Orient. An Isthmian canal was unanimously urged as the foremost necessity toward bringing the commercial cities of the world into a relationship that can be attained through no other enterprise projected or undertaken.

The United States was represented in the Congress by some of the Republic's most profound thinkers and diligent students along the line of political science, and necessarily the acquisition of the Philippines afforded fruitful theme for prolonged discussion. It is strictly within the bounds of propriety, however, to say that among the American speakers on this subject there was practically a unanimity of sentiment in favor of the policy being pursued by the Government in reference to the islands. In none of the organization of the army in 1881 three discussions was the purpose for which the Congress was assembled lost sight of, and not the least insignificant of the declarations by delegates was that of Enrique Alzamora, from Majorca, which was organized in New York in Spain, who evoked applause when he said, "Trade is the best balm for the wounds that the war opened."

While the International Commercial Congress taught through the ear, the this famous for the same reason, and no-torious from the fact that it includes information through the eye, and, taken jointly, these two features of the Exlisted to be straightened out. It is an position have proven a wonderful unfolding of the possibilities for strengthening the position of the American producer in foreign markets.

Yesterday was another of the many days that the world's end was predicted. But it didn't come, and as a result a part of the population & claimed by the emperor, although they of Virginia, who had disposed of may not suit the individual at all. pation of the end, are now kicking A scientist has calculated that the eyelids of the average man open and shut no fewer than 4,000,000 times in the course of a single year of his expression of the course of a single year of his expression. They have our sympathy.

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Ingersell on Clover.

The late Colonel Ingersoil once sent the following letter of regret in answer to an invitation to dinne by the Clover Club:

"I regret that it is is impossible for The National Export Exposition is me to be in "clover' with you toin its last month. Less than twenty- morrow, first anniversary dinner, 1883. seven days remain in which to see the A wonderful thing is "clover." . It means honey and cream-that is to ery in operation, acres of agricultural say, industry and contentment, that is implements, wagons and carriages; the to say, the happy bees is perfumed amusement features that crowd the fields-and at the cottage gate "Old broad Esplanade, specimens of foreign Boss" the bountiful, serencly chewing manufacturers and a wealth of exhib- satisfaction's cud in that blessed twilight pause that, like a benediction gether in any city of the United States fails between all toil and sleep. This east of the Mississippi since the Co-clover makes me dream of happy hours, of childhood's rosy cheeks, of dimpled babes, of wholesome, loving success is indidated by the fact that wives, of honest men, of springs and exhibitors have placed in the hands of brooks and violets, and all there is of

A wonderful word is clover! Drop makes a heaven of this dull and bar ren earth. Cut off the "r" alone, and there remains a very deceitful bud peace in countless homes whose Bottom was right, 'Good hay, sweet hay, hath no fellow'."

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL. Philadelphia Times.

Sues for a Big Fortune.

Through a suit in equity began last week in Common Pleas Court No. 3, of Pittsburg, Simon P. Kase, of Philadelphia, seeks to recover from the es tate of the late Thomas Bell, who was some years ago, \$80.000 worth of railroad bonds, \$84,000 claimed as the income of the bonds, and damages, not stated, for using the bonds against the interest of the plaintiff. The lawyers who appear for Mr. Kase are Carrie ers would be delayed and further large from Thompson Bell for building the Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre railroad \$142,949, giving notes and tion, probably its most important, was first mortgage bonds for security. After he had paid the loan he says he was unable to secure the return of the bonds .- Danville Intelligencer.

> And now the story of Yale's \$2, 000,000 donation is denied. Financial romances seem to be quite prevalent in connection with some of the? institutions of learning.

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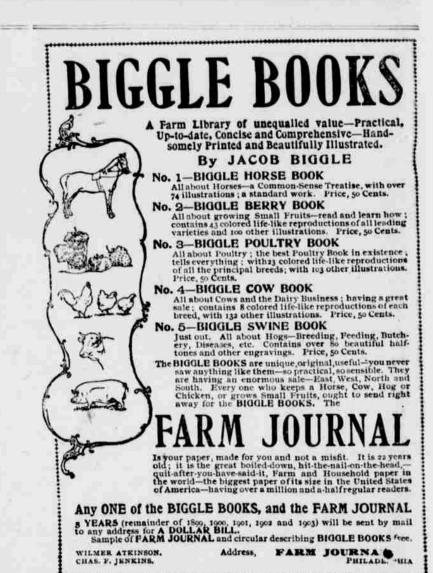
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