







Napoleon's version of the Battle of Waterloo, which, so the London Globe asserts, has never been published before in English, is to appear in the next number of the United Service Gazette. The Globe prints the following extracts:

After detailing the preparations for the battle Napoleon says: "The cannonade commenced; the enemy supported the troops he had advanced to guard the wood by thirty pieces of cannon. We, on our side, also posted some artillery. At one time Prince Jerome became master of the whole wood, and the whole English army retired behind a ridge. The Count d'Erlon then attacked the village of Mont Saint-Jean; he supported his attack with eighty pieces of cannon. He commenced there an overpowering cannonade, which must have greatly harassed the English army. The whole action took place on the plain. A brigade of Count d'Erlon's First division took possession of the village of Mont Saint-Jean; a second brigade was charged by a corps of English cavalry, which inflicted upon it great loss. At the same moment a division of English cavalry charged Count d'Erlon's battery on its right and dismounted several guns; but Gen. Melhaud's cuirassiers charged this division, of which three regiments were routed and fled."

In the afternoon the Prussian division became engaged with Count Lobau's skirmishers, and the whole strength of the reserve was held ready to assist Count Lobau and crush the Prussian corps when it should advance. He continues: "This done, the Emperor intended to make an attack in the direction of the village of Mont Saint Jean, which it was expected would prove a decisive blow, but by a movement of impatience, so frequent in our military annals, and which has so often been disastrous to us, the cavalry in reserve, perceiving a retrograde movement of the English to place themselves under shelter from our batteries, from which they had already suffered so much, crowned the heights of Mont Saint Jean and charged the infantry. This movement, made at the right moment, and backed by the reserves, ought to have decided the day; made separately, and before the operations on the right were completed, it proved fatal. Having no means to countermand it, the enemy showing large masses of infantry and of cavalry, and the two divisions of cuirassiers being engaged, the whole of our cavalry started at the same moment to support their comrades."

"There during three hours they made numerous charges, by which we gained the breaking of several squares and six flags of the British infantry, an advantage hardly commensurate with the losses sustained by our cavalry from grape-shot and musketry. It was impossible to use our reserves of infantry until the attack of the Prussian corps on our flank was repulsed. This attack still continued and directly on our right flank. The emperor sent there Gen. Duchesne with the Young Guard and several reserve batteries. The enemy was checked, was repulsed, and retreated; he had exhausted his forces, and there was nothing further to fear from him. This was the moment suitable for an attack on the center of the enemy. As the cuirassiers were suffering from musketry fire, four battalions of the Young Guard were sent to support the cuirassiers, to aid their position, and if it were possible, to disengage and withdraw a part of our cavalry to the plain. Two other battalions were sent to hold the eminence on the extreme left of the division which had maneuvered on our flanks in order that there might be no cause for uneasiness in this direction; the rest were placed in reserve, one part to occupy the eminence in rear of Mont Saint Jean, the other on the plain behind the field of battle, which formed our line of retreat."

"Under these circumstances the battle was gained; we occupied all the positions that were occupied by the enemy at the commencement of the action; our cavalry having been too quick and badly employed, we could no longer hope for a decisive success. But Marshal Grouchy, having learned of the movement of

the Prussian corps, marched in rear of that corps, which assured us a splendid success for the next day. After eight hours of firing and of charges of infantry and of cavalry, the whole army saw with satisfaction the battle gained and the field of battle in our power. At half-past 8 the four battalions of the Young Guard, which had been sent to the plain beyond Mont Saint-Jean to support the cuirassiers, being inconvenienced by the enemy's grape-shot, advanced with bayonets fixed to sweep off its batteries.

"The day closed in; a charge on their flank by several English squadrons broke their ranks; the fugitives repassed the ravine; the neighboring regiments, who saw some troops belonging to the guard in disorder, thought it was the Old Guard and gave way. The cry arose. All is lost! The soldiers even maintained that at several points wretched renegades cried out 'Save qui peut!' Be that as it may, terror and panic immediately spread over the whole battlefield; all fled in the greatest disorder along the line of communication—soldiers, gunners, wagons hurried on! The Old Guard, which was in reserve, was pressed back and carried away. In an instant the army was only a confused mass—all the arms were intermingled and it was impossible to reform a corps. The enemy perceived this astounding confusion; sent forward columns of cavalry; the disorder augmented, the confusion of the night prevented the rallying of the troops and showing them their mistake."

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

A Few Hints of Perhaps Some Small Avail for the Hot Days.

Of course you can't do it with the mercury soaring in the nineties, but you may not be quite so warm if you respectfully consider these suggestions:

Take a bath every morning in water from which the chill (if water nowadays can be said to have any chill) has been removed.

Take a second bath at bedtime.

Sleep, if possible, on woven-wire bed-springs, throwing a linen pad, without mattress, over them.

Eat little meat; you can find sufficient variety in fruits, vegetables and salads.

Cook breakfast and lunch over a gas or an oil stove. If you enjoy a Bohemian dinner you need not have a range fire lighted above three or four times a week.

Pack several quart bottles of water in your ice box every morning. The ice will chill the water enough to make it refreshing, and you will avoid the dangers of drinking water in which ice is floating.

Wear very light flannel and change it frequently.

If the sun beats against against a window shut it and lower the shade, unless the breeze comes from that direction.

Banish all the stuffy things from your rooms. Let them at least look cool.

If you have children who wish to drink continually give them the old-fashioned sweetened water, made by adding a cup of vinegar, a tablespoonful or less of ginger and about a quarter of a cup of molasses to a quart of water. Or fix oatmeal water for them. Neither of these drinks will be apt to hurt them.

Don't worry and don't work unnecessarily.

"C. C. G. Certain Chill Cure holds no middle rank, but is at the front, it is pleasant to take and guaranteed to cure Chills and Fever.—Sold by French & Chamberlain.

THAT HACKING COUGH can be so quickly cured by Snell's Cure. We Guarantee it. For sale by J. G. Waring.

"Define millennium, Johnny," said the tired school teacher, in the last half of the closing hour of the last day of school.

"The millennium," said Johnny promptly, "is the time when it will be vacation all the year and there won't be any old school teachers around to ask little boys fool questions."—Somerville Journal.

Let every enfeebled woman know that there's a medicine that'll cure her, and the proof's positive! Here's the proof: if it doesn't do you good within reasonable time, report the fact to its makers and get your money back without a word—but you won't do it!

The remedy is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—and it has proved itself the right remedy in nearly every case of female weakness.

It is not a miracle. It won't cure everything—but it has done more to build-up tired, enfeebled and broken-down women than any other medicine knows.

Where's the woman who's not ready for it? All that we've to do is to get the news to her. The medicine will do the rest.

Wanted—Women. First to know it. Second to use it. Third to be cured by it. The one comes of the other.

The sort of sick headache is not in the brain. Regulate the stomach and you cure it. Dr. Pierce's Pellets are the Little Regulators. Only 25 cents a vial.

P.P.P. CURES SYPHILIS

P.P.P. CURES SCROFULA

P.P.P. CURES BLOOD POISON

P.P.P. CURES RHEUMATISM

P.P.P. CURES MALARIA

P.P.P. CURES DYSPEPSIA

WANTED. A WEEK ANTYLADY, employed as a...

THAT FIGHT MALARIA. 49 YEARS CURED.

FILES. Suffer, Ulcer, Pile, Hemorrhoid...

LOVELY COMPLEXION BEAUTIFUL FORM.

HERBINE. The most exclusive sale on any...

THE ONLY RELIABLE DEWARD.

THE OLD DOCTOR. 60 years' successful...

THE ONLY First-Class Barber Shop In The City.

CROCKETT, TEXAS. When you wish an easy shave...

LOVELADY TO THE SOUTH. on the I. & G. N. R. R., is an enterprising town...

GRAPELAND TO THE NORTH. is another enterprising town of several hundred people...

EXTENSIVE BEDS OF GREEN SAND MARL. Porter Springs, Creek, Weldon, Holly, Coltharp, Ratliff, Tadmor, Weches, Augusta and Daly are other villages...

THE LANDS OF THE COUNTY. are cheap and can be bought on easy terms.

HOUSTON COUNTY needs and invites immigration and offers as inducements rich soil cheap lands...

HOUSTON COUNTY needs and invites capital to develop its great resources in the way of ores, clays and timber...

COME AND EXAMINE.

HOUSTON COUNTY AND Its Inducements.

Its advantages and Attractions for the Man of apital and the Home-seeker.

The Banner County of East Texas,

For variety and fertility of soils.

A vast foot native woods, adapted to the manufacture of all grades and styles of furniture, vehicles and agricultural implements.

Houston County Took the Gold Medal

at the Fort Worth Spring Palace in 1890 for its magnificent display of timbers. The North-eastern, Northern and North-western sections of the County are rich in iron ores of the Laminated and Brown Hematite varieties.

The Railroad Facilities of the County

are splendid. The International & Great Northern runs through it directly North and South. The Trinity & Sabine belts it on the South, the Houston, East & West Texas on the East and the Kansas & Gulf Short Line on the North, thus affording to every section of the County easy and rapid means of transportation to an river market.

The Largest in the State,

reaching the splendid sum total of \$70,000, from which is annually derived for available use in maintaining the schools of the County from four to five thousand dollars.

—20,000 AND LARGELY WHITE.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

of every kind are produced here and the County yields to none in the State in adaptability of soils to the growth for market of peaches, pears, figs, plums, apricots, grapes and varieties of berries.

The Climate

and soil combine to make the growing of early fruits and vegetables for market easy and profitable. The proximity of large cities joined as they are to us by rapid transportation conveniences encourages the belief that in the near future the soils of Houston County along and adjacent to the I. & G. N. R. R., will be in great demand for early vegetable and fruit raising.

The Schools of Houston County

are unsurpassed by any in the State, in respect of efficiency and competency of teachers, standard of scholarship and duration of free term.

Its climate is mild and healthful, the temperature never reaching extremes in either Summer or Winter.

The Products Of the County

are cotton, corn, oats and other small grain, sorghum, ribbon-cane, fruits and vegetables of every variety, hay, and in some places, rice, &c. &c. &c.

Crockett the County Seat

of Houston County, is situated on the I. & G. N. R. R. It has a population of 2000. The people of the town have recently voted to take charge of its schools and support them by taxation, nine months in the year.

LOVELADY TO THE SOUTH.

on the I. & G. N. R. R., is an enterprising town of 500 people, good society, several churches and a splendid High School maintained all the year in one of the finest high school buildings in Eastern Texas.

GRAPELAND TO THE NORTH

is another enterprising town of several hundred people, fully alive to the demands of the hour and supported by a superior section of country.

Extensive Beds Of Green Sand Marl.

Porter Springs, Creek, Weldon, Holly, Coltharp, Ratliff, Tadmor, Weches, Augusta and Daly are other villages in the County with stores, post-offices, schools and churches and surrounded by a splendid farming country.

The Lands of The County

are cheap and can be bought on easy terms. Houston county needs and invites immigration and offers as inducements rich soil cheap lands, good society a low tax-rate, rapid transportation facilities for all products, good schools free for months in the year and a generous hospitable welcome to all who will come.

Houston county needs and invites capital to develop its great resources in the way of ores, clays and timber sufficient to supply the demands of the entire state for furniture, vehicles and agricultural implements.

COME AND EXAMINE.

Go to the big leather house of Nichols & Son for your leather goods. They are selling them at Wholesale Prices.