

The Haskell Free Press.

Vol. 13.

Haskell, Haskell County, Texas, Saturday, May 7, 1898.

No. 19.

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Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

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Practice in all the courts and transact a general land agency business. Have complete abstract of Haskell county land titles. Office in Haskell.

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The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. P. McLemore.

—On account of the Epworth League conference at Galveston, Apr. 19 to 22, we will sell round trip tickets from Seymour to Galveston and return at \$6.80. Selling dates Apr. 18 and 19. Final limit to return Apr. 23, 1898. L. P. DAVIDSON, Agt.

Notice.

President McKinley has been pushing war preparations lately with all the means and energy at the command of the administration, among other things large quantities of provisions were ordered for provisioning the warships—speaking of provisions should remind Haskell county people that they can save money by buying their groceries at the low prices now prevailing at D. W. COURTWRIGHT & Co's.

Haskell Hardware Store

Wire, Plows, Stocks, Buggies, Harrows, Lumber, Wagons, Hardware, Cultivators, Plow Gear, Steel Shapes, Double Shovels.

PRICES MODERATE. TREATMENT HONORABLE.

SHERILL BROS. & CO.

Free tuition. We give one or more free scholarships in every county in the U. S. Write us. Will accept notes for tuition or on deposit money in bank until position is secured. Car fare paid. No mention. Enter at any time. Open for both sexes. Class board. Send for prospectus. Free illustrated catalogue. Address J. P. Davidson, Pres't, at either place.

Druggist's Practical Business

HAZVILLE, TENN., GALVESTON AND TEXARKANA, TEX. Bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting, etc. The most thorough practical and progressive school of the kind in the world, and the best advanced one in the South. Indorsed by bankers, merchants, ministers and others. Four weeks in bookkeeping with us are equal to twelve weeks by the old plan. J. P. Davidson, President, is author of Davidson's New System of Bookkeeping, "Double Entry Made Easy." Home study. We have prepared, for home study, books on bookkeeping, penmanship and shorthand. Write for price list "Home Study." Entrance. "Practical Business" is learned bookkeeping at home from your books, while holding a position as night telegraph operator. C. H. Larrison, Wholesale Grocer, South Chicago, Ill. (Mention this paper when writing.)

DEWEY'S GRAND VICTORY.

Our Asiatic Squadron Destroys the Spanish Fleet

AT THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Bravery and Valor of our Seamen.

[We omit the first scattering reports of the battle and give the following, which is the most complete account yet received. Our squadron had six fighting ships, while the Spaniards had fourteen, but ours were of a better class, the Spanish, however, had two batteries on shore to help their ships.]

Madrid, via Biarritz, May 3.—(Copyrighted, 1898, W. R. Hearst—Special to The News.)—The following graphic account of the Manila battle has been secured from official reports and clothed in the correspondents own words. It is the first authentic running account published.

Saturday night fell with the Spaniards on land and water quite calm over the coming engagement. Shortly after midnight, the darkness being intense, one of the guns on Corregidor suddenly boomed out. All the other guns about the entrance to the bay took up the cry. The anxious people of Manila, twenty miles up the bay, poured into the streets. They thought a battle had begun. In reality the American fleet was already past the entrance and was on its way up the opposite side of the bay.

How the Americans got past the forts is not yet known. It is believed they did not have to fire a gun and it is said that the location of mines was known to them, and that Admiral Dewey daringly resolved to run the chance of being misinformed.

It was a night of terror in Manila. Women and children fled to the churches, while men rushed to and fro in the streets. Dismay seized upon the Spanish soldiers. They had not believed the Americans could ever get past the entrance of the batteries and mines. Long before dawn the panic became a frenzy, because of the reports that came in from the interior that the natives were massing for a descent upon the city for pillage and massacre.

When day broke tens of thousands were watching on all sides of the vast and beautiful harbor, and saw the enemy in line of battle about ten miles out, directly in front of Manila. With a bright American flag floating gayly over each ship, with rigging, decks and all visible appointments so neat and trim, the fleet seemed out for a holiday rather than awaiting the opening of the only real demonstration of an iron clad fleet in action that the world has had.

The Spaniards could hardly believe their eyes on seeing this formidable apparition in the very center of the harbor, almost within firing distance of the capital city of their last remaining eastern possession. It seemed incredible, impossible.

They had not long to watch and speculate. The sun was hardly clear of the horizon before the American fleet began to steam in a slow and stately fashion straight in toward the city. Near its resting place were anchored three men-of-war from three different nations—French, German and English. The decks and riggings of each of these ships were thronged with officers and sailors. Discouraged to be forgotten, they would do—those yankees in the quarters of a century had never sent a hostile fleet into any port of European powers.

On came the American fleet until it was within about three miles of Manila. Then the Spanish guns at the battery at the end of the mole spoke. Then the Spanish fleet, steaming slowly up from Cavite, sent echoing shots. The American fleet turned. The two duellists were face to face.

The American maneuvering brought their ships within range at about 6:45 a. m. the real duel began. The Spanish fleet stood steady, flanked by the Cavite batteries on the south. The American fleet began to steam languidly to and fro. There were one or two sharp cracks, then a succession of deafening roars, and then one long reverberating roar that



War! War!

We hereby declare war on all competition whether at home or at the railroad, and we are fully armed and equipped for the campaign. We are armed with low prices and equipped with a big lot of good merchandise, which constitute an invincible combination.

Our Dry Goods Department

Covers many of the standard and leading brands in the staple goods, such as CALICOES, DOMESTICS, SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, CHECKS, GINGHAMS, COTTON FLANNELS, JEANS, ETC.

IN LADIES DRESS GOODS

We have all the latest fabrics in the most stylish Designs Colors, Tones and Tints produced by weaver's and deyer's art for clothing the ladies according to the latest dictates of fashion. These goods are too varied to permit of enumeration here, we content ourselves with extending to you a cordial invitation to come and see them and let us tell you the prices.

OUR NOTION AND LADIES FURNISHING DEPARTMENT covers everything usually wanted by a lady in these lines.



Millinery Department

This is fully up to date, far surpassing our previous efforts in this line. Our milliner, Mrs. Martin, spent four weeks in a wholesale millinery and trimming house posting herself on the latest ideas in these lines and, meantime, selecting the best and most stylish goods for our present stock as they came in from New York, the recognized headquarters for millinery goods and styles. An examination of these goods is all we ask of the ladies—they will buy fast enough after seeing them.

Our Line of Gentlemen's Clothing

tops any stock yet shown in Haskell in variety and quality of material as well as in style and finish of complete suits. Gentlemen are invited to call and look these goods over, learn our prices and then dress up in the best of style cheaper than they ever did before.

Our Boot and Shoe Department

is equally up to date in all the latest styles, shapes and colors. Besides the regular line there are various

STYLES { Sandals, Opera Slippers, Newport Ties, Oxford Ties, Etc. COLORS { Tan, Chocolate, Oxblood, Purple, Green.

Variegated shades with silk plush tops and plaid silk hose to match. They are the latest wrinkle.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT:

We have improved this department a good deal and shall endeavor to keep it fully stocked up with choice staple and fancy family groceries, so that you can't do better than by coming to see us when you want something to eat.

We are also carrying a select stock of CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, QUEENSWARE, STONEWARE, TINWARE, ETC.

AS STATED ABOVE,

it is war—war on high prices. Come and catch the bargains as we hack them down is what we ask of you.

Yours, in the middle-of-the-road for business

CARNEY & MOKEE.

boomed and bellowed from shore to shore. A huge cloud of smoke lay close upon the waters. Through this the American ships could be seen moving, now slowly, now more rapidly, flames shooting from their sides and answering flames leaping from the Spanish ships and land batteries, while now and then from the direction of Manila came a hollow rumble as the big guns there were discharged.

About 7:30 a. m. there was a lull in the terrific uproar. The wind blew away the haze and smoke and

perhaps all that were alive, and the Spanish admiral, went aboard of her, but hardly were they aboard when she, too, burst into flames. Confusion now reigned throughout the Spanish fleet. On every vessel the decks were slippery with blood and the air was filled with shrieks and groans of the wounded. Spaniard and native sailors rushed about in a frenzy of rage rather than of terror.

The Americans, seemingly calm and cool and still in good order, pressed their advantage. In fact

they pushed on too closely, for they, too, now began to lose as the fires from the Cavite batteries became effective. At this juncture the Don Juan de Austria became the center of interest. She had been in the very front of the battle and had received perhaps more of the American shots than any other. Admiral Montijo on the burning Cuba threw up his arms with a gesture of despair as the heavy roar came from the Austria and part of her deck flew up in the air, taking with it scores of dead and dying and tangled. A

st of had set off one of the magazines. She was ruined and sinking, but her crew refused to leave her. Weeping, cursing, praying, firing madly and blindly, they went down with her. As the Don Juan went down the Castilla burst into flames. The remainder of the Spanish fleet now turned and fled down the long, narrow island behind Cavite. Several of the gunboats were run ashore. Others fled up a small creek and were grounded there. The guns of Cavite kept on thundering and the Americans, pressing their advantage no further, drew off. As they steamed away toward the waiting transports the Spaniards went wild with joy. They thought that the American fleet was crippled and that it would be unable to escape from the harbor. But very soon the American fleet, with the decks again cleared and with fresh supplies of ammunition, was steaming back toward Cavite. The second engagement was short. The last Spanish ship was soon sunk. The American guns were trained on Cavite and one ship after another seamed along, pouring in a deadly fire. At 11:30 a. m. the batteries of Cavite ceased to answer and the American fleet, with ringing cheers from the exhausted but triumphant crews, steamed jubilantly back to the transport ships. The American attack was as magnificent in execution as in plan. In every movement the Americans showed an invincible combination of daring, caution, coolness, heat, valor and skill. The battle of Manila was gloriously lost by Spain; it was as gloriously won by the Americans.

Admiral Dewey plays a winning hand in a game of Montijo.

YESTERDAY'S papers say that Admiral Sampson's fleet is bombarding Matanzas to destroy the fortifications and open a landing for our army to invade Cuba.

LATEST telegrams say there is there is desperate rioting in many cities of Spain and that a revolution among themselves for the overthrow of the present government is imminent.

Citation. The State of Texas: To the Sheriff or any Constable of Haskell county, greeting: You are hereby commanded to summon Fannie Dyer, whose residence is unknown, to appear at the next regular term of the district court of Haskell county, to be held at the court house thereof, in the town of Haskell, on Monday the 30th day of May, A. D. 1898, then and there to answer the plaintiff's amended original petition filed in cause No. 243 on the 22nd day of April, 1898, wherein J. H. Dyer is plaintiff and Fannie Dyer is defendant, the cause of action being alleged as follows: That on or about Jan. 27th, 1892, Plaintiff was married to defendant in Stonewall county, Texas, that he continued to live with defendant as her husband until July, 11th, 1892, that on July 11th, 1892, defendant abandoned plaintiff and since then hitherto has lived in adultery with one J. L. Francis and led a life of prostitution with many and diverse persons. You are further commanded to serve this citation by publishing the same once in each week for four consecutive weeks previous to the return day hereof in some newspaper in your county, but if there be no newspaper published in said county, then in any newspaper published in the 30th judicial district, and if there be no newspaper published in said judicial district then in any newspaper published in the judicial district nearest to said district.

Witness, G. R. Couch, clerk of the district court of Haskell county, Texas.

Given under my hand and seal of said court this the 22nd day of April, 1898.

G. R. Couch, Clerk [SEAL] Dist. Ct. Haskell Co., Tex.

FREE: \$20.00 IN GOLD. Bicycle, Cash, Watch, Diamond Ring, or a Scholarship in Davidson's Practical Business College, Nashville, Tenn., Ga., or in any other reputable business college or literary school in the U. S. can be secured by doing a little work at home for the 'Youth's Advocate,' an illustrated semi-monthly journal. It is pleasing in character, moral in tone, and especially interesting and profitable to young people, but read with interest and profit by people of all ages. Stories and other interesting matter well illustrated. Sample copies sent free. Agents wanted. Address Youth's Advocate Pub. Co., Nashville, Tenn. (Mention this paper.)

GREAT BATTLE OFF MANILA.

American Fleet Were Undoubtedly Victorious.

SPAIN ADMITS LOSSES

The Spaniards Had Several Vessels Destroyed and One of Their Commanders Killed.

Washington, May 2.—The first battle of the Spanish-American war has been fought and victory lies with Admiral Dewey's squadron under the stars and stripes.

That was enough to set the people of Washington in almost a frenzy of enthusiastic rejoicing. For days they, in common with the people throughout the country, have been awaiting news from the Philippine islands, as every-pointing to a battle at Manila that might be a decisive conflict of the war.

The first news came in a brief cablegram to the Associated Press from Madrid about 8 o'clock yesterday evening. As the night wore on the cable continued to bring the news of victory for the Americans the enthusiasm of the people was let loose and the streets of the city were rung with cheers throughout the night.

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Ordinarily Washington is the quietest of cities on Sunday, but as bulletin after bulletin was posted in front of the newspaper offices, each successive one conveying information more gratifying than its predecessors the crowds in the streets became uproarious. Good as well as bad news spreads rapidly and by 10 o'clock the street were crowded with people, all discussing the one exciting topic of the hour. Hundreds gathered in front of the bulletin boards and every scintilla of news was received with enthusiastic cheers. While victory had been expected, the news of it—coming as it did from Spanish sources—gave vent to the patriotism of the people, which had been pent up for days. It was a spontaneous outburst of patriotic feeling that scarcely knew bounds. Admiral Dewey's name was on every lip and praises were sung in the rejoicings of the people.

This far no official advice has been received by the government, but the dispatches were transmitted to the president and officials of the administration as rapidly as they were received. The president, in company with several of his advisers read the bulletins in the library of the White House early in the evening, but later in the night he went to his office on the second floor of the executive mansion where, until a late hour, he continued to peruse every dispatch with deepest interest. The news was evidently of the most gratifying character to him, but no statement could be obtained at the executive mansion concerning the battle or its possible consequences.

Officials of the navy department would not discuss the reports, but they made no pretense of concealing their gratification. The absence of any statement of specific injury to the American vessels in the Madrid advices was construed as convincing indication that they had not suffered appreciable injury and this was pleasing news. Not only was the preservation of the American ships and men considered in itself a happy outcome, but it was commented upon as indicating clearly that Admiral Dewey and his associate officers and the men under their command had discharged splendidly their several duties in directing and executing the fight.

In this connection it was pointed at little less than marvelous that the American squadron escaped without severe injury, because, notwithstanding the disparity in the naval forces, the Spanish fleet, assisted by the shore batteries, should have been able to inflict severe damage to its foe before itself being destroyed. Its failure to do so was explained only upon the hypothesis of perfect and swift work by the Americans.

The Spaniards admit the loss of two ships, and the killing of the commander of one, but indications are that several others were sunk. It looks as if Manila was not captured, however.

Consulate Stoned. Washington, May 2.—F. W. Ramsden, British consul at Santiago de Cuba, incurred the enmity of the Spaniards for distributing to the starving Cubans the food sent them from the United States and they made an attack on the British consulate, throwing stones and yelling: "Down with the Yankies! Down with the English!" The consul cablegram to Sir Henry Arthur Blake, governor general of Jamaica, at Kingston, and the latter sent a cruiser.

Blanco Burning. Key West, Fla., May 2.—It is unofficially stated by Cubans that Blanco is burning the interior towns of the island of Cuba, and it is believed that truth of the statement is estimated by the great volumes of smoke which were noticed rising from the interior of the island yesterday. These fires were noticed between Matanzas and boat Dauntless, and throughout the night the bright glow of fires was reflected on the sky.

OFF FOR FLORIDA.

Troops Pass Through New Orleans En Route.

Brooks Disappointed.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 30.—Major Gen. Brooks in his address to the Young Men's Business League here called attention to what he termed short-sighted policy of the government in not maintaining a larger standing army, stating that the army was not halted at Chickamauga because of the insufficiency of its numbers and intimated that the delay in investing Cuba was due to the unpreparedness of the army, occasioned by the lack of necessary legislative provision. "Let me venture a prophecy as a result of the war," said he. "Many wives will become widows, mothers will lose sons and sweethearts will lose their lovers before this business is over."

More Money Needed. Washington, April 30.—The secretary of the treasury yesterday received from the secretary of war estimates of the deficiencies in the appropriation required for the use of the war department for the remaining two months of the present fiscal year, aggregating \$34,919,997. In his letter he says that the acts of congress approved April 22, and April 26, 1898, authorizing the enrollment of a volunteer army and placing the regular army on a war footing will necessitate this increased appropriation for the organization's support and maintenance of the new forces.

SOME OCEAN GRAYHOUNDS.

The St. Louis, St. Paul and Harvard to Chase Spanish Vessels.

Washington, April 30.—It is entirely possible that the operations of the American fleet in Cuban waters in the matter of seizing Spanish vessels as prizes will be completely eclipsed by the performance of the swift ocean greyhounds recently purchased by the government from the American line.

These vessels, St. Louis, and St. Paul and Harvard, have been fitted with armor protection over all their exposed machinery and have already good batteries.

It was the intention of the department to considerably supplement these batteries at the navy yards. But owing probably to the receipt of information from abroad of the movements of some very richly-laden Spanish vessels the department does not consider that time remains to complete the work in the ordinary manner at the navy yards now overwhelmed with other work, so the transformed liners are to be rushed to sea and it is rumored that they carry in their holds some guns of heavy caliber which will be mounted when they are in blue water.

No official statement can be secured as to the destination of these splendid auxiliary cruisers, but it is rumored that they are to head directly for the coast of Spain, where they will be in wait for the Spanish prizes.

Unless the small observation force of the Spanish in the Mediterranean straits is reinforced before the liners reach those waters they are likely to fall easy victims to the gunners of the cruisers.

Russia Displeased. London, April 30.—Public opinion in Russia so far as it is expressed, sympathizes with Spain. Apart from admiration of the courage that ventures upon a conflict with an overwhelmingly superior antagonist, Russia has received a severe blow in the suspected friendly agreement between the United States and England. The Russians do not forget placing their feet at the disposal of the north in the war of secession in 1861 and they are bitterly aggrieved that the United States is not equally mindful of this service, says a Moscow telegram.

Sallybury Arraigned. London, April 30.—The Liberal leader, Sir William Vernon Harcourt arraigned the weak policy of the Marquis of Salisbury in the commons last night, pointing to the collapse of his "open door policy" through Germany, obtaining preferential privileges on the Shan Tung peninsula, while Great Britain, he added, had made an undignified retreat in the Tientsin War affair. Germany and Russia, he said, had both scored at the expense of Great Britain. A large audience listened to Sir Harcourt.

Cotton Burned. Ardmore, I. T., April 30.—Last night fire broke out in the Farmers' cotton yard, forty-six bales, the property of Joe Barrill, are in flames. The flames are now confined to the forty-six bales. Cotton fully insured.

Turpie Succeeds Gorman. Washington, April 30.—Senator Gorman, who for many years has been chairman of the Democratic caucus of the senate, resigned the position yesterday and Senator Turpie, of Indiana, was chosen as his successor.

For Not Showing Flag. Brunswick, Ga., April 30.—Because she neglected to fly the American flag at sea when called upon to do so the schooner Addie M. Anderson, Capt. Taylor, was fired upon off Hatteras by the United States steamer Panther. The Anderson arrived yesterday from New York and Capt. Taylor reports sighting the Panther, bound for Key West, with 800 marines aboard. The transport signaled the schooner to show her colors, but Capt. Taylor did not respond.

Weyer Talks. Madrid, April 30.—Gen. Weyer in the senate yesterday urged the government to take the offensive against America. He justified his administration in Cuba. In a clear voice and amid marked attention from the whole house and the galleries, the ex-captain general of Cuba pleaded for prolonging the debate, applying to pass or deferring himself against criticism. With much warmth and sternness he defended his political and military acts of severity in Cuba.

Prepared to Subscribe. Washington, April 30.—The banks of the United States are said at the treasury department to be preparing to subscribe largely to the expected issue of government 3 per cent bonds, and Chas. G. Dawes, comptroller of the currency is daily receiving from all parts of the country requests from banks for the immediate printing of national bank currency in order that after the bonds are purchased by them there may be no delay in the issuance of the currency. The requests will be complied with.

Methodist Board. Louisville, Ky., April 30.—The board of church extension of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, adjourned after a short session yesterday to meet at the call of the secretary. The board has been in session three days. The board declined to act on the constitution of the Woman's Parsonage and Home Missionary society. The total amount raised from the twenty-four funds in the past sixteen years was stated to be \$128,715 with interest amounting to \$26,212.

Misleading Telegrams. Washington, May 2.—Secretary Long and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt are annoyed over a number of misleading telegrams signed with fictitious names and in some instances palpable forgeries, pretending to give the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet and war vessels. These are designed to perplex the navy, and evidently emanate from Spanish spies. Energetic efforts are to be made to capture these spies. The execution of a few, it is thought, would have a good effect.

Spy Executed. Key West, Fla., May 2.—News has just reached here that Jose Yelias was shot and killed on board the monitor Puritan yesterday evening for treason.

One Man Killed. Sacramento, Cal., May 2.—A bolt of lightning struck one of the buildings of the Clipper Gap Powder company. There were two explosions, one that blew up the glaze and the other a wheel or grinding mill. One man was killed.

DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS.

Washington, May 2.—Detailed instructions governing recruiting for the regular army in time of war have been issued by Adj. Gen. Corbin. Applicants for enlistment must be between 18 and 35 years of age, of good habits and character, able-bodied, free from disease and able to speak the English language. Married men will be enlisted only upon approval of the regimental commanders. Minors must not be enlisted without the written consent of fathers, only surviving parent or legally appointed guardian. Boys between 18 and 18 and 18 may be enlisted as musketeers. Original enlistments will be confined to citizens or those persons who have made legal declaration of their intention to become such. The term of service is three years, and applicants must defray their own expenses to the place of enlistment. Rates of pay are increased 20 per cent during a war. Soldiers can deposit their savings with any army paymaster, payable on discharge. After thirty years' service enlisted men are entitled to be retired on three-fourths pay, and are given \$50 per month commutation for clothing and subsistence.

PORT CABANAS.

The New York Threw Several Shots Into Fortifications.

Key West, Fla., May 2.—Fort Cabanas, a fortified town twenty-three miles west of Havana, on the north coast of Cuba, was fired on by the New York Friday evening and the shore batteries were demolished.

The firing from the New York began at 6:20 and lasted fifteen minutes. It was caused by firing from the shore direct at the torpedo boats Porter and Ericsson.

During the afternoon the New York and Helena attempted to draw the fire of the batteries of Havana and Mariel, but failed. The Helena passed within two miles of Havana and the New York within a mile of Mariel, but the guns were silent. The fleet then passed on down the coast.

It was after five when the torpedo boats Porter and Ericsson were ordered in shore. They dashed right under the guns of the forts around Port Cabanas. Then came the sound of popping guns. The smaller batteries opened up, there was a spattering of shot on the water and the torpedo boats fled swiftly under the sheltering shadow of the New York. Admiral Sampson had his plans made Friday morning and has them carried out to the letter.

A long white burst of smoke shot out from the six-inch guns of the New York on the port side, and a crashing report echoed among the Pinar del Rio hills. Whether the first shot struck home or not could not be determined, but a second shot from the same gun hit its mark. There was a burst of splintered debris in the air and one Spanish fort had forever lost its usefulness. Six shots in all were fired from the New York's six-inch guns at this time, and as darkness and silence fell upon the country the New York turned slowly and began steaming back on her course. As she came about she let fly with two more six-inch shots, this time from her starboard battery.

After running about 500 yards to the eastward she came in range of another fort hiding behind a slight rise in the ground, and two of the turret guns were turned and fired. As a great burst of smoke struck out from the side of the great ship a shell was seen to strike fairly at the base of the ball of the fortification and a cloud of dust and shattered logs went flying into the air. A second shot struck in the center of the fort and the whole battery was knocked as flat as a pancake. The New York and its brood of torpedo boats then set back for the flagship station. The sea and the wind were both high at the time, driving hard from the north.

Telephonic Communication. Washington, May 2.—For the first time in the experience of any army in actual service the commanding officers of United States troops will have complete outfits for maintaining telephonic communication with the various brigades, regiments, etc., that go to make up army corps. For this the officials are indebted to Gen. A. W. Greeley. By means of the communication thus afforded commanders will be able to readily send instructions to subordinates in the field and to receive reports.

Attempted Blowup. Jacksonville, Fla., May 2.—A special from Tampa says that an attempt was made to explode the powder magazine of Knight & Wall, wholesale hardware men.

Three Spanish Torpedo Boats are Cruising off Central Africa.

Misleading Telegrams. Washington, May 2.—Secretary Long and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt are annoyed over a number of misleading telegrams signed with fictitious names and in some instances palpable forgeries, pretending to give the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet and war vessels. These are designed to perplex the navy, and evidently emanate from Spanish spies. Energetic efforts are to be made to capture these spies. The execution of a few, it is thought, would have a good effect.

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OVER AGE LIMIT.

Ex-Gov. Hogg Too Old For Military Requirements.

Feeding Army Elephants.

Elephants in the Indian army are fed twice a day. When meal time arrives they are drawn up in line before a row of piles of food. Each animal's breakfast includes ten pounds of rice, done up in five two-pound packages. The rice is wrapped up in leaves and then tied with grass.

C. A. CULBERSON, Governor. The letter of Gov. Hogg, referred to by Gov. Culberson is as follows: Austin, Tex., April 23.—His excellency Gov. C. A. Culberson, Austin, Tex.: Dear governor—My services are at the command of my country for and during the war with Spain. Further discussion of the policy of the unfortunate measure is now out of place. The conflict is on and every self-respecting, available man must, from impulses of pride, honor, or patriotism, stand ready to place his business, his property, his life at his country's disposal, to the end that our flag shall not suffer dishonor. For the want of a military education I know my unfitness in any other capacity than that of a private soldier, whose duty it is to obey orders from those who may have authority to give them. I want no commission. I aspire to no office. With those who are to carry the muskets to do the execution I stand ready to go in line, shoulder to shoulder, and to share their fate whenever you or the recruiting officer you may name shall see fit to assign me. At command, your obedient servant, J. S. HOGG.

Will Not Accept. Austin, May 2.—Gen. Openheimer, appointed to the colonelcy of one of the regiments by the governor, has declined the honor, it is said, on the ground that his rank entitles him to a position tendered to Gen. Mabry. Gov. Culberson was asked if he had selected anybody in lieu of Gen. Openheimer, and replied that he had nothing to give out. It is understood, however, that he has not yet tendered the place to anybody else. The friends of Gen. Richard Cooke, of Houston, predict that the appointment will fall to him. He is eligible in point of rank and one of the best posted men on military tactics in Texas aside from his splendid courage.

A rumor whispered around here to the effect that there has been another change and that the rendezvous of Texas troops will be at Houston can not be verified at a late hour. Gov. Culberson gives it out that there is nothing new for the press, there having been no changes in the condition of things.

A. P. Wozencraft, of Dallas, succeeds Mabry as adjutant general.

In Barracks. Waco, Tex., May 2.—Capt. Lambdin's company of infantry, which has been accepted by the state and mustered in to service, is in barracks at the corner of Sixth street and Austin avenue, military discipline is rigidly enforced. The commissioned officers are: Wm. McD. Lambdin, captain; Wm. Winston, first, and J. H. Duncan, second lieutenants. The company numbers eighty-five men, heavy, fine-looking fellows and pretty well drilled in the market manual and in company tactics. The muskets are taken care of by the boys are taking their first lessons in cooking. Walter S. Plinkett, the quartermaster, issues the rations daily. The star-spangled banner waves over the building. The company is eagerly awaiting orders to move toward the front. A sentinel is on guard day and night at the entrance, and absentees without leave undergo punishment. It is a warlike scene, such as has not been witnessed in Waco for a great many years.

The troops of cavalry in this vicinity have not yet been fully organized, but there are two camps of mounted men who are drilling and training their horses.

Gen. Graham has returned to Atlanta, Ga.

Railroad Earnings. Gross earnings of all United States roads reporting to Jan. 1, for the year ending in that month, embracing seven-eighths of the mileage of the country, are \$963,442,995.

Can Make Ice. Denison, Tex., May 2.—"There is a way the soldiers can obtain ice water while they are on their campaign in Cuba," said George Turney, an old-time railroad man, who has railroaded in Cuba. "They can take the pulque plant during the day, cut off one of the large leaves and dry it well in the sun, folding it like a scroll, at night fill it full of water, and the next morning they will find it full of mush-ice in midsummer. There is ammonia and a chemical combination in the leaf that causes this."

Work For Many Men. Fort Worth, Tex., May 2.—Reports from Amarillo are to the effect that men are flocking to the town every day looking for work on the railroad extension and that every suitable man seeking employment is engaged at once. The contractors will handle big grading machines. It is claimed for these graders that they will complete an eight-foot grade without any handling of the dirt except through the machine. The town is said to be improving rapidly.

Experience

And Your Experiments, Should be Kept in Mind. Let others experiment; you should be guided by experience. Experiments are uncertain in result; experience is sure. Experiments may do you harm; experience proves that Hood's Sarsaparilla will do you wonderful good. Thousands gladly tell what Hood's has done for them. They want you to know and they urge you to try it. That is what is meant by the number of testimonials written in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla. They give the results of experience and prove that Hood's Sarsaparilla is America's Greatest Medicine. Sold by all druggists. \$11; six for \$5. Get only Hood's. Hood's Pills are gentle, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Feeding Army Elephants. Elephants in the Indian army are fed twice a day. When meal time arrives they are drawn up in line before a row of piles of food. Each animal's breakfast includes ten pounds of rice, done up in five two-pound packages. The rice is wrapped up in leaves and then tied with grass.

PHYSICIAN'S LETTERS.

WHAT THE MEDICAL PROFESSION THINKS OF PE-RU-NA.

Prescribed in Numerous Cases and Has Never Been Disappointed in Results—The Only Medicine That Has Given Satisfaction in Heart Diseases.

I am so well pleased with the works of Pe-Ru-na in the numerous cases I have been using it during the past two years that I cannot refrain from informing you of the good results obtained. I deem it useless to detail every case (for they are many) in

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D. P. Nichart, M. D., Nebraska City, Neb., which I have used and prescribed this remedy, but I will say that I have never been disappointed in results. I have used, not dozens, but hundreds of bottles. I am a physician of 58 years' constant practice and always willing to recommend anything of service to suffering humanity. Pe-Ru-na stands first and foremost in my estimation of all proprietary medicines.

D. P. Nichart, M. D., writes: "Many proprietary medicines have found their way into public favor, but in my opinion Pe-Ru-na is unequalled by any of them. Composed of the best drugs, that act specifically upon the mucous membranes of the body, its range of usefulness is as wide as its benefits are wonderful. In valvular diseases of the heart, especially mitral insufficiency (weakened valves), it is really the only remedy that to me has given satisfaction. A good thing should be praised, and a valuable remedy like Pe-Ru-na is a boon to humanity."

Written for a book on chronic catarrh, "Health and Beauty." It will be sent free by addressing The Pe-Ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, O.

Handpress was the name of a horse in a Washington race.

RHEUMATISM

CURED BY Suffered 45 Years With Rheumatism. NOW CURED.

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., Chicago, Ill.—I have suffered forty-five years with rheumatism, but could not get the medicine to cure me until I took your "DRUGS." I had suffered for a year with extreme pain in my head before I used your medicine. "DRUGS" and I could not bear out of my right ear, but when I took the "DRUGS" I was cured. I am now well and my hearing was restored. It is a blessed thing for me to have ever used your medicine. I will use it for life. I am so improved that I almost feel young. Write for my story. I am eighty-two years old. Waterbury, Conn., Dec. 31, 1901. W. WILLIAMSON.

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., Chicago, Ill.—Enclosed find draft for which send some more of the "DRUGS." I have not used any other medicine for rheumatism in all my life, and all those that use it speak highly of it. I will use it for the rest of my life. I have tried in the last 10 years. Waterbury, Conn., Dec. 31, 1901. W. WILLIAMSON.

"DRUGS" cures Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Backache, Asthma, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all the ailments of childhood. Write for my story. I am eighty-two years old. Waterbury, Conn., Dec. 31, 1901. W. WILLIAMSON.

PIMPLES

My wife had pimples on her face, but she has all disappeared. I had been troubled with pimples for many years, but after using the "Candy Cathartic" I have had no more. Write for my story. I am eighty-two years old. Waterbury, Conn., Dec. 31, 1901. W. WILLIAMSON.

Candy Cathartic

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, No Gripe, No Laxative, No Weakness, No Griping, No Constipation. Write for my story. I am eighty-two years old. Waterbury, Conn., Dec. 31, 1901. W. WILLIAMSON.

NO-TO-BAC

Hold and returned by all druggists to C. W. B. Tobacco Hold. Write for my story. I am eighty-two years old. Waterbury, Conn., Dec. 31, 1901. W. WILLIAMSON.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

"STORM CLOUDS BRIGHTENED" SUNDAY'S SUBJECT.

From the Text Job 37:31 as follows: "And Now Men See Not the Bright Light Which is in the Clouds"—Comfort of Christian Teachings.

Wind east. Barometer falling. Storm-signals out. Ship reefing masts! Awnings taken in. Prophecies of foul weather everywhere. The clouds congregate around the sun, proposing to abolish him. But after a while he assails the flanks of the clouds with flying artillery of light, and here and there is a sign of clearing weather. Many do not observe it. Many do not realize it. "And now men see not the bright light which is in the clouds."

In other words there are a hundred men looking for storm where there is one man looking for sunshine. My object was to get you and myself into the delightful habit of making the best of everything.

You may have wondered at the statistics that in India, in the year 1875, there were over 19,000 people slain by wild beasts, and that in the year 1876 there were in India over 20,000 people destroyed by wild animals. But there is a monster in our own land which is year by year destroying more than that. It is the old bear of melancholy, and with gospel weapons I propose to chase it back to its midnight caverns.

I mean to do two sums—a sum in subtraction and a sum in addition—a subtraction from your days of depression and an addition to your days of joy. If God will help me I will compel you to see the bright light that there is in the clouds, and compel you to make the best of everything.

In the first place, you ought to make the very best of all your financial misfortunes. During the panic a few years ago you all lost money. Some of you lost it in most unaccountable ways.

For the question, "How many thousands of dollars shall I put aside this year?" you substituted the question, "How shall I pay my butcher, and baker, and clothier, and landlord?" You had the sensation of rowing hard with two oars, and yet all the time going down stream.

You did not say much about it because it was not polite to speak much of financial embarrassment; but your wife knew. Less variety of wardrobe more economy at the table, self-denial in art and tapestry. Compression; retrenchment. Who did not feel the necessity of it? My friend, did you make the best of this? Are you aware of how narrow an escape you made? Suppose you had reached the fortune toward which you were rapidly going? What then? You would have been as proud as Lucifer.

How few men have succeeded largely in a financial sense and yet maintained their simplicity and religious consecration! Not one man out of a hundred. There are glorious exceptions, but the general rule is that in proportion as a man gets well off for this world he gets poorly off for the next. He loses his sense of dependence on God. He gets a distaste for prayer meetings. With plenty of bank stocks and plenty of government securities, what does that man know of prayer. Give me this man my daily bread. How few men are largely successful in this world and bringing souls to Christ, or showing self-denial for others, or are eminent for piety! You can count them all upon your eight fingers and two thumbs.

One of the old covetous souls, when he was sick, and sick unto death, used to have a basin brought in—a basin filled with gold, and his only amusement and the only relief he got for his inflamed hands was running them down through the gold and turning it up in the basin. Oh, what infatuation and what destroying power money has for many a man! Now, you were waiting at thirty knots the hour toward these vortexes of worldliness—what a mercy it was, that honest defalcation! The same divine hand that crushed your store-house, your bank, your office, your insurance company, lifted you out of destruction. The day you honestly suspended in business made your fortune for eternity.

"Oh," you say, "I can get along very well myself, but I am so disappointed that I cannot leave a competence for my children." My brother, the same financial misfortune that is going to save your soul will save your children. With the anticipation of large fortunes, how much industry would your children have?—without which habit of industry there is no safety. The young man would say, "Well, there's no need of my working; my father will soon step out, and then I'll have just what I want." You cannot hide from him how much you are worth. You think you are hiding it; he knows all about it. He can tell you almost to a dollar. Perhaps he has been to the county office and searched the records of deeds and mortgages, and he has read it all up, and he has made an estimate of how long you will probably stay in this world, and is not as much worried about your rheumatism and shortness of breath as you are. The only fortune worth anything that you can give your child is the fortune you put in his head and heart. Of all the young men who start a life with \$4,000 capital, how many turned out well? I do not know half a dozen.

to hold it down to the risks of this mortal state? Would you like to keep it out on a sea in which there have been more shipwrecks than safe voyages? Is it not a comfort to you to know that that child, instead of being beheaded and flung into the mire of sin, is awing clear into the skies? Are not those children to be congratulated that the point of celestial bliss which you expect to reach by a pilgrimage of fifty or sixty or seventy years, they reached in a flash? If the last ten thousand children who had entered heaven had gone through the average of human life on earth, are you sure all those ten thousand children would have finally reached the blissful terminus? Besides that, my friends, you are to look at this matter as self-denial on your part for their benefit. If your children want to go off in a May-day party; if your children want to go on a flowery and musical excursion, you consent. You might prefer to have them with you, but their jubilant absence satisfies you. Well, your departed children have only gone out in a May-day party, amid flowery and musical entertainments, amid joys and hilarities forever. That ought to quell some of your grief, the thought of their gloe.

Some of you talk as though God had exhorted himself in building this world, and that all the rich curtains he ever made he hung around this planet, and all the flowers he ever grew he has woven into the carpet of our detailed meadows. No. This world is not the best thing God can do; this world is not the best thing that God has done. One week of the year is called blossom week—called so all through the land because there are more blossoms in that week than in any other week of the year. Blossom week! And that is what the future world is to which the Christian is invited—blossom week forever. It is as far ahead of this world as Paradise is ahead of Dry Tortugas, and yet here we stand shivering and fearing to go out, and we want to stay on the dry sand, and amid the stormy petrels, when we are invited to arbors of jessamine and birds of paradise.

One season I had two spraintimes. I went to New Orleans in April, and I marked the difference between going toward New Orleans and then coming back. As I went on down toward New Orleans the verdure, the foliage, became thicker and more beautiful. When I came back, the further I came toward home the less the foliage, and less and less it became until there was hardly any. Now, it all depends upon the direction in which you travel. If a spirit from heaven should come toward our world, he is traveling from June toward December, from radiance toward darkness, from hanging gardens toward icebergs. And one who would not be very much surprised if a spirit of God sent forth from heaven toward our world should be slow to come. But how strange it is that we dread going out toward that world when going in from December toward June—from the snow of earthly storm to the snow of Edenic blossom—from the arctic of trouble toward the tropics of eternal joy.

Oh, what an ado about dying! We get so attached to the material marsh which we live that we are afraid to go up and live on the hilltop. We are alarmed because vacation is coming. Eternal sunlight, and best programme of celestial minstrels and hallelujah, no inducement. Let us stay here and keep cold and ignorant and weak. Do not introduce us to Elijah, and John Milton and Bourdaloue. Keep your feet on the sharp cobblestones of earth instead of planting them on the bank of amaranth in heaven. Give us this small island of a leprous world instead of the immensities of splendor and delight. Keep our hands full of nettles, and our shoulder under the burden, and our neck in the yoke, and hopples on our ankles, and handcuffs on our wrists. "Dear Lord," we seem to say, "keep us down here where we have to suffer instead of letting us up where we might live and reign and rejoice."

I am amazed at myself and at yourself for this infatuation under which we all rest. Men you would suppose would get frightened at having to stay in this world instead of getting frightened at having to go toward heaven. I congratulate anybody who has a right to die. By that I mean through sickness you cannot avert, or through accident you cannot avoid your work consummated. "Where did they bury Lily?" said one little child to another. "Oh," she replied, "they buried her in the ground." "What! in the cold ground?" "Oh, no, no; not in the cold ground, but in the warm ground, where ugly seeds become beautiful flowers."

"But," says some one, "it pains me so much to think that I must lose the body with which my soul has so long companioned." You do not lose it. You do not lose your body by death when you lose your watch when you send it to have it repaired, or your jewel when you send it to have it reset, or the faded picture when you send it to have it touched up, or the photograph of a friend when you have it put in a new locket. You do not lose your body. Paul will go to Rome to get his. Payson will go to Portland to get his. President Edwards will go to Princeton to get his. George Cookman will go to the bottom of the Atlantic to get his, and we will go to the village churchyards and the city cemeteries to get ours; and when we have our perfect spirit rejoined to our perfect body, then we will be the kind of men and women that the resurrection morning will make possible.

So you see you have not made out any doleful story yet. What have you proved about death? What is the case you have made out? You have made out just this—that death allows us to have a perfect body, free of all aches, united forever with a perfect soul free from all sin. Correct your theology. What does it all mean? Why, it means that moving day is coming, and that you are going to quit cramped apartments, and be mansions forever. The horse that stands at the gate will not be the one lathered and bespattered, carrying bad news, but it will be the horse that St. John saw in Apocalyptic vision—the white horse on which the King comes to the banquet. The ground around the palace will quake with the treads and hoofs of celestial equipage, and those Christians who in this world lost their friends and lost their property, and lost their health, and lost their life, will find out that God was always kind, and that all things work

together for their good, and that those were the wisest people on earth who made the best of everything. See you not now the bright light in the clouds?

GLADSTONE PICTURES.

Story of His Physiognomy as Told by the Brush.

One of the curious things about Mr. Gladstone is the difference which years have produced both in his appearance and expression. At all times he must have been a handsome man. But strangely enough, when he entered the house of commons in his twenty-second year, it was the beauty that seemed to point to premature death. "His face," said Mr. McCarthy, "was pallid, almost bloodless," and the pallor was brought into greater life by the abundant and intensely black hair and the large, fiery black eyes that blazed upon the world. Different portraits of Mr. Gladstone form an interesting study. The face that looks out from the portrait of 1832 is thin; the features look sharp; the cheeks have the smoothness and the moderate fullness of youth; of the mouth, beautifully shaped, full, and yet not large, the dominant expression is sweetness and tranquility. In a later picture one sees the cheeks expanding, the chin getting squarer, the brow heavier and the mouth stronger, larger and grimmer. The expression is altogether one of seriousness, strenuousness, almost of frowning earnestness. And then when one comes to the portraits of old age there is another and quite as great a transformation. The heavy, black locks have, of course, disappeared, and this brings out the enormous size of the head, large in brow and in back; the mouth appears, again, to be fuller than even in middle age, and the whole face has broadened; but the expression has lost all the stern and strenuous gravity of middle age, as well as the sweet softness of youth, and there is a genial smile, as of the warrior who has done all his fighting and can now look with some detachment, and even with some humor, on the battlefield which knows him no more.—McCarthy's Life of Gladstone.

Died for His Mistress.

A fine instance of canine devotion comes to us from Kansas, through the columns of the Topeka State Journal. Samuel Dodge, a ranchman, living southwest of Topeka, went to Vinita, Indian Territory, on business, and shortly after he had gone, Besie, his five-year-old girl, wandered away from home in an attempt to follow him. Mrs. Dodge discovered the child's absence about two hours after Mr. Dodge's departure. She made a search of the premises, and failing to find the child, notified the neighbors of her disappearance. They turned out in force, and searched the prairies all day, and all that night and all the next day, searching for the little wanderer. Late the following evening an Indian came upon her fast asleep just south of Post Oak creek, in an old road known as the "whiskey trail." Across her body stood a Newfoundland dog, which had always been her companion about the ranch. The dog was torn and bleeding, and near his feet lay the bodies of two wolves. Although the little girl's cheeks were stained with tears and covered with dust, she was quite unharmed. She and her protector were taken home, a distance of twelve miles. The dog died that night. He received a decent burial, and his master at once ordered a marble monument, which will be placed at the head of the faithful animal's grave.

He Did It.

The helpfulness of a good man, when it comes to assistance in domestic affairs, is apt to be very much like that of the Mr. Baker whose exploit is narrated below: His wife had asked him to hang a picture she had purchased for the parlor, and he had said that he would do it in a jiffy. "You must get me the cord and picture book," he said to his wife, "and tell the servant girl to run down cellar and bring up the step ladder and carry it into the parlor; and where's those two little screw things—a-n-a-jigs that go into the back of the frame at the sides to put the cord through? Look them up for me; and I'll need the gimlet to bore a little hole for the screws. Somebody give the gimlet, or maybe I can drive them in with a hammer. Johnny, you run down cellar and get the hammer. I don't know but a chair will be better than the step ladder for me to stand on. Somebody go out into the kitchen and get me a chair. I don't want to stand on one of the parlor chairs. Got that right? Just measure off about the cord length and fasten it in those little things at the side. There, now, there's your picture all hung up in good shape, and no fuss about it. The difference between us men and you women is that when we have anything to do we go right ahead and do it, and no talk about it."

The Farmer's Prosperity's Foundation. Bunco Bill—"There's no use talking. Business is improving. The farmers are feeling easier than for four years past." Granger Grip—"No dream, partner! I can report three gold brick sales, eight checks cashed and sixteen jays shown around town for last week, as against nothing but the sale of a ticket to Central Park for the corresponding week of last year."—Puck.

Modesty. Washington Evening Star: "It seems harder for men to be really great nowadays than it was years ago," said the student of history. "That's very true," replied Senator Borah; "very true, indeed. But I am inclined to think we get better paid for it nowadays."

Glory for One. "That was an artistic revenge of Zola." "What was?" "Why, his getting up an Academy of Immortals in which he is the only member."—Chicago Record.

A Dry Death. "Binky Sawedoff has disgraced us all," said Limpy Lineup, bitterly. "How's that?" asked Weary Willie. "By tumbling into the Chicago River." "Pooh," said Viper, "that ain't wags."—Cleveland Leader.

THE HISTORY OF CUBA

TOLD IN OUTLINE FOR BENEFIT OF OUR READERS.

It Was the Second Point Which Columbus Landed on His First Voyage—Down to the Present Day—Story of Its Revolutions.

Soon after the discovery which immortalized his name, Columbus cruised westward and landed on the most beautiful and far most important of the West Indies, which the natives called "Cuba." Today it is brought into our notice, not on account of its delightful climate, which would seem almost a perpetual summer, nor for its luxurious growth of tropical plants, and its inexhaustibly rich soil—but for vastly more vital reasons. The world at large is discussing the little island and its "alpha and omega," involving as it does two such important nations.

Cuba is about 750 miles in length and its width varies. It is 123 miles at the extreme eastern end, while from Havana south to the coast is not more than twenty-eight miles. Compared with the state of Long Island it is about twenty-eight times larger, though barely one-third of the island has been cultivated. It has a good coast line, with no less than twenty-seven harbors. During the early history Cuba was under the Spanish flag. About 1508 Havana was destroyed by the French, and again a few years later, and in the seventeenth century was captured by the Dutch, but in one of the treaties given back to Spain. For a time peace existed, but always a cruel and rigorous servitude which the Spanish enforced.

In 1762 the island was taken by the English, and the next year, by a foolish piece of statesmanship, exchanged with Spain for a barren title to Florida. The United States during Polk's administration offered something like a million dollars for it, which the Spaniards indignantly refused, saying, "all the gold in the world could not buy Cuba." A little later the United States threatened to seize it if Spain would not sell.

About the time our war of the rebellion closed, the Cubans tired of Spanish rule, proclaimed Cespedes president, and under the leadership of Maximo Gomez made a desperate fight for independence. In 1873 the congress deposed Cespedes and proclaimed Cisneros president, who is at present in office. Cespedes mysteriously disappeared in 1874.

The "ten years of ruin and tears," as the war was called, cost Spain \$60,000,000 and thousands of lives, and this expense was levied on Cuba, while they had gained approximately nothing toward liberty, as they soon realized. There constantly recurred the discontent, as the outrageous taxation continued, and without going further into details, the same reasons that prompted the American colonists to sever themselves from English tyranny, drove the Cubans again into the field, this time to fight for nothing short of absolute independence.

The Juntas, leagues organized by Cuban exiles at Key West and other non-Spanish ports, now numbered many thousands and were ready at any time to help liberate Cuba. Maximo Gomez was tendered the command and organization of the Cuban army, with Antonio Maceo and Jose Marti as generals. The army at this time was merely an unorganized body of scattered troops, as Gomez says, "with scarcely four rounds of ammunition apiece." The one weapon with which even the poorest was

equipped, however, was the far-famed machete. Originally this was not a weapon at all, merely an implement used for cutting passages through woody and bushy cane; but recently it has become a general term used for most any kind of a sword or sabre. Gomez accepted the command with the distinct stipulation that the commander-in-chief should have supreme and absolute control and direction of the patriot army. He is a man of such great judgment and foresight and such renowned ability, that it was with the utmost confidence that the insurgents gave him control of military affairs. Gomez is the son of a farmer. During the early dissatisfaction on the island he joined the Spanish troops and, as a private aided in quelling the rebellion. Afterwards, as he grew older, having given the matter much thought, he became a staunch advocate of Cuban liberty. This change of



course, was previous to the "ten-years' war," as during that rebellion he was in active service for "Cuba Libre." General Gomez tells the story of his last campaign in a little book entitled "Mi Escorta" ("My Escort") which he secretly had printed and published. The date set for the war declaration was Feb. 24, 1895, but the flag of the republic could only be raised in three of the provinces. The insurgents sedulous coming out in open warfare, but secreting themselves in swamps and mountains, and at night terrorizing the loyalists by raiding their plantations. On the last day of March, 1895, Maceo with a handful of men landed on the eastern tip of Cuba, where he was met by a mounted Spanish guard. After fighting for several hours, having lost



THE QUEEN REGENT OF SPAIN AND HER SON, THE BOY KING, ALPHONSO XIII.

all his men and having received several scratches (his hat was shot off his head) Maceo escaped. For a fortnight he traversed the woods and swamps, until finally, in the hilly country north of Bahia de Guantanamo he came across a body of rebels. After Maceo had made himself known, he was received with enthusiasm by the little band, who rallied around him and in the three trifling encounters directly following he more than held his own. It is interesting, right here, to note that Antonio Maceo had made an intricate study of war in every possible way he could devise. At one time, it is said, he spent a number of months at West Point as a hostler, where he absorbed much valuable knowledge.

At this same time when Maceo landed on one side of the island, Gomez, with Marti succeeded in getting into Cuba on the opposite side, and as soon as Gomez assumed command, Marti left him, intending to leave the island and return to the United States. Here he hoped to push his financial and diplomatic work in Cuba's behalf. But he had traveled scarcely a quarter of a mile when he was shot, having been led into a nest of Spaniards by a treacherous guide. Gomez was wounded trying to recover Marti's body, and with his few men was forced to turn back.

In April, Campos relieved Calleja as governor-general, to the intense delight of the Spaniards. But it was soon realized that the quelling of this rebellion was too great a task even for Campos. His men were fast dying from the fever as the rainy season came on. The Spaniards' extremity was the Cuban's opportunity. In fact, Gomez declared that if he couldn't kill them by fighting, the climate would ultimately do so for him.

During the first year nothing happened to change the tide of affairs. Marti's death was universally lamented, for he was a great soldier, and that was what Cubans needed. He was all his life a patriot, having been, during his early boyhood, confined in a Spanish prison. Marti, too, was an orator and a voluminous writer. Towards the latter part of 1895 Maceo defeated Campos near Bayamo, with a heavy loss to the Spaniards; only the heroism of a subordinate general—which resulted in his death—saved the entire Spanish force from being captured.

The most severe combat of the year was at Taguasco, where, Nov. 19 and 20, Gomez defeated a Spanish brigade. Campos' campaign was a decided

failure, and he ingloriously returned to Spain. The war was beginning to tell, on the noncombatants especially. Those whose houses were not burned were slowly starving to death, as their farms had been ravaged and laid waste, if not by "plataados" (robber bands), if the ever destructive hand of either Spanish or insurgent. The guerrillas, too, were another terror to the peasants. The following is a single instance of their butchery:

A party of these escaped convicts (for they were what composed the guerrilla bands) were in hiding, and overheard a lad of about 16 talking to a straggling party of Spaniards. Immediately on the disappearance of the soldiers the boy was caught and taken to their chief, as an "informant." The

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OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

SOME GOOD JOKES, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

Children with the Passions of Elders—You Must Ride to Be Known—A Variety of Flotsam and Jetsam from Humor's Tide.

Who would not be a dancer? (After Alfred Austin) Who would not be a dancer? Those great skirts In galaxies of glory lifted high; By tapering fingers of a lily hand, In whirls of active epidermis to and fro, Gaze-like, but not transparent, so can thrill With their voluptuous folds the hearts of men. To leap to kiss those softly-rounded cheeks, And press that none-too-light-and-airy waist, Charmed by that ample figure, so to spurn All who to them were dearest, to embrace Beauty and breadth that evermore were twin. Whirling there and whirling here, Rosy gleams at times appear; Such as bring, I grieve to speak, Rosy blush to rosy cheek; Rosy limbs are archly shown, Not thy rosy face alone. Take the gift of love, and wear Rosy flowers in thy hair.

Who would not be a dancer? And with her To dance, who whether on the illumined stage, Or in the dimmer lime-lights, as she hid; Inclines the waiting tempo far above The glittering floor, one lazy silver glow Of waving mist, so that our longing eyes, Even as it were, estrang'd in rapture, see Idealistic ease and perfect pose In whitest wealth of swirling draperies. Thus we despise the past, and madly long To break the binding links of other chains, And, deaf to every voice but hers, carous Beauty and breadth that evermore were twin. —Harry Jay.

You Must Ride to Be Known.



Her Brother—"Why is it you insist upon wearing that bicycle suit all the time? You don't ride a wheel." She—"No, but people will think I do."—Ledger.

How They Had Fun with Him. "Any knives want sharpening, gents?" asked the man with the small bundle, putting his head inside the door. "Yes," replied the clerk with the pen behind his ear, winking at the others. "There's a chance lot of blades here that need sharpening up." The caller looked sadly about the room. "It ain't worth while, gents," he said, "unless there's good stuff in them." Then he withdrew his head and softly closed the door again.—Chicago Tribune.

How She Stopped It. "She saw him at a point of vantage across the street trying to look into her room." "Really?" "Yes, indeed. There could be no mistake about it. But she stopped it quick enough." "I suppose she notified her brother and he went out and thrashed the scoundrel within an inch of his life." "Oh, dear no. Her action was a great deal more effective than that." "Notified the police, I suppose?" "Oh, it was even more effective than that. You see, she pulled down the curtain."—Chicago Post.

Her Mistake. "See here, Lucy," said the teacher to one of her bright scholars, "you have written the word, 'oyster,' without an 'r'." "Oh, yes," exclaimed the scholar, reaching for the slate to make the correction; "I must have been thinking this was one of those months when there is no 'r' in oysters."—Yonkers Statesman.



Hot-Water Lamp Pests. "Hot-water lamp-pests," with which Liverpool is already familiar, are to be erected shortly in four different parts of London. A gallon of water bottled by the heat of the ordinary gas lamp, will be supplied, day and night, for a halfpenny on the penny-in-the-slot principle. A cake of solidified tea, coffee or cocoa, with the use of a metal mug, may also be had automatically for a penny extra.

Why don't astronomers use globe sights when hunting for new worlds? Her Rival—"And she has a curtain when she can't act or sing and is ugly enough to frighten a sphinx. Boo! boo!"

PRESIDENT'S WAR MESSAGE.

CONGRESS REQUESTED TO DECLARE WAR.

THE POSITION OF SPANIARDS.

Special Attention Directed to the Attitude That Has Been Assumed by Madrid Government.

Washington, April 26.—The president yesterday sent congress the following message, recommending a declaration of war against Spain:

To the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America: I transmit to congress for its consideration and approval appropriate copies of correspondence recently had with the representative of Spain in the United States, with the United States minister at Madrid, and through the latter with the government of Spain, showing the action taken under joint resolution, approved April 22, 1898, for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the president of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect.

Upon communicating to the Spanish minister in Washington the demand which it became the duty of the executive to address to the government of Spain in obedience to said resolution, the minister asked for his passports and withdrew. The United States minister at Madrid was in turn notified by the Spanish minister for foreign affairs that the withdrawal of the Spanish representative from the United States had terminated diplomatic relations between the two countries, and that all official communications between the respective representatives ceased therewith.

I recommend to your special attention the note addressed to the United States minister at Madrid by the Spanish minister for foreign affairs on the 21st instant, whereby the foregoing notification was conveyed. It will be perceived therefrom that the government of Spain, having cognizance of the joint resolution of the United States congress, and in view of the things which the president thereby required and authorized to do, responds by treating the reasonable demands of this government as a measure of hostility, following with that instant and complete severance of relations by its action, which, by the usage of nations, accompanies an existent state of war between sovereign powers.

The position of Spain being thus made known, and the demands of the United States being denied, with a complete rupture of intercourse by the act of Spain, I have been constrained, in the exercise of the power and authority conferred upon me by the joint resolution aforesaid, to proclaim, under date of April 22, 1898, a blockade of certain ports of the north coast of Cuba lying between Cardenas and Bahia Honda and a port of Cienfuegos, on the south coast of Cuba; and further, in the exercise of my constitutional powers and usage, the authority conferred upon me by the act of congress, approved April 22, 1898, to issue my proclamation, dated April 23, 1898, calling for volunteers, in order to carry into effect these resolutions of April 20, 1898.

Copies of these proclamations are hereto appended. In view of the measures so taken, and with a view to the adoption of such other measures that may be necessary to enable me to carry out the expressed will of the congress of the United States in the premises, I now recommend to your honorable body the adoption of a joint resolution, declaring that a state of war exists between the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain, and I urge speedy action thereon, to the end that a definition of the international status of the United States as a belligerent power may be made known and the assertion of all its duties in the conduct of a public war be assured.

WILLIAM McKinley, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., April 25, 1898.

Spanish Fleet Sails.—It is now stated that the Spanish fleet left Cape Verde islands several days ago and excitement reigns at the navy department. Warning has been sent the North Atlantic fleet to watch out for the Spaniards. The Minneapolis and Columbia are doing scout duty. Spain evidently intends trying to break the blockade around Cuba.

Louisiana Naval Reserve.—Mobile, Ala., April 26.—A detachment of the Louisiana naval reserve has arrived here and has been sent to a point on the coast on the line of the new military telegraph from this city to Fort Morgan. They have a full camp outfit and carry a telegraph operator. The camp here has settled down to routine, the full list of daily exercises being gone through for the first time since the troops went under canvas.

Will Appoint Roosevelt.—Washington, April 26.—The president has decided to appoint Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, at present assistant secretary of the navy, to be a lieutenant colonel of volunteers to serve in a regiment of cowboys and mounted riflemen to be raised by Mr. Roosevelt and Dr. Wood, the president's physician, who is now in the medical department of the regular army. Dr. Wood will be colonel of the regiment.

Arrived at Quarantine.—New York, April 26.—The Ward steamer Vigilant, from Mexico and Matanzas, Cuba, arrived at quarantine. The Vigilant sailed from Tampico April 17.

Matanzas was reached on the morning of the 21st. The greatest excitement prevailed on shore and troops and artilleriers were drilling. Capt. McIntosh went on shore to attend to the entrance and clearance of the steamer. He found the people greatly excited. The Spanish officers were planting mines in the harbor, the regular boats were being removed and every preparation being made to mine the harbor. There was one sunboat in the harbor, busily engaged in over-seeding the laying of mines and torpedoes.

Spanish Vessels Captured.—Washington, April 26.—Commander J. M. Forsythe, commanding the naval station at Key West, has reported to the navy department the seizure of three more Spanish prizes by the vessels of the 24th instant, the Detroit sent into Key West the prize steamer Catalina of Cadiz and that yesterday the Cushing and Algonquin arrived at Key West with two Spanish schooners which had been seized in neighboring waters. The last two named prizes were towed into port by the Algonquin, which is one of the recent acquisitions to the navy.

Spain's Official Reply and the Action of the Government.—Washington, April 26.—The correspondence between the state department and Minister Woodford was sent to congress together with a telegram from Mr. Woodford to Secretary Sherman, giving official note from Spanish minister of state on April 21.

In compliance with a painful duty I have the honor to inform your excellency that the president having approved a resolution of both chambers of the United States, which in denying the legitimate sovereignty of Spain and threatening an immediate armed intervention in Cuba is equivalent to an evident declaration of war, the government of his majesty has ordered its minister in Washington to withdraw without loss of time from the North American territory with all the personnel of the legation. By this act the diplomatic relations which previously existed between the two countries are broken off, all official communications between their respective representatives ceasing, and I hasten to communicate this to your excellency in order that on your part you may make such disposition as seems suitable.

"I beg your excellency to kindly acknowledge receipt of this note and I avail myself," etc.

The following bill declaring war was passed and signed by President McKinley:

1. That war be and the same is hereby declared to exist and that war has existed since the 21st day of April, A. D. 1898, including said day, between the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain.

2. That the president of the United States be and he is hereby directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and to call into actual service of the United States the militia of the several states to such extent as may be necessary to carry this into effect.

Call For Troops.—Washington, April 26.—The war department has issued a call for troops. Three regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry are Texas' quota. State troops must resign to enlist in regular army.

Excitement Prevails.—Key West, Fla., April 26.—According to statements of the family of Arthur Arosteguy the British vice consul at Havana, who arrived on the Myale-dome, great excitement prevailed in Havana and at the time the Myale-dome left port the people were leaving for the open country in all directions. At Mariano, just outside of Havana, a train was held up by an excited crowd eager to escape. The alarm was caused by the firing from the Santa Clara battery.

Feeling of Disappointment.—London, April 26.—The fact that no striking events have happened during the last twenty-four hours causing a feeling of disappointment, and the conviction gains ground that the war is likely to be a protracted one. It is recognized that Spain can afford to wait for events, while America can do nothing until she has practically gained possession of Cuba.

Spain's Note to the Powers is regarded with interest as making no change in the real situation.

At Chandler, O. T. E. M. Bentley, a deputy sheriff, charged with killing John Grisson, a year ago, was acquitted.

Dave Madden Wounded.—Chattanooga, Tenn., April 26.—Three colored soldiers of the Twenty-fifth infantry, led by Dave Madden of company C, broke into Walter Funkenback's camp near Battlefield station, and were supplying themselves with fruit when young Funkenback opened fire on them with a revolver. The soldiers returned the fire, when the young man seized a shotgun and fired both barrels into the intruders. Madden fell, probably mortally wounded, and the other two soldiers were badly wounded.

Officially Notified.—Guthrie, Ok., April 26.—Gov. Barnes was officially notified by the secretary of war that Oklahoma's quota would be one full troop of cavalry and one company of eighty-five special mounted riflemen.

The Old Cry.—Mrs. Quiverful—"Do you know, dear, that I think the baby sometimes cries in her sleep?" Mr. Quiverful (savagely)—"I don't know about that, but I know she often cries in mine."—Punch.

Culberson's Proclamation.—Austin, Tex., April 26.—The following proclamation was issued by Gov. Culberson last night:

Whereas, war exists between the United States and the kingdom of Spain, the president of the United States, by proclamation, dated April 23, 1898, has called for volunteers, and

Whereas, the quota of troops from this state under said proclamation, as communicated to me officially this day by the secretary of war, is three regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry; now, therefore,

I, Charles A. Culberson, governor of the state of Texas, by virtue of the authority vested in me by law, and agreeable to said proclamation of the president, do hereby call for volunteers to the number of three regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry, United States army regulations, to serve for two years, unless sooner discharged. All volunteers must enlist unconditionally, and pursuant to the wish of the president, the volunteer guard of the states will be first accepted and used as far as their members will permit.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and caused the seal of the state to be affixed at the city of Austin, this 25th day of April, A. D. 1898.

C. A. CULBERSON, Governor.

J. W. Madden, secretary of state.

A party of thirty frontiersmen and rough riders from different counties bordering in the Rio Grande, passed through here Sunday night on their way to Atlanta, Ga., where they are ordered to report to Brig. Gen. Wm. M. Graham, commander of the department of the south. They will be assigned to the different regiments which are preparing to invade Cuba, and act as interpreters and scouts. They all speak Spanish fluently, and are capable of great physical endurance.

CHILD ASSAULTED.—Dastardly Deed of a Negro Excites the People of Cleburne.—Cleburne, Tex., April 26.—The town was thrown into a fever of excitement yesterday afternoon over the assault by a negro upon little Nora McClure, daughter of Switchman McClure. The story told by the child's mother to Deputy Sheriff Huffman was that she entered a room of her house and found the negro assaulting the little 6-year-old girl. The negro, she said, was the cook at the house. The negro, she said, rushed by her, saying, "You have my life in your hands. Don't let anybody. A hundred or more men well armed are after him, and if found he will doubtless be lynched."

About dark Marshal A. C. White and Deputy Sheriff Huffman captured the negro charged with attempt to outrage little Nora McClure. Deputy Sheriff Huffman dashed through the square with the negro, protecting him from infuriated citizens. Five hundred men at once surrounded the jail and shouts of "Hang him," "Hang him," rent the air. Mayor Conway appealed to the crowd to let the law take its course, and Hon. D. W. Odell made a speech to protect him. All concede the jail will be broken and the negro lynched before morning.

Will Soon Go.—New Orleans, April 26.—Advices of a decidedly belligerent character reached the officers of the first regiment last night from Gen. Shafter, who arrived in Washington yesterday.

The advices were to the effect that the general's old regiment, the first infantry, now in camp at the fair grounds, would be ordered to Tampa in a day or two and would in all probability be the advance guard to invade Cuba. Gen. Shafter is expected to leave Washington for Tampa in a day or so.

This interesting news is known to but few of the soldiers, but those who have heard are envious of the first, which is conceded to be the crack regiment now in this city.

Portugal's Conduct.—Lisbon, April 26.—The Official Gazette yesterday announced that the Portuguese have so far as the public is concerned, stopped the dispatch of telegraphic information regarding the movements of warships on the seaboard or in the harbors of Portugal.

The Spanish torpedo flotilla together with several of the Spanish cruisers have been at St. Vincent, Cape Verde islands, a Portuguese port, for some time past. Daily bulletins have been received from there by the Associated Press, but the action of the Portuguese government apparently closes this source of information regarding the movements and whereabouts of the Spanish fleet.

She Is Safe.—The four-masted American ship Shenandoah, Capt. Murphy, from San Francisco, reported to have been captured by the Spanish, arrived here safely yesterday afternoon.

Price Commissioner Resigns.—Key West, Fla., April 25.—G. Brown Patterson, an attorney of Key West, recently appointed by United States District Judge Locke as chief price commissioner to adjudicate the cases of ships captured by the Spaniards, has created a sensation by resigning his office.

It is understood that he has been retained by the owners of the captured vessels to represent them in the prize cases. Judge Phipps of Key West succeeded him.

Sugar Estate Plundered.—St. Thomas, W. I., April 25.—After the news of the declaration of war between Spain and the United States reached Porto Rico an American sugar estate was plundered. The British consul who has charge of American interests refused to send a British warship to the island. Torpedoes have been planted in the harbor and it is expected that the island can stand a two months siege and perhaps even longer.

Gov. Turner will not lead Illinois troops to war.

War Fever at Tyler.—Tyler, Tex., April 26.—The war fever has reached here. The local papers yesterday afternoon contained a call for all who desired to enlist as volunteers to meet at the courthouse at 8:30 o'clock. The band will be on hand, and enthusiastic speeches will be made. In military circles here it is thought no trouble will be experienced in getting up a company of 100 men. Col. J. J. Robinson is busy organizing an artillery company, and this evening will have a full company of 100 men.

Not Many Enlistments.—Paris, Tex., April 26.—While there seems to be a great amount of excitement and patriotism in Paris, the work of enlisting is not progressing very rapidly, only a few having volunteered for a company of heavy artillery and one of cavalry. A large number of flags are being hoisted, and some of them bear mottoes. One flag bore the words, "The flag and the hot stuff that goes with it," and another, "Old Glory, Who Dares to Touch Her?"

Sherwood, Thompson & Co., Liverpool cotton brokers, have failed.

MAY SHOOT HIM.

The Alleged Spy Arrested at New Orleans to Be Tried.—New Orleans, La., April 29.—John Waltz, arrested at Port Eads with a portfolio of plans and drawings showing fortifications of Fort St. Philip and Jackson, will face a military commission to be named by Gen. Graham, commander of the department of the Gulf, within a few days, and if the opinion of Major Quinn, United States engineer, is worth anything, the chances that he will be shot are promising.

Waltz is confined at Fort St. Philip and guarded day and night. Gen. Graham visited the fort yesterday and held a conference with the commander of the fort regarding the suspected spy. As a result it will not be more than two or three days before a commission will be named to take cognizance of the case.

Major Quinn, who made the trips to the forts with Gen. Graham, had a talk with Waltz and examined the papers found on him when he was placed under arrest.

Major Quinn says: "I think that Waltz will be shot," and he pointed out the section of the revised statutes applicable to the case. Death is the punishment prescribed. "Waltz had the proof of his guilt with him when he was caught. It is clear and convincing. He tells a flimsy story. He says that he is a great traveler and that it is his custom to take copious notes of whatever he sees. The tale does not bear washing and the officers at the fort do not place any credence in it. He claims to be from New Orleans."

Waltz is described as a man of medium age, resembling a Spaniard. He has not yet been identified as the man he claims to be. "This trial will be the first under military law to be tried since the beginning of the war."

Gen. Graham did not stop in New Orleans after his trip to the forts. Major Quinn said that the general wanted to find out how many men were needed at the forts. At present Fort St. Philip is garrisoned by one battery. Fort Jackson has no garrison at all. Within the next week or so, if the soldiers can be provided, there will be 2000 divided between the forts. Gen. Graham concluded that this number was necessary and will probably order a number of Louisiana troops to make part of the garrison.

Are Reconstructing.—Gibraltar, April 29.—The Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Destructor and the torpedo boats Habana and Barcelona continue reconstructing in the straits of Gibraltar and the neighboring waters of the Mediterranean. It is alleged that they are seeking an American yacht and the Fleur de Lis, a warship which is supposed the United States has purchased from Italy, and also ships carrying sulphur to America. Some of the latter have been warned and changed their course, while it is reported that the Fleur de Lis has put into Lisbon for safety.

Last night the Destructor stopped several merchantmen south of Turpa Point.

German Emperor's Views.—London, April 29.—A Berlin correspondent says: "I hear from a good source that Emperor William, who is deeply interested in the Cuban question, has repeatedly taken occasion to explain his views as to Germany's neutrality. His majesty is all the more entitled to pursue his present policy, as he possesses absolute proof that the United States does not intend ever to annex Cuba. They are prepared to suffer defeat from the Spaniards at first, but they will not end the war until Spain renounces her sovereignty over Cuba, which can then and not until then gradually be restored to order."

Ordered Released.—Washington, April 29.—The treasury department has ordered the release of the Spanish vessel Satornina, recently seized in Biloxi, Miss., harbor. Under the president's proclamation such vessels are allowed three days in which to leave port.

Moore Qualified.—Washington, April 29.—Prof. John D. Moore qualified at the state department as assistant secretary of state and in the absence of the secretary of state received the representatives of foreign governments having diplomatic business with the United States.

Metacary Dead.—Sacramento, Cal., April 29.—"Bull" McCarty of Philadelphia, who was defeated by Geiffo in a twenty-round boxing contest Wednesday night, died yesterday. He did not regain consciousness after he was knocked out in the twentieth round.

Cruisers Arming.—Cadiz, April 29.—Three steamers of the Compania trans-Atlantica are being rapidly armed as cruisers. The forts at Rota, six miles northwest of Cadiz, and at Santa Catalina are being strengthened and new guns are being mounted.

Killed Himself.—Guthrie, Ok., April 29.—While playing going to war to whip Davis the 12-year-old son of Marion Davis of Stanard, this county, accidentally shot and killed himself with a revolver.

Terrible Explosion.—Easton, Pa., April 29.—The town of Dover, New Jersey, where the Atlantic Powder Company works are located, witnessed the awful spectacle of the plant there being blown away yesterday, which resulted in six deaths.

After Vessels.—Hull, England, April 29.—Negotiations, it is asserted, are proceeding for the purchase by Americans of the Wilson line of steamers Galileo, Chicago and Tokio for use in the United States navy.

Was All Right.—She—"What did he say?" He—"I asked him by telephone. He said: 'I don't know who you are, but it's all right.'"—The Bits.

Spanish Fleet a Mystery.

London, April 29.—The mystery regarding the movements of the Spanish fleet is still unexplained. The secretary of the Spanish embassy, interviewed on the subject, ridiculed the idea that the squadron at Cape de Verde is detained by lack of coal. 1. Because the vessels are well fitted out, not with coal alone, but all kinds of warlike material. 2. Because St. Vincent could supply any required quantity of coal. According to advices via Havanna the battleship Pelayo was completely fitted and equipped at Carthagena and has gone to Cadiz.

It is believed that the squadron at Cape Verde islands has really been waiting for the arrival of the Pelayo and the Alfonso XIII and other men-of-war, but now that Portugal has declared herself neutral the fleet will be compelled to sail without delay whether reinforced or not.

Owing to the arrest of some Englishmen in Cuba as American spies and their ill treatment representations have been made to the foreign office and negotiations opened for taking off British subjects by English men-of-war.

Franz Josef Contributes.—London, April 29.—The Vienna correspondent of the Morning Post says: Emperor Franz Josef privately contributed £20,000 to the national naval subscription in Spain and has shown his sympathy by permitting a number of Austro-Hungarian officials to join the Spanish army. The Arch Duke Eugene has gone to Madrid to stay with the queen during this crisis. Austria maintains the strictest neutrality, but I am informed from the best sources that in the event of a revolution in Madrid the Austrian forces will be at the disposal of the queen regent. The emperor is determined that her majesty shall have the benefit of his fullest protection.

LETTER HELD UP.—Postal Authorities Secure a Document of Much Importance.—Washington, April 29.—The postoffice department has received information of another letter being held up because it contained treasonable information. The postmaster at Santa Cruz, Cal., reported that a letter addressed to Premier Sagasta, Spain, had been mailed there and under the direction of Assistant Attorney General Tyner its contents were examined.

It was mailed by a woman who gave an address where an answer would reach her and contained information in regard to the fortifications of San Francisco, where guns are located, etc. It also described points lower down the coast where Spanish vessels could land troops and said there were men who would act as guides to attack San Francisco and seize railroad trains. The letter will be transmitted to the war department for action.

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FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

SOME GOOD STORIES FOR OUR JUNIOR READERS.

The Simple Faith of a Little Child—Wanted to Send a Present to Her Little Brother in Heaven—A Scene That Brought Tears to the Eyes.

Their Colors.—They perched in a row on the garden gate. Little Lads two and one little maid, Bobby and Benny and serious Kate, Thoughtfully watching a rainbow fade.

"Which of the colors do you like best?" Serious Kate in the silence said, "Bobby's round eyes followed from east to west. The marvelous arch, and he answered 'Red,'

"Because it's the brightest. Which do you like considered; but Ben replied, 'Blue's the prettiest—I like blue, and mother says it's the best, beside. 'The sea and the sky are both of 'em blue, and the prettiest flowers, and the baby's eyes. So she likes it best, and I like it, too. And it's better than red,' says Ben, the wise.

But then spoke Kate with a long, long stare— A puzzled stare—at the fading bow: "The color I like best isn't there— My color is catable brown, you know."

"Your color is what?" cried Bobby and Ben. Forgetting the claims of blue and red, And "catable brown," said Kate again. "Like m'lasses candy and gingerbread."

"And m'ried potatoes, and buckwheat cakes, And maple sugar and chocolate creams, And the crispy cookies that grandma makes, And buns and crullers. It almost seems 'As if goodies were always brown," said she.

Kate with the soulful eyes and sweet, "And that's why I like it the best, you see. Because it's the color that's nice to eat!"

One little maiden and little Lads two. Solemnly all from the gate climbed down; Forgotten the claims of the red and the blue. They railed the pantry for catable brown. —Ethel Parton in St. Nicholas.

The Simple Faith of a Child.—Two pennies dropped on the ledge of the brass-barred window. The post-clerk looked up. He was out of sorts. Two holidays in succession had been too much for him. A little golden head appeared, just tipping the ledge. "Well?" snapped the clerk.

The little girl, who had been first in the line, hesitated a moment. Then she plucked up courage. "Please, mister," she began, "I want a stamp for this to send it to my little brother."

In her hands she held up a package done up in brown paper and roughly tied with a bit of coarse twine. It was almost falling apart in her tiny hands. She held it out to the clerk, who took it with the same grace that he had been taking thousands of packages during the holidays.

He looked at the address to see whether it was foreign or domestic. Then he looked back at the child. There was a queer look in his eye that had not been there before. Postoffice clerks see many strange packages, and any quantity of them addressed to "Santa Claus." But this one was not for Santa Claus. It read:

Robert McNaughton, Heaven.

For a moment the clerk hesitated. The little one took it for a refusal to accept the parcel because she had not paid enough for postage. Quickly the tiny hands fumbled at a little purse where two more pennies were in keeping. These were on the window ledge in a moment with the other two.

"There's more pennies, sir," said the little one. "Please take it now. I haven't any more pennies."

"Why, my child," said the clerk, who had babies of his own at home. "I—"

"Oh, please," broke in the little one, "it's for my little brother in heaven. He died last week, and perhaps he is so strange in heaven that God has forgotten to give him any Christmas presents. And he'd be so disappointed."

"Tears were in the clerk's eyes by this time—he was thinking of the little flaxen haired one of his own at home. Tears were in the child's eyes, too, and the little lip was quivering.

"Oh, sir, it's all right," she insisted. "This is my very own to give away. Santa Claus brought it to me on Christmas. My papa doesn't know and my mamma doesn't know. They cried on Christmas 'cause Robbie had gone to live with the angels. But I want to send something to Robbie all myself."

The little one was crying now. Her sobs came fast and deep. Her poor, little heart was on the point of breaking.

"Robbie went away to God last week!" she sobbed, "and little Elsie has no one left to play with!"

The clerk blew his nose very hard and then he explained that the mail did not go where her little brother was so happy with the angels. It was not because she did not have enough pennies to pay for it, it was because the steam cars could not go there. He was as tender as he could be, and one woman in black who had come on the line that was kept standing there because of the little one's pleading, began to weep.

So the clerk handed back the package to the child and she turned away with tears of bitter disappointment in her eyes.

"Robbie will have no Christmas!" she sobbed. Just then the cover came off her precious package. It held a little white lamb, tied with a pink ribbon. "Gimme ten twos," chirped a voice, and the clerk turned to the routine of his work.—New York World.

Kaiser's Christmas Gifts to His Boys.—The Emperor William of Germany, "the war lord," as he calls himself, performs what he conscientiously believes to be the most patriotic service possible for his subjects by keeping them always in an atmosphere of war. When last Christmas came around, his three eldest sons—the crown prince, aged 15 years, Eitel Fritz, aged 14, and Adalbert, aged 13—found "in their stockings" three magnificent swords. They were not made of wood, as most

boys' swords at Christmas are, but of the finest steel, burnished, acutely edged, and provided with exquisitely wrought handles. They were war swords in the fullest sense, and intended to be so regarded by the young princes.

The sword of the crown prince bore the following inscription: "Your strength belongs to your country. To his son William, Christmas, 1897. William, R. I."

This on the face; and on the other side of the blade was the following: "Put your trust in God, and defend yourself gallantly, to keep your glory and your honor; for he who leans with all confidence on God will never know defeat."

Prince Eitel Fritz's sword bears on its face an inscription similar to that on his elder brother's, and on the other side this: "Fearless and faithful."

The sword of young Adalbert bears this inscription: "Never without good motive draw this blade from its scabbard, and never sheathe it without honor."

"Thy Father, William, the King." "To these three blades will ever be borne in warfare between the great nations of Europe, which have all arrived at such a state of civilization that they should be able to obey the commands of the gospel and live in neighborly peace with one another."

How He Sold His Story.—An author who had been unsuccessful in getting a story accepted, though he had kept it going for three years, noticing that the manuscript was badly worn by constant transmission in the mails, forwarded it by express to the last available publication on his list, valuing it at \$75.

He was in luck this time. The story was lost en route, and no trace of it could be found.

Some time afterward a friend, who knew the unfortunate history of the story, asked: "Did you ever get that article of yours off?"

"Just sold it!" replied the joyful author. "And how much did you get for it?"

"Seventy-five dollars. It was bought by the express company"—Atlanta Constitution.

Joined to Make Music.—Little Lottie Thompson of Philadelphia is one of a curious trio. Her pet playmates are a rooster and a cat. The rooster is called Peter and has a gorgeous red comb. The cat rejoices in the name of Blondy.

Blondy antedates his little mistress' advent in the family by two years, but he does not give himself any airs or exact rights of priority on this account. Peter had an adventure lately. He was stolen by the republicans to crow for them at the polls, but, being a loyal bird, he stoutly refused to forget his democratic principles even in the presence of the enemy. Blondy mews a plaintive dirge to the accompaniment of the rooster's cackling and the so-



prano of little Lottie, and the result is such music as was never before heard on land or sea.

Contact with Evil Is Prolonging.—Sophronius, a wise teacher, would not suffer even his grown-up sons and daughters to associate with those whose conduct was not pure and upright.

"Dear father," said Eulalia to him one day, "you must think us very childish if you imagine we would be so readily exposed to danger."

"The father in silence took a dead coal from the hearth and reached it to his daughter, saying, "It will not burn you, my child; take it."

Eulalia did so, and, behold, her white hand was soiled and blackened, and her white dress, also.

"We cannot be too careful in handling coals," said Eulalia in vexation. "Yes, truly," said the father. "The coals, even if they do not burn, blacken; so it is with the company of the vicious."

Cuban Maids.—Slender, graceful Cuban maids, with smoothly plaited tresses, black as the raven's wing, large, lustrous, dreamy black eyes, clear, pale complexion, resembling the waxen tint of the lily, have their pretty heads filled with dreams of love before they quit the schoolroom. Their peculiar training, restricted sphere, as well as early maturity—for in the tropics a girl blooms into womanhood in her 13th or 14th year—may be the reason why their thoughts turn to love before they have discarded their dolls, braids and short dresses. The strict watch maintained over the tender buds, the cast-iron rules of etiquette, which prohibits them from too great an indulgence in athletic sports or outdoor life, which a northern maid enjoys, precluding a romantic ideas and rendering her less susceptible to the tender passion, which is fostered by a secluded existence, may be the reason why Cuban girls look forward to matrimony as a release from these irksome bonds. The romantic manner in which courtship is carried on tends to keep alive their illusions, for lovers usually walk up and down before their lady love's dwelling like a sentinel on duty, because they are debared from calling on a maiden until formally engaged, and then they can only see her in the presence of the family or exchange tender nothings under the Argus eyes of a mamma, who keeps a strict watch over her offspring.—Leslie's Weekly.

Hindoo Standard of Living.—For 3,000 years the Hindoo standard of living has been almost the same for rich and poor. The rajah's floors are poor and the rich man washes in the open air and dries himself in the sun, like his poorer brother, and so simple is the mode of life and so great the fear of robbery that immense amounts of wealth are buried.

DINA FORGET

OR, LIGHT OUT OF DARNEL'S

JOHN STRANGE WINTER DARNEL'S

INTERNATIONAL PRESS ASSOCIATION.

CHAPTER IX.—(Continued.)
 "You frightened me," she cried, trembling still. "And I am so alone now. I used to have Auntie. I could have borne anything then, but now I feel like a poor little rudderless boat going out to an unknown sea."
 "Not rudderless while I live," he replied tenderly.

"Well, Dorothy, my darling, I may as well make a clean breast of the worst at once and get it over. Don't be frightened, dear, but my name is not Harris at all."

"Dick!" she cried, then sat staring at him as if she could not believe her own ears. "Dick!"
 "Yes, I know. But wait till you hear all, dear, and then you will see that it was not my fault, to begin with, and that I never meant really to deceive either of you."

And then he told her everything—how Lady Jane must have mistaken him for his friend Haines; how unaccountable he had been that the mistake had been made until she—Dorothy, that is—had called him Mr. Harris; how that fellow Stevenson had passed just as she spoke, and he had forgotten until he got back to Lady Jane's, nearly, that he had parted from her leaving her under a wrong impression about him; how, oddly enough, almost the same thing had happened at Lady Jane's. Then he told her all about his uncle's letter—gave it to her to read, in fact—and told her how he had come to call on Miss Dimsdale, and had been prevented from giving his real name to Barbara by Dorothy's coming to meet him and introducing him to her aunt as "Mr. Harris," and, finally, how he let the mistake pass, feeling that the whole situation was a very awkward one for him, but having always the full intention of making a clean breast of it to Miss Dimsdale sooner or later. "And the fact was," he ended, half apologetically, "I thought if you both got to like me you wouldn't care whether my name was Tom, Dick or Harry."

"But it is Dick!" she cried quite pitiously.
 "It is Dick—Dick Ayler, my darling's service," he answered, "and, after all, Ayler is a better name than Harris any day."
 "And you will be Lord Ayler one day!" she said, her soft eyes filled with wonder to think of it.
 "Yes, always supposing the old savage does not contrive to carry his

threat about an heir of his own into actual fact," Dick replied. "But then you won't like me any the less for that, I hope."
 "Oh, no, I was not thinking of that," she said. "I was only thinking how wonderful it was that you should want to marry me. But, Dick, what will your uncle say when he finds out about it?"
 "He will cut off my allowance promptly," Dick answered.
 "Oh, Dick!" she said.
 "Well, now, my darling, that is what I want to talk to you about. You see, nobody about here, not even Lady Jane, knows me except as Harris, regiment vague. And if the old savage finds out that I am married he will make it a necessity for me to go to India, which I don't want to do if I can help it. But if you would consent to marry me privately under the name of Richard Harris, we should be perfectly safe, so long as you were not known by any of the people in the regiment—that is, if you lived a mile or two away, or in the next town."
 "It would be quite legal!" said Dorothy, in a trembling voice.
 "It would be perfectly legal," he answered. "Oh, my dear!" he burst out, "do you think I would be such a villain as to make a suggestion which would not be legal, while your aunt, who took care of you all her life, and who left you in my charge, lay dead in the house? Listen—I have thought it all out. We shall be married, if you consent, as soon as we possibly can be. Barbara will witness the marriage, but will not know my real name. I will at once make a deed declaring that I was married on such a day, under the name of Harris, and leave it sealed in some place of safety, so that there can never be any trouble about the identification of the Richard Harris who was married to Dorothy Strode. We will tell Barbara that it is necessary the marriage should be kept secret for a time, and she will live with you and take care of you when I am absent. There, that is my idea. I know that it is a great sacrifice to ask of you, and I hardly like to ask it, but you see I am in this old savage's hands, so to speak. Then, on the other hand, if you don't feel that you ought to do this, or that your aunt would have objected very strongly to it, I will write at once and tell Lord Ayler what I have done, and he must make himself as disagreeable as he please. Only, my dearest, that will mean India."
 "Dick, dear," said Dorothy, slipping her hand within his, "we will be mar-



"DICK," SHE CRIED.
 "Dick," she cried, "I don't think Auntie would have minded a bit. If she knew a thing was right, she never cared what the world had to say about it."

CHAPTER X.
 AND so it was settled. When Dick had gone again, Dorothy rang the bell for Barbara. "Come in here Barbara," she said. "I have something to tell you. Listen—sit down, Barbara, and promise me that what I tell you shall be a dead secret for ever until I release you from your promise."
 "Miss Dorothy," said Barbara, sniffing. "I promise, but surely you know it isn't necessary."
 "No, Barbara, no," soothingly, "but it is best to say all that, isn't it? First, do you know that this house all belongs to Mr. David Stevenson?"
 "To David Stevenson?" burst out Barbara, indignantly (she had known David from a little boy and detested him always). "But, Miss Dorothy, surely the dear mistress never let him get round her trust so easily?"
 "No, no," cried Dorothy, "but Auntie had to sell the Hall to somebody, and she sold it to David, and I never knew it till he told me yesterday."
 "Then I think, Miss Dorothy," cried Barbara, in dignified disgust, "that he might have had the decency to wait a day or two before he told you."
 "No, Barbara, you are too hard on David. He has been very kind and considerate to me—most kind and considerate, indeed. But he just had to tell me, he couldn't very well help himself. Of course, he does not want to turn us out—he wouldn't mind if we stopped here for years; but then, you see, Barbara, I am engaged to Mr. Harris, and—and this no place for me."
 "Does Mr. David know?" Barbara inquired.
 "Not yet; and that is what I wanted to tell you. You see, Barbara, Mr. Harris is very awkwardly placed. He has a relation who insists that he does not get married because he would not marry some rich girl or other that they wanted him to marry. And, of course, he wants to marry me, and he means to."

"Yes!" said Barbara, intensely interested in this very romantic situation. "Yes, Miss Dorothy; well?"
 "Well, Barbara dear, we are going to be married quietly," said Dorothy, edging her chair a trifle nearer to the elderly woman's chair, "without letting anybody know, do you see?"
 "Without any of the folk round about knowing?" Barbara asked.
 "Just so. It won't be for always, you know, Barbara—only until Dick comes into his property; and he hasn't asked me to do anything but exactly what he had made up his mind to explain to Auntie, and ask her to give her consent to. And I feel sure she would have done so, dear Auntie, for she did get so fond of Dick."
 "Yes, she did," Barbara agreed. "But Miss Dorothy, you are sure it will be done properly—that you'll be married in church and have your lines, and all that?"
 "You are to see me married, Barbara," Dorothy answered, simply; "Mr. Harris says so."

And after that Barbara gave her consent, so to speak, and promised to be true to Auntie, and start by giving dear Miss Dorothy as long as she lived. "I think the dear mistress would be glad if she knew, Miss Dorothy."
 "She did know, Barbara," said Dorothy, with a tender smile shining through her tears.
 So the two sat together for a long time, talking long, and now and then weeping as some word brought back the memory of their loss. And Dorothy told the faithful servant all the plans that Dick and she had made for the strange and almost unknown future, which had lived all her life—all that she could remember, at least—under the same roof and guarded by the same tender care.
 It was so sad to have so little joy in her engagement and her coming marriage, and yet, "You mustn't think that I don't love Dick," she cried to Barbara, when she had another passionate burst of grief over the dead woman lying above. "I do love him with all my heart, and I know that I shall be quite, quite happy by-and-by. But it is all so sudden, so strange and new; everything is going from me at once stroke, and after we go away from Graveligh I shall have nothing but you to remind me of the past at all. Why, I don't know, I am not at all sure that everything here does not belong to David. Perhaps he can even take my Lorna Doone away and—and even down her."

"Way, way, Mr. David won't want to do that," returned Barbara, soothingly. "Besides, Lorna never did belong to

the mistress. Her ladyship gave her to you—the dear mistress had naught to do in the matter. Then, Miss Dorothy, dear, aren't you going to tell her ladyship about it?"
 "Lady Jane last of anybody," cried Barbara—"last of anybody."
 "I see," said Barbara, with an air of wisdom; but all the same, Barbara did not see anything. She thought the whole arrangement very strange and unusual, and she reminded herself that she had never been mixed up with anything of the kind in her life before, and now that she was being drawn into something distinctly clandestine she did not at all like it. Still, on the other hand, there was only the prospect of remaining at Graveligh Hall under David Stevenson, and Barbara cordially detested David, as she had always done. So, between her dislike of David Stevenson and Dorothy's promise and Mr. Harris' wish that she should see the marriage take place, Barbara graciously gave her sanction to the private union, and did not try to place any obstacles in the young folks' way.

CHAPTER XI.
 MISS DIMSDALE was laid away in Graveligh churchyard three days later. Everyone, high, low, rich and poor, for several miles around the Hall, came to pay the last token of affection and respect to her, and bitter were the tears that fell that day for the just and kind friend who was gone.

Naturally a good deal of curiosity was felt about Dorothy's future, and many were the speculations as to whether she would remain at the Hall alone with Miss Barbara, or whether she would eventually decide to go to Holyroy, or to take the good-looking officer who had been so frequent a visitor at the Hall for three months past.

With regard to Dick, there was almost a quarrel, for Dorothy, as a matter of course, had invited him to the funeral, as indeed she had asked all her aunt's friends who would be likely to attend it.
 Now, Dorothy had not a relation in the world, excepting one cousin, at that time wintering in Egypt, and therefore unable to attend the ceremony. She did not enter the large drawing-room until the last moment, and before starting, and then only spoke a few words to those nearest the door. And when the time came for them to go, David Stevenson came forward, and, with a very authoritative air, solely due to the presence of his rival, offered Dorothy his arm.

(To be continued.)

CHAPTER XII.
 LIFE MADE EASY BY THE CULTIVATION OF A HAPPY DISPOSITION.
 "Perhaps there is nothing that adds more to the happiness of a home than the habit of cheerfulness," writes Mrs. F. M. Colby in the December Woman's Home Companion. "It is a potent factor in the secret of housekeeping, and the housewife who has always a pleasant smile and a soothing word has already acquired one of the most valuable accomplishments. As long ago as the days of the wise man a merry countenance had its recognized value. It is a duty to be pleased. Yet how many neglect this important requirement. Some women are constitutionally cross and morose; others are weak and nervous, and are made fretful by the exacting of their household cares. But there is no excuse for much of the friction that exists in many households. I have been in some where the atmosphere seemed actually to bristle with hostilities. Everybody was in a fret, and frowns and cross words were the rule and not the exception. How uncomfortable life in such a home must be to the inmates, as well as to the passing guests. One learns to shun such homes as one would a pest-house."
 "All women cannot be beautiful, but it is the duty of every woman to look as well as she can, and nothing adds more to a woman's good looks than a cheerful countenance. 'I have always,' said the good Vicar of Wakefield, 'been an admirer of happy human faces.' The sentiment is universal. The pleasure thus derived compensates for the absence of beauty, and supplies the deficiency of symmetry and grace."
 "Cheerfulness can be cultivated and acquired as well as other qualities. If one's work is exacting and tiresome, it makes it no easier by being fretful. Form the habit of being cheerful under adverse circumstances. 'Our happiness,' observes a standard writer, 'is a sacred deposit for which we must give account.' A serene and amiable temper is among its most efficient preservatives. It is a virtue not to be gained. Admiral Collingwood, one of England's great naval heroes, in his letters to his daughters, says, 'I never knew your mother to utter a harsh or hasty thing to any person in my life.' What loftier eulogy could a woman have than that?
 "Some women are naturally cheerful, but allow themselves to be put out by little things. Suppose the servant has broken a dish, or the butter doesn't come, or your husband comes home to dinner late, does it mean matters by any impatient complaint? Preserve your equanimity. The world was not made in a day, nor was it made all flowers and rippling sunshine. Your work will go along much smoother, you will accomplish more, and you will make others happier by being cheerful!"

An Unsuspected Answer.
 A boy had been up for an examination in Scripture, and failed utterly, and the relations between him and the examiner had become somewhat strained. The latter asked him if there were any texts in the whole Bible he could quote. He pondered and then repeated: "And Judas went out and hanged himself!" "Is there any other verse you know in the Bible?" the examiner asked. "Yes. 'Go thou and do likewise.'" There was a solemn pause, and the proceedings terminated.—Figaro.

A BURST OF GRIEF.
 lying above. "I do love him with all my heart, and I know that I shall be quite, quite happy by-and-by. But it is all so sudden, so strange and new; everything is going from me at once stroke, and after we go away from Graveligh I shall have nothing but you to remind me of the past at all. Why, I don't know, I am not at all sure that everything here does not belong to David. Perhaps he can even take my Lorna Doone away and—and even down her."

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(To be continued.)

YOUNG HOPES BLIGHTED.

And the Old Fire Captain Did So Liberally.
 There are immature inventions that look well on paper, inventions of beautiful proportions and exquisite aesthetic detail, but for the most part valueless when subjected to a practical test. That's what a bright young Cleveland discovered some time ago, says the Plain Dealer of that city. He happened at a fire one day and was close by when a section of hose burst. The water gushed out in a fountain, and of course the steamer was immediately helpless. It took some time to replace the wrecked section with a new length and this set the young man to thinking. The result was that he went back to his office and after a few hours' planning evolved a ready repair that seemed to him to fill the bill admirably. It consisted of a heavy fold of soft rubber with wire attachments, and the theory upon which he particularly based his belief in its quietness was the rush of water combined with the collapsing hose would exert. When the contrivance was completed he showed it to several friends, and they all pronounced it a remarkable invention. The day after he had finished it a capitalist called upon him and offered to put money into its manufacture. He preferred, however, to handle it alone. Of course he showed it to one of the officers of the fire department, and the official was highly pleased with it. "Good thing," he said. "Every fireman should have one of the contrivances hanging at his belt. Singular nobody ever thought of this before. It seems so simple and yet so apparently effective. 'Say,' he added, 'the next time the steamer goes to a fire I'll telephone back home and get to a fire I'll telephone a great success, coining money in every direction. Well, the very next day he was called over to the engine house, and waited there until the steamer returned. When it rumbled back the assistant chief stationed it in Academy street and had the boys stretch the hose down that thoroughfare with a hushed section near the nozzle end. Then the inventor carefully clamped his contrivance over the gaping orifice and said that all was ready. 'Go ahead!' the chief shouted to the engineer, and the latter went ahead with a vengeance. Something small and dark and wiry came on a perfect geyser of water and disappeared over the engine house. It was the wonderful hose repairer. This suction was all the wrong way. And the poor inventor, soaked to the bone, gazed after the marvelous flight with despairing eyes. The chief signaled the engineer, gave a contemptuous glance upward, and muttering something that sounded like an artistic mixture of sarcasm and profanity, stalked into the house. And the inventor walked back to his office a wiser and a wetter man.

That Hot Bed.
 One of the questions of the season for all suburbanites is: "Have you prepared your hot bed and cold frames?" If not, why not? There is money in them, as well as health and satisfaction. It is a pleasure to grow great solid heads of lettuce, crisp, early radishes and tomato plants, that are almost ready to blossom before the garden beds are ready for them. A first-class hot bed with lumber at eastern prices costs about \$10 for 6x12, if the owner builds it himself. This is a permanent investment, provided it is properly built. The glass should be in four sashes each 3x6 feet. Corner posts 4x4 inches are most desirable, and any inexpensive boards one inch thick will make good siding. If you do not thoroughly understand making the hot bed, and getting the earth ready for the seeds, ask your neighbor's gardener to help you. Better pay him a trifle and have everything right. You will only need to be instructed once. Tuck a few flower seeds snugly into one corner of the place, and don't forget the cabbage and cauliflower plants; leave a space to transplant your lettuce, those few luscious early heads that make you forget spring fever, and even persuade yourself to believe that, after all, life may be worth living. Such little conveniences cost but little, and bring a very large amount of luxury with them. Indeed, it takes but a trifle to expand them into something extensively profitable.

A Modern Dilemma.
 Anxious Mother—"Daughter, you looked wretched. I do wish you would go to dear Dr. Helen and see what she can do for you." Daughter (who is a contemporary of the new family physician)—"Well, I want to, but then, you see, I hate to give her the satisfaction of seeing me look like a perfect fright."
 —Puck.

A Series of Concerts.
 "Two of our little children can sing, and the baby is so musical that she actually cries in tune." "You don't say? I should think you would invite some of your friends to hear your chamber music."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Trouble of a New Nature.
 Aunt Emma—"Your folks are well, Willie?" Willie—"All but mamma. She's got bilharid trouble this morning."—Puck.

OUR MARRIAGE CUSTOMS.
 The wedding ring finger of the Romans was the thumb.
 The wedding ring, worn on the left hand, is symbolical of obedience. Every finger of the hand has, at some time or other, been used for the wedding ring.
 When Mary Stuart was married to Lord Darnley, four rings were used in the wedding ceremony.
 At a certain part of the marriage ceremony in Java the bride washes the feet of the bridegroom.
 Spanish peasants believe that the water in which a wedding ring has been dipped will cure weak eyes.
 The Roman bride, when being dressed for the wedding, invariably had her hair parted with the point of a spear.
 Nearly 1,200,000 pounds of colors are used by the United States government annually for printing paper money, revenue and postage stamps.

CHEERFULNESS AT HOME.
 Life Made Easy by the Cultivation of a Happy Disposition.
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 "Some women are naturally cheerful, but allow themselves to be put out by little things. Suppose the servant has broken a dish, or the butter doesn't come, or your husband comes home to dinner late, does it mean matters by any impatient complaint? Preserve your equanimity. The world was not made in a day, nor was it made all flowers and rippling sunshine. Your work will go along much smoother, you will accomplish more, and you will make others happier by being cheerful!"

Our Marriage Customs.
 The wedding ring finger of the Romans was the thumb.
 The wedding ring, worn on the left hand, is symbolical of obedience. Every finger of the hand has, at some time or other, been used for the wedding ring.
 When Mary Stuart was married to Lord Darnley, four rings were used in the wedding ceremony.
 At a certain part of the marriage ceremony in Java the bride washes the feet of the bridegroom.
 Spanish peasants believe that the water in which a wedding ring has been dipped will cure weak eyes.
 The Roman bride, when being dressed for the wedding, invariably had her hair parted with the point of a spear.
 Nearly 1,200,000 pounds of colors are used by the United States government annually for printing paper money, revenue and postage stamps.

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FOR WOMEN AND HOME.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR MAIDS AND MATRONS.

Some Notes of the Modes—Soft Stuff, Delicate Shades—Ladies' Blouse Jacket—Ladies' Shirt Waist—The Five Ages of Women.

Five Ages of Women.
 Only a prattling baby.
 Dancing on mamma's knee.
 A chubby and dimpled cherub.
 Pretty as she could be.
 Laughing and jumping and crowing.
 Bubbling with innocent mirth.
 Mamma just thinks her treasure.
 The darlingest thing on earth.

Only a laughing schoolgirl.
 Fair as a budding rose.
 Gazing with tender glances.
 On her young would-be beaux.
 Never a cloud above her.
 Never a care below her.
 No one could help but love her
 In her simplicity.

Only a fair young lady.
 Proud as a queen of old.
 Lovers who seek her favor.
 Meet with but glances cold.
 Naught but a prince can woo her.
 A prince with an honored name.
 Love is to her but folly.
 The dream of her life is fame.

Only a serious woman.
 Charms slowly fading away.
 Her prince never came to seek her.
 Her head is throbbing with gray.
 Longing for love that's denied her.
 Praying for some one to woo:
 Gone are her former ambitions—
 Any old fellow will do.

Only a maiden of fifty.
 Skillfully spreading her net.
 Still there is hope in her bosom.
 That some one may gobble her yet.
 Paints and cosmetics and powder,
 And clad in the briefest of dress,
 When seen on her wheel at a distance
 You'd think her but twenty or less.

Soft Stuffs, Delicate Shades.
 Very soft materials in wool and in silk make an attractive showing in the display of new goods. Pearl de gant is one whose very name promises that a dress made from it may fit like a glove. Nun's veiling, lusterless cashmeres and open weaves that are without a trace of wiry stiffness are all to be in vogue, and because the drop skirt is again in fashion. Again we are told

to hold up the skirt in a soft buckram of the alken lining, for we still wear silk lining. We can not get along without the scrunch. In these soft materials we shall choose delicate colors, violet, pale yellow, rose, chartreuse green—almost ball colors—and of such shades we will make reception, theater and church gowns. In other words, gowns that we are likely to wear on the street while we go to and return from festivities.

The same goods creep indoors, too. One of the softest of the new cashmeres was used for a pretty house dress. Its color was navy blue, and its taffeta lining was that most swager of shades, orange. The bodice was of small plaid silk, in which pale green and pale blue predominated, and its short basque was edged with pale blue chiffon frilling. The same chiffon was used for yoke, collar and vest, all of which had blue silk lining. The edges that bordered the yoke, as well as the fronts, were trimmed with blue chiffon puffings, and the epaulettes were of plaid plaid silk. Pale blue bows dotted the front.

Royal blue, the shade we used to call mazarine, is to be worn a lot. Royal purple, too, is abundant, and touches of royal purple are worn with anything, just as bunches of violets are worn with any costume or are added as a suitable elaboration to any hat. Purple plumes, bunched softly together, are seen on black hats, and are effective. Royal blue is used in the same way. The attempt to combine the two "royal" shades usually creates a scandalous riot in colors, though occasionally it is done successfully.

Dress and Complexion.
 An artist's rule as to color in clothes is—choose carefully only those tints of which a duplicate may be found in the hair, the eyes, or the complexion. A woman with blue-gray eyes and a thin, neutral-tinted complexion is never more becomingly dressed than in the blue shades in which gray is mixed, for in these complexions there is a certain delicate blueness. A brunette is never so exquisite as in a cream color, for she has reproduced the tinting of her skin in her dress. Put the same dress on a colorless blonde, and she will be far from charming, while in gray she would be quite the reverse. The reason is plain. In the blonde's sallowness there are tints of gray, and

front. On it are arranged the seamless back and full fronts, which are separated by smooth under-arm gores. The upper portion of the right and the lower portion of the left-front are each extended to form points which lap over and give an unusual but stylish effect. In the point of each is placed a single large ornamental button, and from the neck to the edge of the upper point extends a full frill of lace. The sleeves are two-seamed and show only the slight fullness at the shoulders necessary to support the oblong epaulettes. At the neck is a high collar, with small points that turn over at the front, and the wrists are finished with pointed

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MANTANZAS BOMBARDED

Three Ships Open Fire On the Forts.

PROBABLE HEAVY LOSS

Effective Work Done—Forts Returned Fire, but No Harm Resulted.

New York, April 28.—News has been received of an engagement at Matanzas between the New York, the Puritan and the Cincinnati and the Spanish forces on land in the forts at the mouth of Matanzas harbor.

The three ships bombarded the forts in order to prevent the completion of the earthworks at Punta Gorda.

A battery on the seaward arm of the bay shot at the fleet, and it was shelled also.

About twelve eight-inch shells were fired from the eastern forts, but did not fall near enough to do any damage.

Several light shells were fired from the uncompleted battery, two of them passing over the New York.

About three hundred shots were thrown on land, at a range of from four thousand to seven thousand yards.

There was no damage done the ships, but it is believed great loss of life resulted in the forts, as the aim of the ships' gunners was accurate.

Their marksmanship at short range was excellent, and undoubtedly effective.

The engagement began at 12:57 and ended at 1:15.

The ships left for the open sea. The flagships steamed toward Havana, and the Puritan and Cincinnati remained to watch Matanzas.

Rear Admiral Sampson expressed himself as satisfied with the result.

Grant's Birthday Celebrated.

Galea, Ill., April 28.—Galea, the home of Gen. U. S. Grant, yesterday celebrated the 77th anniversary of the great leader's birth.

Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, accompanied by her daughter Vivian, represented the Grant family. Judge Emory Spear, a Confederate veteran of Macon, Ga., was the orator of the day.

Upon the arrival of a special train from Chicago the demonstration began. A street parade was formed at the depot composed of cavalry, veterans, civic societies and thousands of visitors, who marched to the Turner hall, where Judge Spear delivered his oration.

The celebration was held under the auspices of the Grant Birthday association. President McKinley addressed the first meeting, which was held in 1893.

Amunition Arrives.

New York, April 28.—Three transatlantic liners have unloaded munitions of war in New York which were purchased in England.

The Bovie of the White Star line, the Mobile of the Atlantic Transport line and the Georgian of the Wilson line, brought material which was declared contraband of war while the vessels were in mid-ocean.

The shipments would have been rich prizes for the Spanish war ships. The Georgian brought 484 cases of ammunition, thirty-five cases of quick firing guns and twenty pocketed cones. On the manifest of the Mobile appeared four cases of machinery.

The machinery consisted of sixteen tons of ammunition for the navy. The Bovie brought 294 cases of cannon and two cases of cartridges and empty shells. 252 cases of quick fire ammunition and eight 6-inch rapid fire guns.

To Visit the Queen Regent.

Madrid, April 28.—As a counterpoise to the growing sympathy toward the Carlists among the people since Don Carlos raised a vigorous war note against the United States, the Spanish cardinals and prelates are now assembling here to visit the queen regent collectively, declaring their adhesion to and support of the reigning dynasty.

They will endeavor to convince the people that the queen regent has never advocated peace at any time, but thoroughly participated in the enthusiasm of the people to defend the honor and rights of Spain.

This attitude of the prelates will cause a sensation throughout the country, greatly irritating the Carlists. Madrid is absolutely unmoved. The capture of an American bark by a Spanish gunboat near Manila caused momentary excitement, but the town is expected to see the result of the action likely to occur off the Philippines, and awaits the outcome with perfect confidence.

Spanish Naval Vessels.

Cadiz, April 28.—The ships now in the harbor include the Victoria and the torpedo boat destroyers Prosperine and Oasdo. English engineers have been engaged at high wages to stiffen the Columbia and the Normana and to mount the guns. The steel yacht Giralda has not been armed. Other vessels here include the torpedo boats Ilacion, Gerona and Orion. The supply of coal suitable for the fleet seems short, but there is an unlimited supply of native coal.

Wants to Command Troops.

Nashville, Tenn., April 28.—Gov. Taylor has sent a telegram to President McKinley tendering his services to command the Tennessee volunteers.

The governor says in his telegram: "I tender my services to command the Tennessee volunteers. I have called them to leave their wives and mothers, and I feel it my duty to lead them on the field. Please give me your decision at the earliest convenience."

Five hundred wagons and pack mules have been ordered from St. Louis for the army.

Groups Poured In.

Springfield, Ill., April 27.—Troops rapidly poured into Springfield yesterday from over the state. Over 8000 men, the full quota, and more, were gathered here in camp. The commanding officers of regiments reported that their greatest difficulty was experienced in refusing to accept volunteers. The officers say that every regiment could have brought 2500 men easier than 1200. The Illinois quota does not call for any artillery, but battery D of Danville, under command of Capt. Yeager, are here.

Foreign Relations Committee.

Washington, April 28.—The senate foreign relations committee held its regular weekly meeting yesterday. Senator Morgan urged upon the committee the importance of again taking up the question of annexing the Hawaiian Islands. He said the islands were essential to the United States in view of the war with Spain and that no time should be lost in perfecting the treaty. Other members of the committee expressed the opinion that it was impracticable to proceed with the question at present.

GAGE CONFERS.

He and Leading New York Financiers Exchange Views.

New York, April 28.—Secretary Gage, after a conference with leading financiers, said he thought it was wise while in this city to hear what they might have to say concerning the present condition of things and the outlook. He was also desirous, he said, of getting their views on the financial measures before congress.

"All the gentlemen present at yesterday's conference," said he, "expressed a kindly interest in the popular features of the contemplated measures and offered their co-operation in making the bond issue a popular one."

The secretary said he was not in favor of raising any issue at present calculated to cause discontent among those holding opposite political views. The bills pending should be adopted on their merits.

"There was no difference of opinion on this point," continued Mr. Gage. "All side-issues are to be sunk and all hands will get together and help sustain the credit and dignity of the country."

The money stringency was discussed, according to Mr. Gage, and it was admitted by Mr. Gage that some of the financiers thought the rate of interest on the new bonds ought not to be less than 3 1/2 per cent, but most of them, he said, were satisfied with a 3 per cent bond. Conditions were favorable, in Mr. Gage's opinion, for a \$200,000,000 issue, and there was little likelihood that the amount would exceed that sum. The sinews of war, as now provided, are ample for even an extraordinary contingency. The actual and prospective resources of the treasury are \$500,000,000. He had taken into consideration the probable fall in the amount of customs receipts. He thought that \$100,000,000 would meet any deficiency from the latter quarter. The secretary returned to Washington on the midnight train.

Niteroxy to Sail.

Paris, April 28.—A dispatch from Rio Janeiro announces that the dynamite cruiser Niteroxy, purchased by the United States, will sail northward on Saturday next, escorted by a Brazilian warship.

To Scour the Pacific.

Madrid, April 28.—There is a report in circulation here that some of the Spanish cruisers now gathering about Manila will be used later to scour the Pacific and destroy American commerce in those waters.

Tour Given Up.

Washington, April 28.—Gen. Miles has abandoned his proposed tour of inspection of southern military posts. He is too busy engaged under the army reorganization bill to leave the city. On his recommendation the secretary of war has authorized the purchase of 10,000 canvas uniforms for use in the Cuban campaign.

Portugal to Enforce Neutrality.

Lisbon, April 28.—In the house of peers yesterday the government denied the rumors published in Spain that President McKinley had called on Portugal to obtain the departure of the Spanish squadron from St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands. Senor de Barros Gomez, the minister of foreign affairs, said, supplementing the official denial: "Portugal knows how to maintain a strict neutrality."

Indemnity May Be Asked.

Barcelona, April 28.—The shippers and ship owners associations have addressed a protest to the Spanish government against the "American acts of piracy" in order that Spain, through the French embassy, may demand an indemnity.

Bloody Tennessee Tragedy.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 28.—A young desperado named Paris Sutes became involved in a difficulty with a young white farmer and a colored man at Colburn, a town in Sunburst, a few miles from the Tennessee line, yesterday, and before the men, whose names could not be learned, could shoot, Sutes fired and killed them. Sutes started to run, but was shot and immediately killed by a bystander who had witnessed the double murder. No arrest was made.

Picked Men Desired.

South McAlester, I. T., April 28.—Judge Clayton of the United States court has received the following telegram from Secretary of War Alger: "We want 175 picked men, good shots and riders, for Col. Wood's mounted rifle regiment, arms, mounts and equipments to be furnished by the United States at the general rendezvous of regiments. When can you have them ready for muster and where? Enrollment will begin at once."

Marched Out of Chicago.

Chicago, Ill., April 27.—Over 4000 fighting men marched out of Chicago last night, bound for the war. Since the early days of '61 no such scenes were witnessed in this city as transpired yesterday evening in the regimental armories, in the streets through which the columns marched and around the trains which bore them to the camping ground at Springfield. The regiments which went to the front were the first, second and seventh regiments of infantry and the first cavalry.

FIRST TO RESPOND.

The British Colonies the First That Have Taken Cognizance.

Washington, April 27.—Responses have already begun to flow in. First among all neutrals to take cognizance of the situation and of the existence of a state of war are British colonies. It may not be of particular significance, yet it goes in a measure to support the contention of this government that war actually existed before the declaration by congress Monday; that the British colonies in cases have acted and made their proclamations of neutrality in advance of action by congress. Thus it happens that the British government of the Straits settlement at Singapore issued their proclamation Monday forenoon. The news was contained in the following telegram to the state department from United States Consul Pratt at Singapore: "Secretary of state, Washington: Neutrality proclamation here today. This was received at 2:30 p. m. Monday, indicating that the Straits settlement had acted before congress had passed the declaration. The officials have taken note of the semi-official statement from Germany to the effect that that nation will not at present issue a proclamation. They are not very much concerned, however, believing that any advantage to be gained by Germany in retaining from adopting the neutral course in this respect will be rather technical than practical. Certainly all of the advantages to be reaped by the United States from an enforcement of the German neutrality law will not be doubted by our government and it is not claimed that the laws will be put into operation in Germany whether or not a proclamation is issued at this time."

Detained to Muster Troops.

Washington, April 27.—Secretary Alger has detailed the following named officers to muster into service of the United States for the southern states and at the stations set opposite their names, the troops called out by the president's proclamation.

The officers are to go without delay to the rendezvous designated and report their arrival to the governors of the states and execute the work assigned as soon as practicable: Alabama, Mobile, First Lieut. M. O. Hollis, fourth infantry, Arkansas, Little Rock, First Lieut. Percy E. Tripp, Georgia, Atlanta, Capt. Oscar J. Brown, first cavalry, Kentucky, Louisville, First Lieut. H. S. Whipple, seventh cavalry, Louisiana, New Orleans, Second Lieut. Jacques de la Fitte, first infantry, Mississippi, Jackson, Second Lieut. H. O. Williams, eleventh infantry, Tennessee, Nashville, First Lieut. Samuel Seay, Jr., fourteenth infantry, Texas, Houston, Second Lieut. Alfred W. Drew, twelfth infantry, West Virginia, Martinsburg, Second Lieut. Douglas Sette, tenth infantry. If, from any cause, the governors find it necessary to change the place of rendezvous they are to notify the war department at once.

Selecting Oklahoma's Men.

Guthrie, Ok., April 27.—Gov. Barnes has made requisition on each of the ten companies of the territorial national guard for eight picked men to compose the cavalry company called for by the secretary of war. Twenty others will be selected from the towns not having militia companies, and all are ordered to report here for muster not later than Sunday next.

It is probable that a second company of eighty-five mounted rifles will be organized from cowboys, deputy marshals and frontiersmen.

Fully 500 men called at the executive office yesterday, and offered to enlist, and letters and telegrams are pouring in by the hundred from every point.

Two companies of cavalry from Kansas, one from Marion and the other from Arkansas City, were tendered the governor to go with the Oklahoma quota, but he declined, saying he had ten times as many men of his own as he could use.

A Bill Framed.

Washington, April 27.—Chairman Hull of the house committee on military affairs was in conference with the war department authorities during yesterday afternoon, and later he framed a bill which he introduced in the house, providing for suspension until the cessation of hostilities of important provisions of law applicable to the quartermaster's department, suspension or modification of the prohibitory and limiting provisions cited being essential under existing exigencies. The bill allows supplies to be purchased in the open market, instead of through advance advertisement for contracts, removes the limit of \$1,000,000 annually for the pay of civilian employes in the quartermaster's department, and also the limit of \$50 draft animals, allows open purchases of horses, etc.

Probably Safe.

Queenstown, April 27.—The Majestic, which has arrived here from New York en route to Liverpool, reports that at 4 o'clock on Monday morning in latitude 48:52 and longitude 29:06 she passed an American liner, presumably the Paris. She saw no Spanish warship during the voyage. The Majestic's officers were most eager to learn the news as to the situation between Spain and the United States and raised hearty cheers for America on learning war had been declared.

Paras Not Sighted.

Queenstown, April 27.—The Red Star line steamer Pennland, Capt. Albrecht, which left Philadelphia on April 16, has arrived here and reports that she has not sighted the American liner Paris, chartered by the United States government, which the Spaniards are said to be trying to capture, but last Sunday the Pennland sighted the Spanish warship Don Carlos (possibly the Carlos V.) which was steaming rapidly at the time.

The Spanish Senate.

Madrid, April 27.—In the Spanish senate Monday Count Alenas asked whether the government adhered strictly to the treaty of Paris in regard to privatizing or whether it would issue a letter of marque to any one asking for such authority. The premier, Senor Sagasta, said the moment was not opportune to reply to the question.

On Count Alenas insisting upon another answer to his question Minister Gullon said Spain occupied the same position as she held before the treaty of Paris.

Spanish Suspect Arrested.

New Orleans, La., April 27.—There is great excitement here over the report at the Port Eads signal station, 100 miles down the Mississippi, of what is believed to be a Spanish spy who was last night lodged in the army jail at Fort St. Philip.

Capt. George of the mail packet Duellut, reported to Quartermaster Fueroit, of the naval reserves stationed at Port Eads, upon arriving there, that coming down on the Duellut from Buras landing he had carried a very mysterious passenger. A detail of reserves promptly arrested the suspected man and searched him, finding a camera with which he had been taking views of everything about Port Jackson and St. Philip and the lower fortifications. He also had a note book in which were seventeen closely written pages of notes containing information about the forts, the course of the Mississippi river and the passes. The prisoner gave his name as John Walter, and said he came from New Orleans, but would know no other information. He looks like a Spaniard, and will not talk. The United naval reserves at Port Eads fully believe he is a Spanish spy and will let him lay in jail until he can give an account of himself.

FORMING DIVISIONS.

Regular Troops Still Continue to Arrive at Chickamauga, Ga.

Chickamauga Park, April 27.—General field orders directing the formation into a division of two brigades of the infantry regiments of the United States troops here were issued yesterday by Major Gen. Brooke, Col. James Van Horn, of the eighth infantry, is put in command of the division, he being the ranking senior officer.

Plans as to the formation of the second brigade were knocked away yesterday evening by the announcement that the order for the first regiment, from the Presidio and Benicia barracks, California, to proceed to Chickamauga had been countermanded, and that the regiment had gone into camp at New Orleans. This also for the time being at least, disposed of the plan of the organization of the infantry into three brigades of three regiments each. As it stands now, the sixteenth, from Forts Sherman and Spokane and Boise barracks, is the only regiment which Major Gen. Brooke is reasonably certain of having incorporated in his army. Detached officers of that regiment have already reported for duty here. The eighteenth and nineteenth regiments, the former from Forts Bliss and Fort Sam Houston, and the latter from Forts Brady and Wayne, it is thought, however, may come to Chickamauga, in which case three brigades of three regiments each will be formed. As the second brigade now stands, Col. J. C. Bates of the second is in command.

One full regiment of infantry, three batteries of artillery and three squadrons of cavalry were added to the forces here yesterday. The artillery was composed of battery K of the first, from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, seventy-five men, in command of Lieut. Lasseter, and batteries C and F of the Presidio, seventy-five men. Battery C was the famous battery in command of Gen. John F. Reynolds when the civil war broke out. All three batteries went into camp at McDonald field. This makes ten batteries in camp here, and completes the artillery which was ordered concentrated at Chickamauga battle field.

Field orders were issued yesterday for the rigid policing of the camp.

Contraband Goods.

Berlin, April 27.—The Official Reichsanzeiger publishes President McKinley's blockade decree. United States Ambassador White has informed the foreign office here of President McKinley's declaration regarding privateering, and all the large steamship companies have jointly resolved not to transmit contraband goods. Therefore the companies have sent a circular to the government expressing the hope that under these circumstances both combatants will abandon the right to search their vessels.

Reorganization Bill.

Washington, April 27.—The conferees of the two houses on the army reorganization bill agreed to the senate amendment requiring that the quotas of militia for the various states and territories shall be in companies, troops and batteries in order to be accepted by the president, and also that the senate amendment increasing the signal corps to the extent of ten corporals and 148 privates. The conferees refused to accept the amendment authorizing the active employment of retired army officers in time of war and it was eliminated from the bill.

The Louisiana quota have volunteered and will be mustered in as soon as they are concentrated.

SOLDIERS IN CAMP.

GLIMPSES OF LIFE AT FAMED CHICKAMAUGA.

Regulars Who Left Their Girls Behind Them in the Northwest Are Having an Exciting Time of It Near Chattanooga.

The full regiment of infantry was drawn up in line in "campaign outfit," and the color sergeant and his aide had brought from the colonel's quarters the Stars and Stripes that were embroidered with victories of that regiment in the past, and waved proudly beside the regimental flag of blue. Then the order was given to "sound off," and before the last notes of the bugles had died away the brass band broke

stand ready to supply any deficiency. Near the company street are the kitchens—the tents where the "grub" is cooked for the men, and for the officers as well, who have their served in the "mess tent," where two or three have gathered together to be served as one set instead of eating separately. Not only do the officers thus have one another's society, but clubbing together cuts down expenses, for whatever an officer has in mess outside of the commissary provision he pays for them from his own pocket.

There are always several "messes" (the word strikes civilian ears most unpleasantly) through the regiment, and those officers who are known to be bona vivours under all conditions are eagerly sought to take into their tents those who are not so expert in providing the goods of life even when they have the money and inclination.

The officers' "line" is always a little away from the mess tents, which are under the immediate charge of the first sergeant and corporals of each company, and at the top of the "line" is "headquarters," where the colonel and his staff are established.

The men in camp usually smuggle in some kind of a pet or "mascot," which is not always left behind when the order comes to move, unless it may be into action. One of the men who is now with his regiment in Mobile carried with him from the northwest a small black cat, which was hidden in his knapsack when an inquiring officer was about, or played in the car, to the great delight of the soldiers all the way down. Her owner's own anxiety is what to do with her when they go to Cuba—for the rank and file says "when" not "if." He doesn't wish to leave her homeless behind, and yet to kill the company mascot on the eve of battle, as it were, is too much like leaving fate and his much more boistered by that than by his own prospective fate. In the meantime kitty goes purring and playing around camp with an air of domesticity that convalescing visitors and gives an insight into the character of the soldier.

MONEY SPENT ON WEDDINGS.

An Expenditure That is Often Absurd and Always Useless.

Nowadays marrying a daughter-involves as much outlay as would suffice for the household expenditure of the young couple for at least half a year, says Waverley. It seems wrong; but those who desire to maintain their place in society have no choice left to

have after he has first extracted it from the pile of regimental impedimenta. He fetches water and puts the towels by the hand basin, and sometimes he even builds a bed, and not a bad one, either, if his chief has not where to lay his head except upon the ground.

He gets an empty barrel from heaven knows where, sometimes, and proceeds to knock it to pieces, when he carefully extracts all old nails, not caring to play practical jokes upon a superior officer, however much he may upon his comrades. Then the stryker forges further for two long beams, and if they are not forthcoming he cuts down a couple of young trees, or in default of those his genius produces something which answers the purpose, and laying these two on the ground

into "The Girl I Left Behind Me," and the regiment was off to Mobile to wait there for further orders sending them to the front.

The Second Battalion commander rode a horse that had been in Custer's last battle, but escaped massacre. Like his rider, also an old Indian fighter, the horse was getting old and gray now, but there was a good deal of fire in his old frame yet, and he danced off friskily as though longing for battle once more.

They had to march eight miles to the railroad which was to transport them from the Western post, and an order was called through the ranks for "route step," which made every man fall into his own gait, and broke the straight lines into ragged curves. The order was indicative of the difference between dress parade, when to be out of step was nothing short of a breach of regulations, and actual service, when thoughtful officers saved their men unnecessary work out of action.

The girls they left behind them furnished their handkerchiefs vigorously in a noble endeavor that the final glimpse the officers had of home should not be associated with tearful women, and as the last company swung out of the post to the inspiring strains of the band, the sweethearts and wives separated to their different quarters, now so deserted, and had it out alone. As a picture of desolation, Goldsmith's "Deserted Village" isn't a patch on a garrison after the troops have gone!

But the regiment reckons not of that, but says, "It is war," and takes to the field like ducks to water, though there are many youngsters in the service who have never been in camp except for practice, and not a few men who have not seen action even among the Indians, who have been rather subdued these past years. And they are living the routine life impatiently, waiting the orders that will make them see actual service and will bring more victories to the regiment and sustain the fame of its old record. In the meantime they drill and police the camp and sing about their campfires as the seasoned veterans tell tales of the battles they have seen.

The camp of a regiment is laid out like a little village and is a model of neatness and order. Not a scrap of paper or vestige of debris of any sort is seen through its length and breadth, and the men who "police," or clean, go over the field as a New England housewife picks threads from her carpet.

All the work of this sort in a regiment is done by its prisoners—men who are under short arrest for misdemeanors or for some breach of military regulations; and, clad in brown, they go about in detachments of two or three under guard of a sentry, who bears a loaded rifle and who is responsible for the prisoners he is in charge of.

When a regiment is going into camp the busiest and most harassed person in it is the quartermaster. He it is who has charge of all the camp equipment and who is responsible for the transportation of it. Also he must

side by side, but the length of the barrel staves apart, he nails the staves on them, curves downward, with about eight inches between. Behold the slatted bed, which is springier than the ground and drier, and is raised on short, rough legs! The writer of this has slept on a barrel bed, and it was more comfortable than some which looked better.

In the meantime, while the officers' tents are going up, those for the companies are being pitched with perfect order, and in an incredibly short time are taut and fast. They are laid out in sets of two lines on what are called the "company streets," and day and night are patrolled by sentries who

them but to submit and bear the infliction as pleasantly as may be. In the matter of dress there is an enlarged idea. The white satin gown seems to be almost necessary to the legality of the wedding ceremony and it is worn by brides belonging to classes of society which afford no opportunity for the wearing of white satin except at the wedding. Then, as to flowers—even at an ordinary wedding with reception rooms are decorated with white flowers in a style that was unheard of a couple of decades since.

And think of the thousands of dollars spent in this way by the richer classes! At the wedding, not very long since, of the daughter of a merchant prince, the wedding bell was composed of the most exquisite exotic, orchids, lilies, roses, gardenias, tube roses, myrtle and jessamine, and the hundred or so of tables at which the guests sat had each its lovely bunch of snowy blooms enwreathed with smilax. Probably the cost of this lavish floral decoration was about \$5,000. Would it not have appalled our thrifty grandmothers, who contented themselves with providing a few vases of flowers for the wedding breakfast table and for the beautifying of the drawing-room.

No More Rainbow Toggery.

A young woman friend of the Post says—and she is noted for her store of information on these matters—that the summer bicycle girl is going to wear easy fitting, tan Oxford ties, and very thin, vari-colored hose, drop stitch or otherwise, almost exclusively this year. She announces also that the divided bicycle skirt is to be the swagger kink this coming season, basing her statement upon the fact that several scores of girls in the construction of these skirts. She prophesies, furthermore, that Tam O' Shanter's alpines, derbies, and all of the other varieties of bicycle headgear are to give way during the coming summer to the plain sailor hat for the girl's wheel. Finally, she states that the girls of Washington are about to inaugurate a crusade against the bicycle man who clings to the lovely, chameleon-rainbow toggery for riding, and that they are to make a stand for the bicycle man who wears plain dark knickerbockers and black hose unrolled.—Washington Post.

Metal Production of the United States.

The value of the metal production in the United States the past year is estimated at over \$782,000,000. This production, says the Engineering and Mining Journal, not only emphasizes the great total value, but also the immense variety of the mineral production of the United States. Not only is the United States the largest producer of iron and steel, but almost every mineral and metal known to commerce is found within our borders, and is mined or prepared in some quantity.

The oldest Free Mason in New England is William Earle Cooke of Portsmouth, N. H., who has just celebrated his 191st birthday.

A COMPANY KITCHEN.

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The Haskell Free Press.

J. E. POOLE,
Editor and Proprietor.

Advertising rates made known on application

Terms \$1.50 per annum, invariably cash in advance.

Entered at the Post Office, Haskell, Texas, as Second class Mail Matter.

Saturday, May 7, 1898.

Announcement Rates.

The following rates will be charged by the FREE PRESS for announcements of candidates for office and will include placing their names on a sufficient number of the party tickets for the general election in November. Terms cash.
For State & District offices, \$10.00
For county offices, 5.00
For precinct offices, 3.00

Announcements.

For Judge, 39th Judicial District, P. D. SANDERS.
For County and District Clerk, C. D. LONG,
G. R. COUCH,
CHARLIE MAYES.
For Sheriff & Tax Collector, A. W. SPRINGER.
For County Treasurer, JASPER MILLHOLLON,
J. E. MURFEE.
For Tax Assessor, F. M. GREER,
S. E. CAROTHERS,
J. N. ELLIS,
C. M. BROWN.

LOCAL DOTS.

—Mr. A. W. Springer has moved out to his farm.
—GERMAN MILLET seed for sale, the big kind, at S. L. Robertson's.
—Mr. W. O. Brockman of Thorp Spring is here visiting his daughter, Mrs. W. L. Hills.
—Good sorghum molasses at Fields Bros. for 30c per gallon.
—Mr. J. G. Owens left this week with a nice bunch of steers for Oklahoma territory.
—The ladies are especially requested to call and examine the new goods at S. L. Robertson's.
—Messrs Orville Knox and Nelson of Throckmorton, spent a day or two here this week.
—The young people were given a social entertainment at the residence of Mr. J. W. Johnson on Tuesday night.
—A choice new stock of Ladies and Misses slippers and fine shoes for spring and summer at S. L. Robertson's.
—Miss Allie Wright arrived home this week from Floyd, where she has been teaching a school.
—We are requested to state that Rev. W. N. Dickey of Anson will preach at the Presbyterian church tomorrow.
—We desire to say to all persons owing accounts to the firm of T. G. Carney & Co., that since the purchase of an interest in the business by R. H. McKee it is essential that we close up and settle all outstanding accounts and we hereby ask one and all to come forward without delay and make satisfactory settlement of such accounts. Please see us at once and save us the trouble of having to go to see you.
T. G. CARNEY & CO.
—Mr. W. O. Mabry, general land agent of the H. & T. R'y. Co., was here this week looking after the company's land interests in this section.
—Capt. Weatherly of Seymour, cattle inspector for the quarantine department, was here this week inspecting cattle for A. H. Tandy and others prior to their removal to the I. T.
—We are pleased to say to our friends that we are back again with the choicest stock of goods we have ever been able to offer them, and there is enough of them for everybody, so much in fact that our groceries are crowded out and had to be moved to another building. This tells the story of our increased business better than we can do it in words, and while we flatter ourselves that good, honest goods, fair prices and the courteous treatment which we have extended to all alike have been large factors in building up and extending our business in spite of competition, we are at the same time grateful to our friends for the liberal patronage they have extended to us and we assure them that we shall be pleased at all times to extend to them every courtesy possible and to give them the best the shop affords for their money. Respectfully,
F. G. ALEXANDER & CO.

—Mrs. E. J. Hamner left Monday for Austin in response to a telegram informing her that her mother was sick and not expected to live.
—A job lot of shoes and slippers, come and get them—not at our price, but at yours. CARNEY & MCKEE.
—One of Dr. Lindsey's favorite buggy horses took sick and died as he was returning from Seymour Friday of last week.
—My stock of Groceries is complete in all lines and I am now selling very low to the cash trade. Call and see. S. L. ROBERTSON.
—Mr. Pete Sanders returned this week from Georgetown, where he has been attending the Southwestern university.
—The watch that was sent to Abilene came back to W. H. Parsons for repair, who does nothing but first-class jewelry work. Repairing fine watches a specialty.
—Mrs. Mary B. Taylor of Marshall came in yesterday on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. W. W. Fields. She was met at Abilene by Capt. Fields.
—600 pairs of ladies', misses' and children's slippers and sandals at bargain prices, 30 to 50 per cent under regular prices. Don't miss this chance.
F. G. ALEXANDER & CO.
—Mr. J. E. Crisp's mother and his brother-in-law, Mr. N. B. Waggoner and wife of Sulphur Springs, were here this week on a visit to his family.
—A pure whiskey agrees with any food, in fact aids digestion. It tones the stomach, increases the flow of the gastric juices and so promotes strength and flesh. A pure whiskey like HARPER Whiskey. Sold by KEISTER & HAZLEWOOD, Haskell, Texas.

—Dr. T. C. Boykin of Dallas will conduct a Sunday School Institute in Haskell at Baptist church, beginning Friday, May 13, 10 a. m. All Sunday School superintendents, teachers, workers and children are invited—and all others who desire to attend. PASTOR.
ACCORDING to the newspapers, an Ohio husband became the happy father of seven children not long ago. Of the seven all lived but one. It is to be hoped he laid in a supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, the only sure cure for croup, whooping-cough, colds and coughs, and so insured his children against these diseases. For sale by A. P. McLemore.
—Did you ever hear the like? Listen!
Ladies' vests, each, 50c
Men's working gloves, pair . . . 35c
Men's nice gray suit, . . . \$3.00
Men's nice \$10 suit, . . . \$4.95
Good window shades, each, 25c.
CARNEY & MCKEE.
THE Westfield (Ind.) News prints the following in regard to an old resident of that place: "Frank McAvoy, for many years in the employ of the L. N. A. & C. Ry. here, says: 'I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for ten years or longer—am never without it in my family. I consider it the best remedy of the kind manufactured. I take pleasure in recommending it.' It is a specific for all bowel disorders. For sale by A. P. McLemore.
Dental Notice.
C. E. Stephens, D. D. S., announces that he will be in Haskell May 17 to 27th fully prepared to do all kinds of dental work. His work is guaranteed first-class and to give satisfaction.
—Mr. S. L. Robertson is increasing his stock of dry goods to very handsome proportions. He says he is buying from a first class cash house, paying cash for the goods, which places him in position to meet any competition in the country. He will make it to the special interest of the cash buyer who is entitled to cash prices.
Millions Given Away.
It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs are surely cured by it. Call on A. P. McLemore druggist, and get a trial bottle free, regular size 50c and \$1.00. Every bottle guaranteed, or price refunded.

Quarterly Conference at Goree.

The second Quarterly Conference met at Goree, Apr. 25, 1898. C. W. Daniels, P. E. in the chair. W. E. Slowman secretary.
Following members answered to roll call, J. L. White, P. C.; W. H. Wickson, L. P.; W. N. Newson, steward from Goree; W. E. Slowman, steward from Whitehat; J. P. Thomas steward from Benjamin; A. Parker, trustee from Goree. Sorry to note none present from Mesquite and Red Springs.
W. D. Robinson of Seymour was present and preached a fine sermon on faith. Our beloved P. E. presided and preached to the delight of all.
Glad to note visitors from Seymour, Benjamin, Gillespie and Whitehat. Our conference was a success.
Financial Report.
Sunday school supplies, . . . \$ 9.00
Presiding elder, 11.80
Preacher in charge, 91.30
Expended on church, Goree, 656.00
" on parsonage, 25.00
" for Song books, 28.00
Total, \$821.10
We are progressing spiritually—let us make greater progress.
Your servant and pastor,
J. L. WHITE.
A Clever Trick.
It certainly looks like it, but there is really no trick about it. Anybody can try it who has Lame Back and Weak Kidneys, Malaria or nervous troubles. We mean he can cure himself right away by taking Electric Bitters. This medicine tones up the whole system, acts as a stimulant to Liver and Kidneys, is a blood purifier and nerve tonic. It cures Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, Sleeplessness and Melancholy. It is purely vegetable, a mild laxative, and restores the system to its natural vigor. Try Electric Bitters and be convinced that they are a miracle worker. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50c a bottle at A. P. McLemore's drug store.

B. Y. P. U.
Program for May 8th, 1898.
Leader—W. F. Rupe.
Song.
Prayer.
Lesson—The Cleansing Blood, Heb. 9:13-14; 10:1-7.
Roll Call—Scripture Response.
Song.
Three Minute Paper on Lesson—Alice Pierson and Mr. Whitman.
Recitation—Minnie May McKee.
Duet—Zoodie Johnson and Rob Lindsey.
Select Reading—Etta James.
Song.
—I have taken the agency for the "Quaker Folding Hot Air and Vapor Bath Cabinet," whose wonderful efficacy in promoting health as well as restoring persons to health in many forms of diseases is attested by physicians and scientists. With it you can have at home Turkish, Russian, hot air, steam, medicated vapor, mineral, salt, hop, sulphur, etc., baths at a trifling cost. The price of the outfit is very moderate. Call at my place and see one and try it if you like. J. W. BELL.

The world has its hat off to Admiral Dewey and his brave marines.
The English newspapers say that Admiral Dewey's achievement at the Philippines will go down in history as one of the most daring and brilliant naval victories ever won.
OF UNUSUAL SERVICE IN EMERGENCIES heart weakness, and distressing disorders generally, Parker's Ginger Tonic gives more gratifying results than any other medicine. B. J. Van Brink, Albany, N. Y., writes: "I have found Parker's Ginger Tonic of so much benefit that I have used over a hundred bottles of it. Debility with distressing pains gave me great trouble for a long time and I could find no permanent relief until I began to use the Tonic. My wife also suffered with disorders that gave her great distress, and would have been gone before now, only for your Tonic, for nothing else would help her. It is the best preparation I have seen in my whole 50 years."
DON'T NEGLECT YOUR HAIR. Neglect your hair and you lose it. Parker's Hair Balsam renews the growth and color.
THE naval bill just passed by congress provides for the building of three battle-ships, four double turret monitors, twelve torpedo boats and sixteen torpedo boat destroyers. These formidable ships added to our present navy will go far toward enabling the United States to maintain her rights abroad as well as to making foreign nations careful about treading on Uncle Sam's toes.
Valuable to Women. Especially valuable to women is Brown's Iron Bitters. Backache vanishes, headache disappears, strength takes the place of weakness, and the glow of health comes to the pallid cheek when this wonderful remedy is taken. For sickly children or overworked men it has no equal. No home should be without Brown's Iron Bitters. For sale by All Dealers.

TO MY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS:

Nothing gives me more pleasure than to credit a man when I think he appreciates it enough to come and settle every few months, but when it runs for a year, two years or longer it shows very clearly to my mind that there is no appreciation for favors extended. Now a great many I have carried for a long long time; some few have come and settled and a great many have not. Last year was over an average crop year and I certainly expect you to make satisfactory settlements, for I am in great need of money to pay what I owe. Am sure I am not asking too much of you after I have carried you as long as I have without worrying you. As long as you have paid your account you need not ask for credit as it will only be embarrassing to you to be refused. So please come and settle at once and lets start in the new year afresh and by so doing we all will feel better.
Your friend,
A. P. McLEMORE.

HERE WE ARE
With our
New Goods

Our new goods are arriving daily and are being placed on the shelves for public inspection.

OUR LADIES DRESS GOODS.
This line has been selected with more care and taste than ever before and include all the latest weaves, patterns and designs in the most stylish fabrics for spring and summer wear. We know that our lady customers will be pleased when they see them.
Staple Dry Goods.
Our stock of all the staple dry goods is unusually full, covering the best brands of prints, gingham, checks, shirtings, sheetings, jeans, etc. etc.
Clothing.

The gentlemen are invited to call and see our clothing. Knowing the requirements of the trade in this line we think we have the quality, variety and styles to suit all and we guarantee the prices to be all right.

Boots and Shoes.
We have undoubtedly the largest stock and greatest variety of these, including the latest styles in all grades, ever displayed in Haskell. There is every class and grade to select from the heaviest plow shoe to the daintiest slipper for the belles of fashion.
SPECIAL ATTENTION is called to our job lot of 600 pairs of ladies, misses and childrens slippers, going at a reduction of 30 to 50 per cent under regular prices. Call promptly if you want to participate in these bargains.

Spring Millinery.
Our Milliner, Miss Lena Wilson is just back from Chicago where she got all the latest points in styles and modes of trimmings and selected a splendid line of hats and trimmings. This stock is up to date in every particular and we feel confident that she can please our lady friends in dainty and stylish headgear.

Our Grocery Department.
The necessity for more room for our increased stock of Dry Goods has forced us to move our groceries into the building formerly used by us as a ware room and storage house, two doors east of our main store. We have also increased our stock of groceries and our customers will find in it everything fresh and desirable in the eating line.
We extend a cordial invitation to all to call and look at our goods and get our prices.
Respectfully,
F. G. ALEXANDER & CO.

The Best Remedy for Rheumatism.

From the Fairhaven (N. Y.) Register.
Mr. James Rowland of this village, states that for twenty-five years his wife has been a sufferer from rheumatism. A few nights ago she was in such pain that she was nearly crazy. She sent Mr. Rowland for the doctor, but he had read of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and instead of going for the physician he went to the store and secured a bottle of it. His wife did not approve of Mr. Rowland's purchase at first, but nevertheless applied the Balm thoroughly and in an hour's time was able to go to sleep. She now applies it whenever she feels an ache or a pain and finds that it always gives relief. He says that no medicine which she had used ever did her as much good. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by A. P. McLemore.

A Healthy Skin.

The way to overcome all unhealthy conditions of the skin is to apply Grove's Ointment, and when the feet or limbs are tired, stiff, aching and sore, Grove's Ointment affords the most grateful and speedy cure. Ointment Skin Diseases, Eczema, Sprains, Piles, Burns, Inflammation, Swellings, and all Irritations of the skin, readily yield to its soothing influence, and the comforting relief it affords for Chapped Skin, Itch, and all skin troubles generally, is of such value to everyone, that all should have it in stock. Ask your Druggist for it.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

This delicious combination of the best vegetable medicine known, cures Weak Lungs, Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Wastefulness, and all disorders of the bowels, stomach, liver, kidneys, and urinary organs. If you have lost your appetite and are low spirited, or suffering from age or infirmity, take Parker's Ginger Tonic. It will strengthen your brain and body and give you new life and vigor. Try a bottle to day; it may save your life. 50 cents and 61 cents at all druggists.

HINDERCOORNS

The safest, sweetest, quickest and best cure for Corns, Warts, Hoars, Callouses, etc. Stops all pain. Gives no trouble. Makes the feet comfortable. Hindercoorn cures when everything else fails. Sold by Druggists at the Block & Co., E. City, N. Y.

Next Spring

Travel will begin to the Gold Fields of Alaska, and it is suggested that those who intend going to the Klondike Will find THE DENVER ROAD the most satisfactory route in every particular by which water transportation is reached. The reasons why your ticket should read via the Denver Road, are

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This Jack will be kept at J. L. Baldwin's stable in Haskell, during the 1898 season. This Jack is out of a pure blooded Spanish jennet by a Kentucky Mammoth jack and is the best jack in this part of the country. He is black in color, of good height, fine form, heavy boned and good action.
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