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As a positive cure for sprains, bruises, and pains of all kinds, Salvation Oil has no equal. Mrs. Frank Juif, 518 Gratiot Ave., Detroit, Mich., writes: "I used Salvation Oil in my family and can say it has no rival as a liniment; it certainly cures pains. I sprained my ankle and it cured me and since then I have always used it for any pains and bruises." Salvation Oil is sold for only 25 cents. No other remedy will do the work as promptly.

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Scott's Emulsion

of cod liver oil with hypophosphites does just as much good in summer as in winter. It makes flesh in August as well as April. You certainly need as strong nerves in July as in January. And your weak throat and lungs should be healed and strengthened without delay.

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One month,	25 cents
One year,	$3.00

Entered in the Post Office at Barre, Vt., as second-class matter.

Spain will never engage in another war until she has something besides a Submarine navy.

Just wait for peace until Gen. Fred D. Grant has a chance to see if he is the equal of his father as a Commanding Officer.

Now then if peace is to be declared. Where shall we look for the future presidents of the Republic, in the cabin of some of our big war ships, or in the ranks of the army?

Attorney Latham of West Hartford is a candidate for Second Assistant clerk of the House of Representatives. Burlington also has a candidate for this position in the person of Lawyer Moore of that city.

The rumors that public meetings were soon to be held at East Barre and Washington to see about the extension of the trolly to those places, looks as if we had seen only the beginning of electric railroans to this vicinity.

What to do with those "Dewey Islands" is the question with which the peace makers will have to deal for some time. It is right to take the advice of Admiral George Dewey. He is in a better position to judge than any of our Washington politicans.

S. W. Landon of Burlington is receiving many words of praise from the State Press in his race for State Supt. of Education and he is likely to give the present incumbent a close fight for the place. Mr. Landon is in every way fitted for the place.

Never did the young Republicans of Vermont show better strength than in the anti convention struggle for the Governership nomination in 1896, and although meeting defeat at the time, yet in the State convention this year "they played ball with the old rounders" and sent many of them home with longer faces than ever before. The Young Republicans of Vermont are a power which the whole "heelers" have reason to fear in the years to come.

Two Important Army Orders.

Washington, July 30.—Two orders have been issued by the war department which are of importance to the sick and wounded troops and their friends. One authorizes men who have been furloughed from hospitals to report to the nearest government post, instead of being compelled to report to the hospital from which they were furloughed. Another order allows a man furloughed who has not been paid on account of his regiment being away in Cuba to go to the nearest quartermaster and obtain from him transportation to his home. The cost will be charged against him through the pay department of the army.

Sudden Illness of Soldiers.

Walla Walla, Wash., July 30.—At Fort Walla Walla 42 men of Company A, Fourth United States cavalry, were taken suddenly ill with pains in the stomach and nausea. The afflicted men were ordered sent to the hospital, but on the way many dropped to the ground and lay groaning in agony until medical assistance from this city arrived. In a few hours all had recovered except five men, who are in a serious condition. Doctors pronounced it cholera morbus, but some persons think the water has been tampered with.

Off From Chickamauga.

Chickamauga, July 30.—The First South Carolina regiment broke camp at an early hour and marched five miles to Rossville, where Southern railway trains for Jacksonville, Fla., were taken. The officers and men of this regiment have been anxious to get away for some time, and their departure was an especially enthusiastic one. No other commands have yet received moving orders, but it is believed that the First brigade, Second division, First corps, will go out early next week.

Want the Philippines Retained.

San Francisco, July 30.—The Merchants' association, at a special meeting, has adopted a resolution petitioning the president to hold and retain the Philippine islands. Similar action will probably be taken within the next day or two by the chamber of commerce and other business organizations.

Hospital at Montauk Point.

Washington, July 30.—Surgeon General Sternberg has ordered an officer of the medical corps to go to Montauk Point, N. Y., to establish a hospital there for the troops which will be sent from Santiago to the new camp in accordance with the order of Secretary Alger.

Weyler For Peace.

Paris, July 30.—A dispatch from Madrid says that Generals Martinez Campos and Azcarraga are in favor of the immediate conclusion of peace. The dispatch further says that General Weyler will not oppose any negotiations in favor of peace.

The State of Texas Arrives.

New York, July 30.—The Red Cross Cuban relief steamer State of Texas, which left Santiago July 21, has arrived here.

The Search For Bourgogne Victims.

Halifax, July 30.—The agents for the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique here have chartered the schooner Isaac Wade to make a cruise in search of bodies from the La Bourgogne disaster. The vessel is being loaded with coffins and sails today for Sable Island. The search will be a general one. Bodies will be brought here for burial. The company is paying all expenses in connection with the trip.

WHAT IS ASKED.

Cabinet Decides on the Terms of Peace.

IS CLEARLY PUT.

Porto Rico Island Must Be Yielded to Us.

ONE OF LADRONES TOO

Cession of at Least a Coaling Station In Philippines.

One Question Left Undecided Is the Disposition of the Philippine Islands as a Whole—All the Members of the Cabinet Opposed to Our Acquisition of These Islands—Probable That the Answer of the President to Spain's Request Will Express His Willingness to Submit Question of Future Government of the Islands to a Joint Commission—Likely That Administration Will Insist on the Guarantee of Certain Reforms In their Government—Cambon Congratulated by Universal Peace League on His Work. Renewed Rumor of the Fall of Manila. War Department Thinks Madrid Assumes Augusti Has Surrendered Because He Has Been Ordered to Do So.

Washington, July 30.—The cabinet discussed the president's answer to Spain's peace proposal and reached the following decisions:

The absolute surrender of Porto Rico to the United States.

Recognition of the independence of Cuba.

Cession of one of the Ladrone islands to the United States as a coaling station.

Cession of at least a coaling station in the Philippines.

The question undecided is what disposition shall be made of the Philippine islands as a whole. It can be stated that there is practically no difference of opinion in the cabinet on the question of the retention of the Philippine islands as a whole, all the members being opposed to our acquisition of these islands.

There has been no decision, however, as yet on the extent to which the government will go in its decision respecting the future of these islands, but it is probable that the answer of the president will express the willingness of this government to leave the matter of the future government of the Philippines entirely in the hands of a joint commission to be appointed by this government and the government of Spain. The probability is that the United States will insist upon a guarantee of certain reforms in government in the Philippine islands.

Our answer will make no mention of money indemnity; neither will there be any armistice at all. The answer will be in the nature of an ultimatum, and if Spain does not accept it she will fare worse in the future. The note from Spain, it is said, was a very adroit and equivocal document, from reading which one would think the only question involved was Cuba. Apparently Spain might not really have intended getting a direct answer from us, but only to open diplomatic correspondence. This government will not have any such correspondence, but will make a straightforward statement of its present peace terms for Spain's acceptance or rejection, naming conditions that under the circumstances are reasonable and even generous.

The universal peace union has sent to Embassador Cambon a letter of cordial congratulation on his course in presenting to the American government overtures for a cessation of hostilities. The letter expressed a sincere hope of an early restoration of peace and that through the spirit of justice and brotherhood and conciliation the high purposes of the movement may be realized.

The Fall of Manila.

The war department would not be surprised to learn that by this time Manila has surrendered to the combined American military and naval force gathered on the shores of Manila bay and off Cavite. However, there is no official confirmation of the report that was printed this morning to that effect. The United States government is in a position, it is believed, to receive news of so important an event sooner than the Spanish authorities at Madrid.

Being hemmed in on all sides, Captain General Augusti would not be able to communicate with Hongkong, the nearest cable station, without passing his message through the United States lines and securing permission for its transmission by boat to Hongkong. And even if a boat bearing such a message had arrived at Hongkong it is only a fair supposition that the news of the fall of Manila would be communicated at that point to the world at large by means of the cable, instead of being confined to the Madrid government.

Consequently it is believed that this announcement of the fall of Manila is an assumption, perhaps on the strongest basis, for it may be that the Spanish government having sent permission to Augusti to surrender concludes that he has done so.

It was known to be the intention of the Spanish authorities at Manila to surrender to the American forces instead of to the insurgents when the town past six weeks had he been disposed to exert the slightest pressure in that direction. Indeed, in one of his dispatches he made the blunt statement that he could take Manila in 24 hours if he desired.

The reason he did not desire to do so was undoubtedly because of a reluctance on his part to intrust the destinies of the great city to the insurgents under Aguinaldo, who, at first tractable, had begun to show signs of impatience under restraint. Dewey realized that he was being held morally responsible by the civilized world for must fail. It is tolerably certain that Admiral Dewey might have received the surrender at any time within the the protection of the people of Manila against excesses at the hands of the insurgents.

Can Accept Surrender.

Now, however, Dewey undoubtedly has with him a sufficient military force to warrant him in accepting the surrender of Manila. It is said at the war department that at least three of the six military expeditions that have been dispatched to the Philippines from San Francisco are now at Manila, affording an army of between 10,000 and 15,000 men, backed up by Dewey's ships and sailors.

Suspicious interest attaches to a published statement in one of the Spanish semiofficial organs to the effect that Augusti has been shorn of jurisdiction over the Philippines beyond Manila and its immediate environments, the captain generalcy of the Philippine group being transferred to the commander of Visayas islands. It is just possible that there is an important connection between these two items of news, one the surrender of Manila and the other Augusti's replacement, both coming from Spanish sources.

As to the latter, it was frankly stated in the Spanish dispatch that the purpose was to prevent Augusti from surrendering the entire Philippine group, so that it is conceivable that, having now arranged the matter so as to protect their interests in their remaining islands as far as possible and having placed themselves in a position to deny that the United States government has made the conquest of the Philippines, the Spanish ministry may have directed Augusti to surrender the small jurisdiction remaining to him to the United States to prevent it from falling into the hands of the insurgents.

MORE VICTORIES.

Ponce and Its Port Surrender to Commander Davis Without the Slightest Resistance.

Washington, July 30.—A dispatch from St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, just received, says that the port of Ponce, island of Porto Rico, surrendered to Commander Davis of the auxiliary gunboat Dixie on Wednesday. There was no resistance, and the Americans were welcomed with enthusiasm.

The dispatch adds that the town of Ponce capitulated on Thursday afternoon.

It is announced that a large movement of troops to Porto Rico will be made from Tampa immediately, and orders have been issued directing that the regiments be embarked. Artillery batteries D, G, K and M of the Fifth regiment, E of the Sixth and H of the Seventh, the Fifth infantry and the Fifth cavalry are included in the order. General Hudson's brigade, consisting of the First Florida, Second Georgia and Fifth Maryland volunteers, will also go to Porto Rico at once.

The transports Yucatan, Alleghany, Comal and San Marco left Santiago for Tampa yesterday, and the Seguranca, Miami and Mattawan, now unloading supplies at Santiago, have been ordered back. As soon as these ships arrive they will take on General Hudson's brigade for Porto Rico. This brigade, with that of General Schwan, which has already sailed for Porto Rico, will form a part of the division of General Snyder.

Colonel Hecker of the quartermaster's department says that the five transports returning from Santiago and Porto Rico would generally go to New York.

Six regiments of volunteers, the First and Second Alabama, the First and Second Louisiana and the First and Second Texas, now at Miami, where typhoid fever has prevailed, have been ordered to Jacksonville. The First Ohio has arrived at Fernandina from Tampa.

It is stated that the change of base of operations for the Porto Rican expedition has resulted in a complete rearrangement of plans of the signal service for that campaign. There will be no cable connections made with our army at Guanica, as would have been the case had the original landing place been taken, and the war balloons, instead of being expedited ahead, will be held at Tampa pending further developments.

The original plan as decided on by the war authorities was for a landing of the expeditionary forces at Fajardo, on the northeast corner of the island. All arrangements were made by the war department on the basis of making Fajardo the embarkation point and numerous important details attended to which cannot be disclosed.

All these have to be abandoned in view of the landing effected at Guanica, a point diagonally across the island and far away from any possible cable communication. All efforts to establish a cable service have been abandoned, as the nearest point at which a new spur could touch an existing cable is said to be Santo Domingo, 100 miles or more away. Meantime the army, now somewhere between Yauco and Ponce, lacks the advantages had at Santiago of direct and immediate communication with Washington and, save by the belated dispatches, which must be sent back to the nearest cable point, will be without cable facilities.

The St. Paul Sails.

Norfolk, July 30.—The St. Paul, Captain Sigsbee in command, is on her way to Porto Rico. She should reach her destination in four days and with her great speed should overtake some of the slower transports which have already gone.

All was bustle early on the big transport, and the last package of stores was placed aboard about 7 o'clock. Ten minutes later her ponderous anchors were raised, and she slowly moved down the bay, while the crowd on the pier gave the troops on board an enthusiastic send off, which the troops answered with a will.

On the St. Paul, besides an immense lot of stores and ammunition, most of the latter being smokeless powder cartridges for our troops, there are parts of the Fourth Ohio, the Third and Fourth Illinois regiments and the signal and ambulance corps.

General Frederick D. Grant and his brigade, composed of the First and Third Kentucky and Sixteenth Pennsylvania, are at Newport News, and it is said that they will embark on the transports Alamo, Hudson and Rio Grande.

Dr. Pettus, the marine hospital officer, refuses to allow any one to land at Fort Monroe from the transport Concho, which has arrived from Santiago with 176 sick and wounded soldiers. One patient died at sea and three in the Roads of typhoid fever. According to the surgeons, it is very probable that the ship will be ordered north.

Want Philippines Retained.

London, July 30.—Natives of the Philippine islands and British subjects who have interests there are alarmed by the reports that the peace terms include the return of those islands to Spain. As a result they have held a meeting here and after consultation with the Philippinas in France and Belgium have cabled to President McKinley and to Senator Davis, chairman of the foreign relations committee. The message to President McKinley is as follows:

"The Philippinas resident in Europe pray you not to abandon the Philippine islands for the sake of peace with Spain. Our loyalty and trust in the honor of America entitle us to your consideration and support. To hand over our country again to Spain is contrary to the humanitarian proceedings of your noble nation and the wish of all classes. Civilization, trade and order—all will be lost if Spanish authority is re-established in any form."

The message to Senator Davis says: "A cast iron agreement binding Spain to form a government satisfactory to the inhabitants is preposterous. To retain her sovereignty means deception, oppression and bigotry. We placed our rights in your hands and pray you to induce the president and senate not to abandon in the hour of peace a people who, trusting in American honor, fight for their common interests."

The agent here of Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader in the Philippine islands has received a cable dispatch, dated Hongkong, but it makes no mention of Manila having surrendered to Rear Admiral Dewey.

An Armistice Expected.

Madrid, July 30.—Referring to the prospects of peace, the Correspondencia, an independent semiofficial newspaper, says: "While the government has asked for peace without stipulating a preliminary suspension of hostilities it is supposed that an armistice will be declared so soon as the basis is agreed upon and pending a definite settlement. None of these bases has yet been submitted, but among the conditions mentioned is one relative to an international conference in London to arrange the future of the Philippine islands. We do not believe the Americans will propose such a conference, because they have no interest in doing so and could not derive any benefit therefrom. Neither is the Spanish government favorable to such a conference, considering that the negotiations which it has opened directly with the United States are better calculated to secure a good understanding between the two countries."

MORE WOUNDED HOME.

The Leona Arrives at New York—Injured Soldiers Doing Well.

New York, July 30.—The United States transport Leona, Captain Wilder, has arrived at quarantine from Siboney with 50 convalescent soldiers, two newspaper correspondents and a negro boy, who went with the Ninth cavalry from Tampa to Santiago, on board. The Leona left this port on June 12 for Tampa, where she remained in the harbor for more than three weeks. She then embarked the First and Tenth United States cavalry and proceeded to Santiago, where she landed the troops.

The steamship remained off the Cuban coast until July 23, when she sailed for Hampton Roads with her 50 convalescent soldiers. Of this number five were wounded at the front. On arriving at Hampton Roads on July 27 the steamship, owing to her having 29 fever cases on board, was ordered by the local health officer to proceed here.

There were no deaths during the voyage from Siboney to this port. Besides the convalescents on the Leona there are 12 sacks of mail brought from the camp at Siboney. This mail will be immediately disinfected at quarantine and forwarded to the postoffice.

Dr. Doty, the health officer, boarded the Leona on arrival and found all of the sick and wounded convalescent or improving. The 29 suffering from fever were chiefly malarial patients.

There was no surgeon on board, and the men were attended by the ship's people and their own officers and comrades. Owing to the fact that the history of the cases showed that no temperature charts were kept or other records to guide the health officer and the fact that these men were ordered north because the health authorities at Fort Monroe would not allow them to land, Dr. Doty decided to remove the 29 patients to Swinburne island and the convalescent and well soldiers to Hoffman island.

The steamship will be thoroughly disinfected at the upper station. The effects of the soldiers will be disinfected at Hoffman island, and the patients will be thoroughly examined at Swinburne island. If at the end of 24 hours it is found that none shows symptoms of yellow fever, the Leona and all of the detained passengers will be released. Dr. Doty says from a brief examination that he does not see any reason to apprehend that any of the cases are yellow fever. The 53 passengers were promptly transferred to the islands by the tug James W. Wadsworth.

Without exception the wounded soldiers in Bellevue hospital show decided improvement. The physicians have succeeded in checking all the severe cases of fever, and nothing remains now but for the wounds to heal. Private Jauh of the Third infantry, who was blinded by sand which was thrown into his eyes by an exploding shell, has been removed to the eye and ear infirmary at Forty-first street and Park avenue, where an effort will be made to save his sight.

Visitors still continue to throng the wards, and few of them fail to take some delicacy to the men. The case of Private Kastner of the Thirteenth infantry is considered the most serious of any in the hospital. He was shot through the head. He has responded to treatment, however, and the doctors are hopeful of saving his life.

DUNGEON DEEP.

Horrible Condition of Affairs In the Spanish Prison at Santiago.

New York, July 30.—The Post prints the following from its special correspondent at Santiago:

Through the courtesy of Colonel Grosbeck, judge advocate, your correspondent was allowed to accompany the commission on its visit to the city prison, where it went in continuation of the work of examining the records of sentences of prisoners confined there. The investigation shed a strong light upon the peculiar methods of Spanish justice.

The conditions discovered were comparable only to the Bastille. Men and women were herded together here. Some, guilty only of a petty crime, such as speaking disrespectfully of the government, had been kept a year without trial. Records of the charges against them had in many cases been lost, witnesses were dead, but the prisoners were detained, though unsentenced. Even the jail officials were in many cases ignorant of the charge against their prisoner. Prisoners forgotten by justice languished there for years.

Thomas Ingnando, a native of Havana, was arrested near the end of 1892, charged with bigamy. He never was tried and is still in prison. Jose Bastona, imprisoned on July 2, 1892, was not tried until the end of 1894. Jose Silvera, arrested for petty theft was sentenced for four years. On being removed from the dock he got into a struggle with the policeman and was sentenced to an additional four years. On the day of his release he was unjustly sentenced again, so that he was sentenced to a total of 14 years' imprisonment for a crime the maximum penalty for which was six months. He is still in jail.

The Weather.

Fair and cooler; westerly winds.

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CHIEF CAUSE.

Unhealthy urine from unhealthy kidneys is the chief cause of bladder troubles. So the womb, like the bladder, was created for one purpose, and if not doctored too much is not liable to weakness or disease, except in rare cases. It is situated back of and very close to the bladder, therefore any pain, disease or inconvenience manifested in the kidneys, back, bladder or urinary passage is often, by mistake, attributed to female weakness or womb trouble of some sort. The error is easily made and may be as easily avoided. To find out correctly, set your urine aside for twenty four hours; a sediment or settling indicates kidney or bladder trouble. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, and bladder remedy is soon realized. If you need a medicine you should have the best. At druggists fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail, upon receipt of three two cent stamps to cover cost of postage on the bottle. Mention THE BARRE ENTERPRISE and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper gaurantee the genuineness of this offer.

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