

AMERICANS DECLINE

WM Not Join Expedition to Pao-ting-fu.

CITY READY TO YIELD TO ALLIES

Russians Abandon Railroad - Join Construction and Operation Favored by Chaffee - Triads Defeat Imperial Troops.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—A dispatch from Peking says:

"The American troops will not participate in the expedition to Pao-ting-fu General Chaffee has the assurance of Li Hung Chang that if the allies desire Pao-ting-fu the Chinese will readily surrender the city. Li Hung Chang has given the assurance to the other generals.

"The Americans believe that revenge and military display are the only objects of the expedition, and they hold that it will retard the restoration of peace.

"The Russians are understood to have practically abandoned the railroad and to have stopped its reconstruction. General Chaffee favors the return of the rail road to its owners and its reconstruction and operation on a joint international basis.

"The first reinforcements of German troops have arrived here."

"The Shanghai correspondent of The Times, writing Oct. 7, says: 'It is reported that French troops hold Lu-ko-chiao, on the Lu-han railway. The Russians and Germans hold the Pao-ting-fu forts and have also taken Tung-shan and the Kai-ping mines, thus monopolizing the coal supply in north China.'

"It was expected that Count von Walderssee would maintain an even balance between the powers, whereas the actual result of the operations places all the strategic positions in the hands of other nations. A strong feeling prevails that the situation is daily becoming more gloomy."

"Five thousand Triads," says a dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Canton, dated Oct. 7, "have defeated the imperial troops and occupied several places between Mirs Bay and Deep Bay. They are now moving southward. The victors today dispatched Admiral Ho and General Tong to oppose them."

"The Times publishes a report that Emperor Nicholas recently decided to recall the Russian troops from Manchuria after Mukden had been occupied."

"By an imperial decree issued at Tai-yuen-fu, capital of the province of Shansi, dated Sept. 25, Emperor Kwang Su denounces the Boxer movement and designates for punishment nine ringleaders. He acknowledges his own fault and rebukes himself, but he places the chief blame upon the princes and nobles who participated in the movement and protected it."

"Prince Tuan, Prince Chung, Prince Tsai Lien, Prince Tsai Ying, Duke San Kang, Yung Nien, president of the censorate, and Chiao Shu Chiao have been named to negotiate with the powers."

"According to the Shanghai correspondent of The Times, writing Oct. 5, it is announced that Hsai Tapu, nephew of the empress dowager, who was dismissed by Emperor Kwang Su in 1898, has succeeded Prince Tuan in the tsung-li-yamen and has also been appointed generalissimo of the Chinese forces, replacing General Yung Lu."

Where the Troops Will Winter.

PEKING, Oct. 9.—General Yamaguchi will retain 10,000 Japanese troops, 2,000 of them at Peking and the others at Taku and along the line of communications. Eight thousand Germans will pass the winter in Peking and 1,500 Russians. The number of British troops who will be retained has not yet been decided. Sir Alfred Gaselee will probably keep a brigade. The allies are storing supplies for six months. Count von Walderssee's headquarters will be the buildings in the imperial pleasure grounds outside the Purple City."

Dynamite Magazine Explodes.

EVELETH, Minn., Oct. 8.—Seven thousand five hundred pounds of dynamite in the powder magazine of the Spruce mine, about half a mile from town, blew up. A hole 100 feet square and 25 feet deep marks the spot where the magazine stood. The force of the explosion was so great that there is not a piece of glass over a foot square within a radius of two miles of the mine. Practically every window and mirror in Eveleth was broken. The loss in the town is estimated at \$300,000. The explosion was plainly felt 12 miles away."

The Windward Falls to Return.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 8.—The failure of the Peary exploring steamer Windward to return from the north leads local observers to believe that the explorer will not attempt to get back this fall. Probably the season just passed was an open one in the far north. Should that have been the case Lieutenant Peary is likely to have taken the Windward into some high latitude, hoping to use her in a further expedition next season. This would mean that he has made no special record during the present year."

Tornado Kills a Family.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 8.—The tornado which killed two persons Saturday night at Biwabik wiped out a family of six two miles north of that town. The family consisted of the husband and wife and four children. William Marowitz, the husband, was found dead half a mile away. William Hillstrom, one of the injured, has since died, making nine deaths thus far reported."

Police Must Stop Colonization.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Chief Devery has issued an order to police commanders "to take prompt and thorough action with regard to any complaint that may be made to you of colonization, illegal registration and voting." The chief calls attention to the letter written to him by State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh and orders investigation of its charges."

A Long Pastorate.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Rev. Charles Beattie, D. D., has just completed 36 years of his pastorate of the Second Presbyterian church here. During this time he has delivered 3,000 sermons and made 3,000 other addresses and 26,000 pastoral calls. This church is Dr. Beattie's first and only pastorate."

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Notable Events of the Week Briefly and tersely told.

The United States supreme court convened at Washington.

Work was resumed by 1,500 men in Joliet (Ills.) steel mill and car works.

"Tod" Sloane won the Prix du Conseil Municipal at Paris on M. Epruss's Colman.

Five persons were killed and 75 injured in a collision at Karlsruh, Transylvania.

President McKinley has started from Canton for Washington, where he will remain about ten days.

A jury was completed in the trial at Frankfort, Ky., of H. E. Yontsey for the murder of Governor Goebel.

Advices from Calcutta state that the great drought in Assam has caused anxiety for the tea and other crops.

Details of Professor Koch's discovery of a cure for malaria showed that he had tried it first on gorillas in Java with good results.

Two men were arrested in Chicago on a charge of conspiracy to organize an insurance company and two insurance societies out of \$12,000.

Monday, Oct. 8.

New Hampshire's population was announced at 411,588, an increase of 9.3 per cent since 1890.

At the Lehigh (Pa.) Preparatory school Leopold Gout, 16 years old, was accidentally shot dead by his roommate.

Cornelius Vanderbilt announced that he would not accept any of the prizes won by his 70 footer Rainbow this season.

Nearly one-half of the flouring mills in Minneapolis have closed indefinitely owing to lack of demand for their products.

Saturday, Oct. 6.

From \$500,000 to \$600,000 Klondike and Nome gold reached Seattle.

A rising of natives is reported from Eromanga, in the New Hebrides islands.

The Russian cruiser Varieg exceeded by a quarter knot her contract speed of 23 knots.

The strike of the miners in the Middleboro district of Kentucky is believed to be over.

An Italian made formal application to an Illinois judge for permission to fight a duel to the death.

Ell Garrett, a Sullivan county hunter, was shot by one of a party of New York sportsmen while acting as guide.

A strike of miners at Baskett, Ky., for recognition of the union, involving lower wages, has been won by the men.

The Illinois secretary of state has called on corporations to make affidavits that they are not connected with trusts.

Fire seriously damaged Welbeck abbey, the famous seat of the Dukes of Portland, at Worksop, Nottinghamshire, England.

Charles Broadway Rous, the New York merchant, has withdrawn his offer of \$1,000,000 for the restoration of his eyesight, feeling now that his case is hopeless.

YOUNG RE-ENFORCED.

Cavalry and Infantry Sent to Northern Luzon.

FILIPINOS ADOPT AMERICAN TACTICS.

Founder of So Called Filipino Government Released After Long Confinement—Would Not Swear Allegiance—Revision of Tariff.

MANILA, Oct. 8.—Four troops of cavalry and two companies of infantry have recently re-enforced General Young in northern Luzon, where the insurgents are concentrating in the mountains of North and South Ilocos provinces under the leadership of Aglipay, the excommunicated priest and renegade.

General Tinto and General Villanueva, who have been quiet for some time, are now showing signs of becoming active as the end of the rainy season approaches.

Of late there has been considerable scouting and skirmishing in the provinces of Abra and North Ilocos, though without decisive results. It is obvious, however, that the maneuvers of the Filipinos are more skillful than formerly and that the field tactics of the Americans are being followed by them.

Senor Mabial, the virtual founder of the so called Filipino government, who was captured by the Americans last December and lodged in jail in Manila, has been liberated. As he had always persistently refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States government he had maintained his reputation among the Filipinos as a resolute patriot. They now believe that he has reached a private understanding with the American authorities which has secured his release, and consequently he has lost some of his popularity, although he is still considered the leader of the dormant revolutionary element.

This week the commission will begin the work of revising the tariff, making use of the results of the investigation of the army board in this direction. It is the intention of the commission to give American trade a better chance than it has heretofore enjoyed owing to the high duties.

The transports Sumner and Venus have sailed for the island of Marinduque, off the west coast of Luzon, carrying two battalions. The former has already arrived there. The transport Logan will re-enforce the Twenty-ninth United States infantry, now in Marinduque.

NO TRACE OF CAPTAIN SHIELDS

Expedition Returns and a Stronger Force Goes to Marinduque.

MANILA, Oct. 9.—The expedition sent to rescue Captain Devereux Shields and the 52 men who are supposed to have been captured by Filipinos on Marinduque island in September reached Torrijos on Sept. 27. It marched into the mountains over the route which Shields had expected to take, but without securing any definite information, the natives fleeing at the approach of the rescuing party.

Some Chinamen were encountered on the march. They said that Captain Shields had been wounded in a fight nine miles north of Torrijos. After losing seven men killed, Shields' ammunition became exhausted, and his party was overwhelmed and captured. The Chinamen thought that the Filipinos might have taken the prisoners to Mindoro, an unguarded town.

General Hare, with two battalions of the First Infantry, sailed from here on Saturday, determined to rescue Shields and his men and punish their captors. General reports indicate that the enemy possesses 250 rifles, including 50 Krug-Jorgensen's.

Mr. Bryan in "Egypt."

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 9.—That particular portion of Illinois known as "Egypt" was pretty thoroughly canvassed by Hon. W. J. Bryan yesterday. The principal cities of 11 of the southern counties of the state and three of the congressional districts were visited and large audiences addressed at the various stopping places. Fourteen addresses were made from 7 o'clock in the morning, when the first speech at Salem was delivered, until the train bearing the notice and his party pulled out of Alton at nearly midnight.

At every meeting the candidate was greeted with hearty demonstrations. At East St. Louis Mr. Bryan and Governor Roosevelt passed each other. Governor Roosevelt addressed a meeting there, while Mr. Bryan went on to Alton.

Lipton Denies Pork Corner.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Sir Thomas Lipton, in the course of an interview that appears in The Daily Express this morning, denies any attempt to corner pork in Chicago. He says: "I have never yet tied to corner food. On the contrary, my object has always been to lower rather than to raise food prices. What happened was simply this: I received a large government order, compelling me to keep a big stock in reserve. My buyers in Chicago bought extensively, and consequently I hold a rather bigger stock than usual. It is legitimate business to execute my contracts, and their execution will not affect the American public at all. I object to corners on principle."

Two More Treasure Ships.

SEATTLE, Oct. 8.—Two hundred and thirty-three Alaska and British Yukon passengers came on the steamers Humboldt and Alki, which arrived from the north Saturday. As cargo the vessels had \$250,000 of treasure. Twenty of the Humboldt's 117 Klondike passengers owned the bulk of that vessel's cargo of gold. Mrs. Barrett, the wife of a successful Clede City operator, had a sack containing fully \$10,000 worth of dust. Charles G. Denby and W. Gatsford, Klondike operators and passengers on the Humboldt, had each about \$10,000.

Pilgrims Crushed to Death.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 9.—Five thousand pilgrims assembled at the St. Nikander monastery, in the Porokhoff district, for a religious festival. During the night one of the upper floors collapsed, and many of those sleeping there fell upon those below. A panic was caused by a false alarm of fire, and four men and 26 women were crushed to death, many others being seriously injured.

Passion Play Profitable.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—It is announced that there were 20,000 spectators at the forty-eight productions of the Passion play at Oberammergau. The admission receipts totaled 1,200,000 marks, and it is estimated that the villagers received from the visitors about 4,000,000 marks.

POPULAR IN JAPAN.

Mikado's New Premier Has the Common People with Him.

Marquis Ito and the Part He Has Taken in the Rehabilitation and Advancement of His Native Country.

Marquis Ito, head of the new ministry of Japan, is a soldier of exceptional courage and resourcefulness and a statesman of the first class. He has been styled the "Bismarck of Japan," and the title is very apt.

Count Hirobumi Ito represents the progressive element of Japan. He has traveled all over the world, studying constitutions and parliaments, and incidentally picking up what he could regarding the arts of successful warfare. He is an enthusiastic admirer of the United States and its political and industrial institutions.

The extreme significance of his appointment to the head of affairs at this critical stage in China becomes more apparent when it is understood that he is an implacable foe of Russia and bitterly opposed to any acquisition of territory by the czar.

Marquis Ito came prominently to the front during the Sino-Japanese war. He was the high admiral of the Japanese navy and fought the memorable battle of September 7, 1894, defeating the entire Chinese fleet of 12 vessels and saving his own boats, with one exception, from injury.

After the war was over he was chosen to make terms with Li Hung Chang, admittedly the most able statesman of the orient. It was at this stage of the game that Russia began to interfere, robbing Japan of the fruits of her victory. It has not forgotten the part Russia took at that time, and this thought will likely be uppermost in his attitude in China.

People of the United States have a kindly remembrance of Count Ito, and those who met him during his visit to this country in 1868 have confidence in his ability to cope with the present



MARQUIS HIROBUMI ITO. (Premier of Japan and Minister of Foreign Affairs.)

situation. From his youth Ito has had the reputation of being clever and bright.

After Gen. T. Saigo disappeared from the arena of politics at the close of the rebellion of 1877, and after the sudden death of Okubo in the following year, Count Ito and other younger men came to the front. It is his most important work before this was the building of the first railroad in Japan, in 1874, when he was under secretary of the department of public works.

In 1881 an imperial edict promised the people a constitution and a representative system of government, to be inaugurated in 1890. Thereupon Count Ito's entire energy was devoted to preparing the constitution and the laws necessary to it. The committee which worked under his direction labored ten years, and at last the constitution, concise and admirable in many respects and much praised by western political thinkers, was promulgated amid national rejoicing.

Prior to this, in 1886, the government was reorganized to prepare itself for the coming change, and Count Ito became the premier, assisted by Count Inouye, who occupied the portfolio of foreign affairs. This cabinet did not succeed in its efforts to execute the treaty revision which had already proved to be the stumbling block to preceding ministries.

A few years following there were several cabinet changes, caused principally by collisions with the lower house of diet. Then Counts Ito and Inouye came back again to power in 1892.

This cabinet, with Count Ito as its premier, and Count Inouye as his chief lieutenant, precipitated Japan into the war with China and they came out of that struggle with many additional laurels.

The relations of Marquis Ito with his emperor are the very closest. Ito and his followers, representing the young and progressive element of Japan, overthrew the shogun, dragged the emperor out of his puppet-like existence in the palace of Kioto and made him the real ruler of the country. The Japanese people have the utmost confidence in Ito and will accord any course he may elect to pursue the most hearty support.

The Sneeze-Wood Tree.

A curiosity in South Africa is the "sneeze-wood" tree. When a person is sawing it the fine dust causes sneezing, and plucking it has the same effect, but to a lesser degree. No insect or worm will touch it.

THIS IS WHAT THEY SAY.—Those who take Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofula, eczema, eruptions, catarrh, rheumatism or dyspepsia, say it cures promptly and permanently, even after all other preparations fail. You may take this medicine with the utmost confidence that it will do you good. What it has done for others you have every reason to believe it will do for you.

Constipation is cured by Hood's Pills. 25c

SENATE MISSOURI MULES.

Edward Makins, Jr., a young veterinary surgeon of Abilene, Kan., returned this week from an interesting voyage to South Africa in charge of a shipment of mules for the British government. "It is a curious thing," he said, "that the Missouri mule, which it is popularly supposed can stand anything, is as susceptible to seasickness as most people. When the ship had passed through the gulf and was out on the swell of the gulf and ocean, this showed itself. It was really pitiful to see the big, strong creatures suffer with all the pangs of seasickness and exhibit all the symptoms of wishing that they were dead. Doses of medicine and showers of cold water relieved them, and before we had been out long all the animals were on their sea legs and standing the voyage like accomplished sailors."

Genuine Feast of Reason.

One hundred and fifty women writers dined together recently in London.

Birth marks which mark and mar the outside of the body are a grief to every mother whose children may bear them. But for every child who bears a birth mark on the skin there are many who bear an indeleible birth mark on the mind. Nervous mothers have nervous children and many a man and woman owes an irritable and despondent temperament to those days of dread when the mother waited the hour of her maternity. The use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription strengthens the mother for her trial. With strength comes a buoyancy of spirits and quietness of mind, which is one of the happiest gifts a mother can bestow on her offspring. By giving vigor and elasticity to the delicate womanly organs "Favorite Prescription" practically does away with the pain of maternity and makes the baby's advent as natural and simple as the blossoming of a flower. There is no opium, cocaine or other narcotic contained in "Favorite Prescription."

No woman is so old that she is willing to admit that she remembers when there wasn't such a thing as ice cream soda.

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.—Distressing kidney and bladder diseases relieved in six hours by "New Great South American Kidney Cure." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retention of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by C. A. Klein, druggist, 128 W. Main St., Bloomsburg, Pa. 4 25 ly.

When a man invests in mines he sometimes comes out minus.

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THE MARKETS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY. RETAIL PRICES.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Butter, Eggs, Lard, Ham, Pork, Beef, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Flour, Hay, Potatoes, Turnips, Onions, Sweet potatoes, Tallow, Shoulder, Side meat, Vinegar, Dried apples, Dried cherries, Raspberries, Cow Hides, Steer, Calf Skin, Sheep pelts, Shelled corn, Corn meal, Bran, Chop, Middlings, Chickens, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, and COAL.

No. 6, delivered 3.60; "4 and 5" 3.85; "6 at yard" 3.25; "4 and 5 at yard" 3.60.

Advertisement for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS, featuring an illustration of a woman's face and text describing the medicine's benefits for various ailments.

Advertisement for PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM, featuring an illustration of a man's face and text describing the product's benefits for hair care.

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