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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.

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THE GREATEST BOOK OF THE AGE!
Should be in Every Home and Library.

The People's Bible History
Written by Right Hon. William H. Furness, D.D., President of the University of Chicago, Ill. It is a complete and accurate history of the Bible, from the beginning of the world to the present time. It is a book of interest to all, and is a valuable addition to every library. It is published by the American Bible Society, New York.

—Read the advertisement of R. O'C. Lynch of Seymour. This house does a large business in the line of goods advertised and has a reputation for close prices and fair dealing.

SITUATION AT MANILA.

EUROPEAN POWERS AROUSED.

Possession of the Philippines is Stirring Some of Them—Probable Big Naval Demonstration.

Washington, May 14.—The administration is finding fresh cause for worry over far Philippines. Dewey's magnificent victory has brought about dangers of international complications as threatening as have arisen over the land grabbing in China.

If Spain is to lose the islands Russia, Germany, France, Great Britain and Japan are interested to the verge of war in future ownership. No combination can be suggested which would permit any of the powers named to obtain exclusive control of the great Archipelago. Each power is jealous of every other and the United States may be forced to take possession finally or return them to Spain.

The assurance that all is quiet at Manila does not satisfy the administration. The 7,000,000 natives are in a ferment. They are arming and rising. Anarchy is imminent and the powers feel impelled to protect their interests. The result, it is anticipated, will be the assembling at Manila of the heavy squadron of the powers. In that event Admiral Dewey would have the humiliation of seeing his squadron sixth in point of strength, being exceeded by Great Britain, Japan, Russia, Germany and France in the order named.

The military experts of Europe scout at the idea that a corps of 12,000 men will be sufficient to maintain order in the Philippines. As soon as the natives realize that they are not to be given independence, but that the islands are to be used as pawns in the greater game of international war and politics, there is reason to believe that they will be as antagonistic to the United States as to Spain.

Special advices from Manila say the natives of the Philippines will not aid the Americans effectively until Aguinaldo lands. He is still at Hongkong, unable to get a steamer. Spanish soldiers have been insulting English residents of Manila and have killed natives on the outskirts of the city. The American consulate in Hongkong is besieged by Americans in the Chinese and French service who wish to volunteer for Manila. United States Consul Wildman could enlist a regiment of picked men in a day. If American troops do not soon arrive English soldiers will be sent from Hongkong to protect lives and property.

The War Situation.

Since the bombardment of the fortifications at San Juan, Porto Rico, on Thursday of last week by Admiral Sampson's fleet, which withdrew on account of news that a strong Spanish fleet was approaching from the island of Martineque, about 400 miles S. E., before it had completely destroyed the fortifications, there has been no fighting except the minor engagements on the Cuban coast at Cardenas and Cienfuegos, which are described on our inner pages.

Sampson's fleet as also the flying squadron under Com. Schley have since been on the watch and hunt for the Spanish fleet, which has been on the dodge and evidently desires to avoid a conflict. It is believed their purpose is to run into some Cuban port and land supplies for Blanco's army if possible.

This view of the situation seems to be confirmed by the following telegram received yesterday:

Key West, Fla., May 19th. The American fleet turned up at Key West suddenly. Great commotion among them. Think the Spanish fleet is at Santiago de Cuba. It is believed that Sampson will take the fastest vessels and go after them. The flying squadron will remain and maintain the blockade.

[Santiago de Cuba is on the south-east coast of Cuba about 800 miles from Key West, or about a 48 hours run, which would bring the fleets together to-day if the Spanish fleet is there and stands its ground.]

Affidavit of Commissioners' Court to Treasurer's Quarterly Report.

IN THE MATTER OF COUNTY FINANCES IN THE HANDS OF JASPER MILLHOLLON, Treasurer of Haskell County, Texas.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, as County Commissioners within and for said Haskell county, and the Hon. J. M. Baldwin, County Judge of said Haskell county, constituting the entire Commissioners' Court of said county, and each one of us, do hereby certify that on this, the 10 day of May A. D. 1898, at a regular quarterly term of our said court, we have compared and examined the quarterly report of Jasper Millhollon, Treasurer of Haskell county, Texas, for the quarter beginning on the 12th day of February A. D. 1898, and ending on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1898, and finding the same correct have caused an order to be entered upon the minutes of the Commissioners' Court of Haskell county, stating the approval of said Treasurer's Report by our said court, which said order recites separately the amount received and paid out of each fund by said County Treasurer since his last report to this court, and for and during the time covered by his present report, and the balance of each fund remaining in said Treasurer's hands on the said 10th day of May A. D. 1898, and have ordered the proper credits to be made in the accounts of the said county Treasurer, in accordance with said order as required by Article 867, Chapter 1, Title XXV, of the Revised Statutes of Texas, as amended by an Act of the Twenty-fifth Legislature of Texas, at its regular session, approved March 20, 1897.

And we, and each of us, further certify that we have actually and fully inspected and counted all the actual cash and assets in hands of the said Treasurer belonging to Haskell county at the close of the examination of said Treasurer's Report, on this the 10th day of May A. D. 1898, and find the same to be as follows to wit:

JURY FUND	Dr.	Cr.
Balance on hand as shown by Treasurer's Report on the 12th day of February 1898	10.18	
To amount received since said date	246.50	
By amount disbursed since said date		244.46
By amount to balance		12.22
Total	256.68	256.68

Balance to credit of said JURY FUND as actually counted by us on the 10th day of May A. D. 1898, and including the amount balance on hand by said Treasurer at the date of the filing of his report on the 10th day of May A. D. 1898, and the balance between receipts and disbursements since that day, making a total balance of 12.55

ROAD AND BRIDGE FUND	Dr.	Cr.
Balance on hand as shown by Treasurer's Report on the 12th day of February 1898	2446.06	
To amount received since said date	146.08	
By amount disbursed since said date		1996.66
By amount to balance		595.48
Total	2592.14	2592.14

Balance to credit of said ROAD AND BRIDGE FUND as actually counted by us on the 10th day of May A. D. 1898, and including the amount balance on hand by said Treasurer at the date of the filing of his report on the 10th day of May A. D. 1898, and the balance between receipts and disbursements since that day, making a total balance of 847.71

GENERAL FUND	Dr.	Cr.
Balance on hand as shown by Treasurer's Report on the 12th day of February 1898	1622.33	
To amount received since said date	312.24	
By amount disbursed since said date		1895.04
By amount to balance		39.53
Total	1934.57	1934.57

Balance to credit of said GENERAL FUND as actually counted by us on the 10th day of May A. D. 1898, and including the amount balance on hand by said Treasurer at the date of the filing of his report on the 10th day of May A. D. 1898, and the balance between receipts and disbursements since that day, making a total balance of 395.58

COURT HOUSE FUND	Dr.	Cr.
Balance on hand as shown by Treasurer's Report on the 12th day of February 1898	3698.38	
To amount received since said date	1579.78	
By amount disbursed since said date		5278.16
Total	5278.16	5278.16

DATE	RECAPITULATION	AMOUNT
May 10, 1898	Balance to credit of Jury Fund on this day	12.55
" "	Bal. to credit of Road & Bridge Fund on this day	847.71
" "	Bal. to credit of General Fund on this day	395.58
" "	Bal. to credit of Court House Fund on this day	245.63
" "	Bal. to credit of Sculp Fund on this day	
" "	Bal. to credit of Sinking Fund on this day	
" "	Bal. to credit of Estray Fund on this day	24.67
	Total cash on hand belonging to Haskell county in the hands of said Treasurer as actually counted by us May 10, 1898	1526.14

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.	
The bonded indebtedness of the said County we find to be as follows, to wit:	
Court House and Jail	\$40760.00
Road and Bridge	13000.00
Total	53760.00

WITNESS OUR HANDS, officially, this 10th day of May A. D. 1898,
J. M. BALDWIN, County Judge.
J. W. EVANS, Comr. Pre. No. 1.
B. H. OWSLEY, Comr. Pre. No. 2.
T. E. BALLARD, Comr. Pre. No. 3.
J. M. PERRY, Comr. Pre. No. 4.

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED before me, by J. M. Baldwin, County Judge, and J. W. Evans and B. H. Owsley and T. E. Ballard and J. M. Perry, County Commissioners of said Haskell county, each respectively, on this, the 10th day of May A. D. 1898.

G. R. COUCH, Clerk Co. Court Haskell Co. Texas.

Binders, Twine and Oil.

Abilene and Albany prices duplicated by

R. O'C. Lynch, Seymour, Tex.

and he will go one better on Baker Perfect and Gidder wire, Bain Wagons, Banner Buggies, Saddles, Harness,

DEERING OPEN REAR BINDER.

THE JONES OPEN REAR BINDER.

CONTINENTAL HEADER AND BINDER.

CANTON DRY LAND DISC PLOWS.

Full line of collars, lines, whips, hay forks, cotton and corn hoes and everything in the hardware line.

A nice stock of Glassware. Give me a call.

Yours &c,

R. O'C. LYNCH.

Remember, I will not be undersold.

An Enterprising Druggist.

There are few men more wide awake and enterprising than A. P. McLemore who spares no pains to secure the best of everything in his line for his many customers. He now has the valuable agency for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. This is the wonderful remedy that is producing such a furor all over the country by its many startling cures. It absolutely cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all affections of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. Coll at above drug store and get a trial bottle free or a regular size for 50c and \$1. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded.

The Farmers' Institute.

A few farmers met at the court house Saturday and took some preliminary steps toward the organization of a Farmers' Institute. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws and to attend to some other preliminary arrangements. The FREE PRESS was requested to state that the meeting for final organization would be held on the date mentioned in the call previously published, that is, the second Saturday in June, when the draft of the constitution and by-laws will be presented for consideration and adoption, and various questions of interest will be discussed. Every farmer in the county is earnestly requested to attend this meeting and a cordial invitation is also extended to farmers of adjoining counties to attend and take part in the meeting.

The FREE PRESS has long advocated the organization of a Farmers' Institute in Haskell county and is genuinely glad to see the matter assuming definite shape. The organization should include the stockraisers as well as the farmers. The two interests are closely allied, and should in fact be one, for we believe that Western Texas will never reach the full height of prosperity of which it is capable until they become one—until the stockraiser becomes a stock-farmer and the farmer becomes a stock-farmer. By such merging of the two into one the products of each industry will fully utilize the products of the other and there will be no speculation by one on the other, no waste, but each individual will reap the full profits of his labor in the finished product when it is ready for the market.

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 39th 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.

WHERE NATURE NEEDS HELP.

Many tired, weak and nervous people need the aid of Parker's GINGER Tonic to restore their recuperative powers. It goes to the root of the trouble and gives better blood and nutrition, abates pain, and brings life that is worth living.
P. C. Daily, Visalia, Cal., writes: "My wife has taken eight bottles of Parker's GINGER Tonic and it is curing her of instrumental trouble that troubled her from childhood. Complicated female disorders, and catarrh distressed her for many years, and she could obtain no permanent relief from physicians or other medicines until she used your Tonic. Through its beneficial effects she is growing a vigor and better every day."
EFFECTS OF MODERN WAYS.
The hair suffers from modern ways by growing thin and falling. Parker's Hair Balsam gives color and life to the hair.

Greve's Ointment

overcomes all unhealthy affections of the skin and when the feet or hands are tired, stiff, aching and sore. Greve's Ointment affords the most grateful and speedy cure. Obtainable at all drug stores. Price, 25 cents per tin. Greve's Ointment is a household necessity. It is a skin cure generally, is of such value to everyone, that all should have it. Ask your druggist for it.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

The delicate composition of the best vegetable medicines known, cures Weak Lungs, Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Wakefulness, and all disorders of the bowels, stomach, liver, kidneys and urinary organs. If you have lost your appetite, are slow spirited, or suffering from any or any infirmity, take Parker's GINGER Tonic. It will strengthen brain and body and give you new life and vigor. Open for both sexes. Cheap board. Send for illustrated catalogue. If you cannot get it, write to the proprietor, who will send you a bottle free of charge. Try a bottle to-day; it may save your life. 50c and \$1 sizes at all druggists.

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The only cure for Corns. The safest, quickest and best. Stops all pain. Restores comfort to the feet. Makes walking easy. Price only 10c. at all Druggists. Hixson & Co., Long Island City, N. Y.

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FOR WOMEN AND HOME.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR MAIDS AND MATRONS.

Victuals and Drink—The Good Maid or Matron is Attentive to What is Consumed by the Family—Woman Short or Tall—Some Notes of Fashion.

When Other Friends Are Around Thee, When other friends are around thee, and other hearts are thine, More fresh, more green, than mine, Then think, oh, think, how lonely, This throbbing heart must be, Which, while it beats, beats only, Beloved one, for thee.

Yet do not think I doubt thee, I know thy truth remains, I would not live without thee, For all the world contains, Thou art the star that guides me, Across life's troubled sea, And whatever fate befalls me, This heart will turn to thee. —George W. Morris.

Victuals and Drink.

All but the rich must spend half or more of their earnings for their food. In view of this fact it is the part of wisdom for the housewife to scrimp on beef that she may buy ribbons to tie up her sandwiches? A distinguished statesman once assured a young relative that her knowledge of cooking and housekeeping was worth literally a hundred thousand dollars to her; while another authority affirms that we waste enough at the store, at the market, and in the home to make us wealthy—if we would only save. Would it not be pleasant to be wealthy? More than half the diseases which embetter life are due to avoidable errors in diet. Therefore the housekeeper's power is greater than that of the physician. A specialist on insanity says that the various forms almost always begin with the inability of the person to digest food. If the mistress of the house believed that she might save her husband or father from insanity, would she begrudge study given to the chemistry of food? A man enters the arena of business with the purpose of becoming master of whatever he undertakes. He knows that reputation, social position, progress, the happiness of his family

NATURAL BRIDGE.

Wisconsin Possesses a Huge Arch Equal in Grandeur to Virginia's. Milwaukee, Wis., Correspondence Chicago Chronicle: The general public is unaware that this state possesses a natural bridge which equals in attractiveness the one famed in American history by visits from Washington and all loyal Americans who visit the old Dominion. The bridge in this state is located in Honey Creek township, Sauk county, something over twenty miles from Milwaukee and eight miles east of the prairie of the Sac Indians. It is really only a gigantic arch connecting a detached portion of the cliff to the original bluff which faces the Wisconsin river, worn away by the action of the elements. As a curiosity of nature the bridge has a merely local reputation up to the present, due largely to the difficulty of reaching it and the fact that until recently it was cut off from the outer world by lack of rail facilities. Even now one must ride for miles across the sandy bottoms and across a field to get to it. But the beauty is sufficient recompense for the trouble. Upon stepping between the bluff and the arch the immensity of the task which nature has accomplished is apparent. The upper part of the arch is about fifty feet above the floor in the highest part, and varies from that down to about thirty feet, where it joins the supporting rocks. The span is from ten to twenty-five feet thick and about fifteen feet wide. The pathway across the top is a trifle over three feet wide in its narrowest place, and a cool head is needed to make the passage over the span. The person standing upon the top of the span is probably 100 feet above the average level of the surrounding country, and the scene spread before him is one of rural Wisconsin scenery unsurpassed. Although the country has been settled for many years, yet the ruggedness of the scene seems hardly diminished by the hand of man in his efforts to conquer the soil and make for himself a home in these romantic surroundings. Except for the occasional loghouse, or rarely, its frame successor, the place would seem as though in its original condition, so completely hidden from view by tangled underbrush and heavy woods are the tiled hands of the husbandman. About the base of the archway are signs of human visitations, and the visitor learns that here the people of the surrounding country come to celebrate the Fourth of July, and the remains of rustic booths, a broken beer glass or two and other signs of past pleasures are noted. Underneath the floor of the arch is a huge cavern seven feet high, twenty-five feet deep and from thirty to fifty feet long, created by the action of the water rushing down the face of the hill and under the archway after a heavy rain. This cavern makes a natural beer cellar, which the inhabitants of the region, nearly all of whom are Germans, utilize as a bar-room upon the occasion of the celebration referred to.



which finishes the waist at the back and fastens below the mouseline in front.—The Latest.

Woman, Short or Tall. It is a curious fact that the majority of men don't seem to be attracted by tall girls. We wonder why? asks an English critic. Perhaps, remarks the

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

Corn Culture.

Bulletin 34, Georgia experiment station: Corn delights in a deep, mellow, rich and moist loam. Any of the ordinary soils of the country that are either naturally of the above character or can be brought into the required condition by rotation, deep and thorough preparation and liberal manuring, and can be maintained in this condition by frequent and thorough surface culture, will produce satisfactory yields of corn, with a moderate, well distributed rainfall. Perhaps the most essential requirement for an abundant yield of corn is plenty of moisture in the soil. Without this plenty of moisture, such a yield is absolutely impracticable. It is not indispensable that the moisture shall be supplied directly by abundant rains during the period of the growth of the crop, but the requirement must be met in some way. The supply of moisture from rainfalls may be supplemented, or entirely substituted, by irrigation, as is done in arid and semi-arid regions; or the farmer may turn to the clouds for a generous supply; but the demand for moisture must be met, or the crop will be more or less a failure. Without resorting to expensive irrigation, and not willing to rely on the rainfall from the heavens, the farmer may select the low-lying, naturally moist and deep soils, along the water-courses—the "bottom lands." These soils are moister than the uplands, not solely because of their being lower, and near a watercourse, but—perhaps chiefly—because of their greater depth and their loamy character, or large content of humus, or decayed vegetable matter. These soils become thoroughly saturated with moisture during the winter and spring rains, and on account of their depth and quantity of humus, they retain the moisture during a much longer period.

In the absence of such soils, if the farmer wishes to produce regularly profitable crops of corn, he must bring his uplands, as nearly as practicable, into the condition of the loamy, bottom lands. Moisture, moisture, is the prime essential, and moisture he must provide, or he will certainly fail of a crop, if the clouds withhold their accustomed supply. Every intelligent farmer understands the importance of deep and thorough breaking of the soil early in the spring, or even earlier. Not so many appreciate the importance of fluffing the soil, by harrowing until the clouds disappear into fine soil. It is also desirable to keep the soil in this fine, friable condition, especially the superficial layer. But a more valuable and permanently effective means is to fill the soil, as rapidly as possible, with vegetable matter, or humus. This may be done in two ways: (1) By actually transporting from elsewhere the necessary vegetable matter, in the form of stable manure, composts, leaves, muck, etc. Under the present system of farming in the south this method is impracticable, except on a small scale; and often it cannot be profitably followed, even on a small scale, because of the cost of the labor involved in handling and hauling of leaves, muck, and other coarse and crude materials. (2) The other, and most practicable method, and one that is adapted to any scale of operations, is regular rotation of crops, including small grain, red clover, cowpeas, or other renovating crop. A judicious, well-managed rotation may be made profitable at every stage and every crop, as well as profitable in the long run, because of the experience of seven years in directing the operations of the station farm has served only to confirm and deepen the conviction that the uplands of Georgia do not, as a rule, produce profitable crops of corn, unless farmed in accordance with the suggestions here given. Farmers are prone to base their calculations of the "loss and gain" in farming almost solely on the cotton crop, probably because it is the crop that actually requires the greatest outlay of capital and labor, and it is the one crop that is always converted into cash. But a careful account of the loss and gain of other crops would probably reveal the fact that many farmers lose as large a per cent or secure as much a profit in producing corn, oats, potatoes and other provision crops, as they do in the cotton crop.

Force of habit and the traditions of the past have brought the farmers to rely too much on corn as the great provision crop. When the soils were choice and in an almost virgin condition, it was a most convenient, satisfying and profitable crop.

Crimson Clover in the North. Crimson clover has been regarded, and justly so, as a plant more suited to the South than to the North. It will live over winter in most of the southern states, but in the north can not be depended on to stand the cold of an ordinary winter except in very favorable circumstances. If it is sown at just the right time, and if it makes a heavy growth, and if it is not mowed off, and if the whole of the plant is left as a protection to the roots, and if the winter is mild, the crimson clover may stand the winter and come out all right in the spring. But as a general thing, the north is not a locality where it can be regarded as a perennial. To be sure of having it serve its intended purpose it must be regarded as an annual, and treated as such. In this way the best returns will be obtained from it. We believe that in the north crimson clover should be generally sown with some other crop, oats, peas, or vegetable that ripen in summer. These crops give protection to the crimson clover till it is high enough to withstand the heat of the sun. It can be sown on the ground after the other crop is in, and need not be harrowed or covered in any way. It sprouts very easily and will soon send down its tiny roots for moisture and food. Attempts have been made at some of the stations in the north to grow it at different seasons, but the sowings in the spring have proven the best. In the south the seed is sown in September, and the plant blooms in the following April, but this rule cannot be followed here. At the Michigan station crimson clover seed was sown with oats in the

DESPERATE KANSAS JACKRABBIT.

The Emporia, Kan., Republican tells the following queer story: "An Emporia man heard a disturbance in the night, and on getting up to see what was the matter, found his bulldog engaged in a desperate struggle with a jackrabbit. Concluding that it was dangerous to interfere, he went back into the house and shut the door. In a short time the outside struggle ceased, and looking up he was surprised to see the jackrabbit looking in over the transom of the front door. In the morning he went out and found the bulldog dead in the front yard, with marks of rabbit teeth all over his person, bearing mute testimony to his brave and desperate struggle."

THE DEATH PENALTY.

The death penalty is rarely enforced in Germany, Denmark or Sweden. In New York eleven out of twelve murderers escape without any punishment, and in the United States only one murderer in fifty suffers capital punishment.

ODD THINGS AND TRUE.

In Japan coins are generally of iron, and in Siam they are chiefly of porcelain. The estimate of the number of tramps in the United States varies between 30,000 and 60,000. It is claimed that Lake Erie produces more fish to the square mile than any body of water in the world. The right hand, which is more sensitive to the touch than the left, is less sensitive than the latter to the effect of heat or cold. Jealousy of the first husband of the widow he had married drove a Frenchman to kill his wife and then himself recently in Paris. A paper church at Bergen, Norway, which seats 1,000 persons, is waterproofed with a solution of lime, milk and the whites of eggs. Bean fever has been added to the list of epidemics like hay fever and rose fever by a German doctor, who has christened his discovery "Favismus." His cure for the disease is to keep away from bean fields. Villa Achilleon, at Corfu, which the Empress of Austria has abandoned, is likely to be bought from her by the Byron society and to be turned into an orphanage for Greek children as a memorial of Lord Byron.

PYTHOGRAPHS.

Getting drunk is a sure way to get ahead. Every inmate of an insane asylum is a head nurse. Yesterday's neglect causes two-thirds of today's worry. All that man wants here below is a little more than he's got. A deep thinker is apt to indulge in a vestibule train of thought. Now that bicycles are in general use horse sense is at a discount. Worth makes the man, and it is often figured in dollars and cents. Lots of men sympathize with the moon when it reaches it's last quarter. It is easy to see the bent of a man's mind when he engages in a crooked transaction. It is well enough to call a spade a spade but there are times when it should be done in a whisper. Authorities differ as to whether a pot room should be classed as an ante-room or a drawing room.



THE BRAIDED TAILOR GOWN.

and life itself, depend upon his success. If the young housekeeper would feel the same responsibility in regard to her home, can any one doubt that her success would be striking and priceless?

Hint from Paris.

The illustration represents a hat of drab stitched straw with flat crown



slightly hollowed, made by Rebound. It is trimmed with a drapery of velvet; with bow behind, and in front a rosette of English lace and brass buckle. In which is set a large white feather.—New York Herald.

Gray Cloth Suit.

A gray cloth suit which suggests a good pattern for any spring dress is

You cannot judge a man's religion by the condition of his front yard.

Again has Spain demonstrated her pre-eminence in diplomacy. She dropped it first.

It is confidently asserted that during this little scuffle tea, coffee and bread will be untaxed.

England can never be considered an ally of ours while her army continues to blow African savages from the mouths of her cannons.

Mr. Croker will do his part of the fighting with Spain on the racing grounds of England; but as to his struggle with Hill he will leave orders and fight by substitute.

A correspondent of the New York Press believes that if the clergy united in prayer to that end God would sink every Spanish war vessel. It is well to have faith, but it is safer to keep your powder dry. Suppose, for instance, the Spanish should pray the Almighty to sink all of our navy? Why would not the efficacy of supplication be as great in one case as in the other?

The frequent difficulty in balancing account books has been solved, according to the Chicago Post, by the treasurer of a woman's club, who explains her system thus: "I just add up what I have received, and subtract from that what I have paid out, to show what is due the club, and then I make my husband give me a check for the amount." Unfortunately many expatriated cashiers have no husbands.

At the recent celebration of his eighty-third birthday Prince Bismarck walked with the help of a gold-mounted cane that was given him by the present emperor. Those who saw him thus supported may well have thought of the fateful days when the first Emperor William leaned on Bismarck as on a strong staff, and by that aid was enabled to walk steadily along untrodden and perilous paths to the imperial throne.

A man in New York gave his girl two brand new front teeth as a wedding gift, "to fill up the gap," as he expressed it. Directly the two separated, and then, on the highway, he tried to pluck the teeth from the gap, and the magistrate before whom he was taken fined him ten dollars for it. The properties of life ought to be respected. Only a stingy man who would have limited his generosity to two teeth. He should have given her a full set, a wig, and a cork leg.

W. S. Gilbert wanted five thousand dollars as damages because a London paper said he was given to pomposity, envy and ingratitude, and the jury disagreed. Mr. Gilbert satirizes men, women and ideas rather more than any other man, and it is not reasonable that he should be sensitive to that sort of thing as applied to himself. It reminds one of the generous lad who said to his companion, "Let us play, I will hit you with a club and you will back up against the fence and cry." The suggestion that those who give should be willing to take would evidently come to Mr. Gilbert as a new proposition.

Muncie and Richmond, Indiana, are preparing to try the Pingree lot-garden scheme this year on a more extensive scale and systematic basis than any city in Indiana has yet attempted. Richmond has been experimenting along these lines for the last three years—not individually, but as a city, and under city management. The results have been wonderful. The poor of the city have thus been employed and have raised enough each year to take them through the winter with plenty of food. The city council has just voted an appropriation of several hundred dollars to carry on the early spring preliminary work, and citizens are pledging their vacant lots to the city—not to individuals. More than 150 lots will be given over to that purpose this spring and the city superintendent, who is appointed by the mayor and paid by the city, is now entering the names of those who want the gardens and assigning them to certain lots. Only the poor need apply and the amount of ground given is regulated by the size of the family. The ground is broken and prepared by the city, and the city, through the government, provides all of the seed. All that is required of the poor is to plant, till and care for the ground and harvest the crops. The city superintendent supervises all of this work, and if he finds that a man is negligent he will appoint others to attend to the work and reap the reward. This system costs the city something, but the cost is slight when compared with savings in the long winter months when such demands were made on charity.

No North or South, no East or West, no parties or half parties; but the union a unit for free Cuba and the Monroe doctrine in its broadest sense. No more wholesale starvation, no more white slavery, no more foreign government control of anything or anybody on this continent.

The value of the instruments and machinery exported from the United States during 1897 for scientific purposes was \$3,054,453, which was an increase of \$560,000 as compared with the exports in 1896.

The Detroit woman who offered to flip a cent with her husband to see whether the two should separate has the right idea. Why the cost and scandal of such cases in court when the simple separation is the one thing desired? Legality? Well, did any divorced parties ever have any respect for that?

"The woman who swoons has passed out," says a lady. We have long had a feeling of respect for the woman who indulges in the good, old-fashioned faint and no fuss or airs about it.

Well and Strong

Nervous Spells and That Tired Feeling Cured by Hood's. "My health was very poor. I had nervous spells and did not sleep well at night. When I arose in the morning I was tired and exhausted and did not feel any more rested than when I retired at night. I knew I needed a medicine to build me up, and I concluded to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. After the first bottle had been taken I felt so much better that I procured five more. I am now taking the last one, and I have not felt so well and strong for years." H. P. Jones, 223 E. Mulberry St., Kokomo, Indiana.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is America's Greatest Medicine. Sold by all druggists. 50c per bottle. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills

are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is a long dress train that has no curtailing.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade-Mark. I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the name that has borne and does now bear the face-similar signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look carefully at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company, of which CHAS. H. FLETCHER is President. March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M. D.

Butchers should be "dressed to kill."

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away. To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take Dr. Williams' Wonderful Cough Cure, which makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c. or by mail, guaranteed. Send for sample free. S. J. Sterner, 112 Broadway, New York.

There is a noticeable decrease in the popularity of Spanish yellow.

Some experience joy in seeing things torn to pieces.

CONGRESSMAN MEEKISON.

Has Faith That Pe-ru-na Will Eradicate Catarrh.

It is to congress that our nation must look for all power. Every volition of the government must originate in this body of representatives. The president simply executes the will of congress. Congress is supposed to carry out the will of the people. Congress is the brain of the nation. The people are the blood of the nation. Good blood makes good brain. Good brain makes success, contentment and happiness, whether of a nation or of an individual. A man with poor blood cannot succeed. His nerves are weak, his brain fogged and his will paralyzed. Good blood is simply well digested food. A stomach with the slightest catarrhal impairment cannot properly digest food. Pe-ru-na quickly procures perfect digestion. Pe-ru-na cures catarrh whether of the head, stomach, throat, lungs or kidneys. A man perfectly free from catarrh is nearly all ways a well man.



HON. DAVID MEEKISON OF OHIO.

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Washington, D. C., April, 1898.

The Pe-ru-na Drug Mfg. Company, Columbus, Ohio.

Gentlemen—I have used several bottles of Pe-ru-na and feel greatly benefited thereby from my catarrh of the head and feel encouraged to believe that the continued use will fully eradicate a disease of thirty years' standing. Yours respectfully,

D. Meekison.

Address The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio, for a free catarrh book.

Oh, the Pain of Rheumatism!

Rheumatism often causes the most intense suffering. Many have for years vainly sought relief from this disabling disease, and are to-day worse off than ever. Rheumatism is a blood disease, and Swift's Specific is the only cure, because it is the only remedy which can reach such deep-seated diseases.

A few years ago I was taken with inflammation of the joints, which became so intense that I was for weeks unable to walk. I tried several prominent physicians and took their treatments faithfully, but was unable to get the slightest relief. In fact, my condition seemed to grow worse, the disease spread over my entire body, and from November to March I suffered agonizingly. I had heard of Swift's Specific, and I decided to try it. Before allowing me to take it, however, my guardian, who was a chemist, analyzed the remedy, and pronounced it free of any poisonous ingredients. I continued the remedy for two months, and I was cured completely. The cure was permanent. I have never since had a touch of Rheumatism, though many times exposed to damp and cold weather. ELEANOR M. TIPPETT, 5111 Pownall Avenue, Philadelphia.

Don't suffer longer with Rheumatism. Throw aside your oils and liniments, as they can not reach your trouble. Don't experiment with doctors—their potash and mercury will add to your disability and completely destroy your digestion.

S.S.S. For the Blood

will cure perfectly and permanently. It is guaranteed purely vegetable, and contains no potash, mercury, or other mineral. It is free by Swift's Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

CIENFUEGOS OPENS FIRE.

Cable Cutters Receive Lead Salute From Shore.

RETURN COMPLIMENTS

Great Numbers of Spaniards Supposed Killed, but It is Impossible to Learn the Extent.

Key West, Fla., May 16.—Four boat crews, commanded by Lieut. Winslow and Ensign Magruder, from the cruiser Marblehead and the gunboat Nashville, cut the cables at Cienfuegos Friday morning. A storm of bullets greeted them. The Marblehead, the Nashville and the auxiliary cruiser Winslow drew up about 1000 yards from shore, with their guns manned. One cable was cut and the other was being worked on when the Spaniards in rifle pits and a battery in an old lighting out in the bay opened fire. The warships responded with great volleys. The crews of the boats, who were volunteers, calmly proceeded with their work, and after finishing returned to the ships through a blinding smoke and heavy fire.

One man was killed and six seriously wounded in a Marblehead boat, one of them being shot through the head. More than 1000 Spaniards on shore kept up a steady fire, and the bullets from the machine guns peppered the American vessels, but doing no material damage. A bullet passed through an arm of an ensign and then slightly wounded Commander Maynard of the Nashville. Lieut. Winslow had a shot hit him in one of his hands.

The Spaniards in the pits were driven out, and took refuge in the lighthouse, which was torn to pieces by a four-inch shell, killing many. The Spanish loss, while unknown, is known to have been heavy.

Remey's Report.

Washington, May 16.—The following telegram came to the navy department from Commodore Remey at Key West:

Key West, Fla., May 14.—Secretary of navy: The window arrived with the following dead and wounded: Patrick Reagan, private marine; Herman W. Kuchmeister, private marine, shot through the jaw, probably fatally; Ernest Henrickson, seaman, shot through the liver, probably fatally; Ernest Sautenich, apprentice, first-class, fracture of right leg; John J. Duran, boatwain mate, second class, gunshot wound in right buttock; John Davis, gunner's mate, third class, wounded in right leg; Wm. Levery, apprentice, first-class, wounded in left leg, very slight; Robert Volz, seaman, of Nashville, severely wounded; Lieut. Cameron Winslow, slight wound in hand. Casualties occurred in cutting the cable at Cienfuegos. Commander McCalls' report.

Lieut. Winslow placed in command of steam and sailing launches of Nashville; Lieut. Anderson second in command. Boats were to drag for and cut cables, under the protection of the guns of the Marblehead and Nashville. Succeeded in cutting cables leading south and west, but not the third cable inshore, under the fire of infantry on shore and Maxim guns. Lighthouse destroyed, where enemy took shelter. The officers and men performed their work with the utmost coolness and intrepidity under trying circumstances. McCalls' reports mailed. REMEY.

Heavy Haul.

Meridian, Miss., May 16.—The Alabama Great Southern passenger train was held up by five men near Cuba, Ala., at 10 o'clock Saturday night. The men wore masks, and were evidently old hands at the business. The express car was robbed of \$5000. Express officials, however, claim only \$500 was taken, as Express Messenger Nicklin had most of the money in the stovepipe. A posse was immediately formed here, and left with bloodhounds and are on the trail.

Noted Author Dead.

Mobile, Ala., May 16.—Mrs. Adelaide De Chaudron, who from 1850 to 1879 enjoyed an extended reputation in the south for her literary productions, and notably for her translations of Hugo and Muhlback's works, which circulated in all the southern armies, died here, aged 82.

Big Fire at Muncie.

Muncie, Ind., May 16.—The warehouse of Ball Bros. dry fruit jar glass works was destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The loss will amount to about \$285,000. Insurance slight.

Still at Curacao.

New York, May 16.—A special from Curacao, Venezuela, says that the Spanish warships Infanta Maria Theresa and Vizcaya are still at Curacao. The torpedo boat destroyers Cristobal Colon and Almirante Oquendo are outside waiting for the two cruisers.

Rebombardeo Cardenas.

Madrid, May 16.—A dispatch from Havana says:

Three American warships have rebombardeado Cardenas with shells and have destroyed the British consulate. The Americans attempted to land men and ammunition when the cannonading was the hottest. The Spaniards drawn up on shore replied hot to the American fire, inflicting severe loss on the enemy. Seven Spaniards were wounded.

Commander Schley's squadron is on its way south.

Rowan's Visit to Insurgents.

Tampa, Fla., May 16.—Col. A. L. Wagner, representing the army on the advisory board of the war department, and a member of Gen. Miles' staff, arrived Saturday and reported to Gen. Wade. The presence of a member of the advisory board in Tampa at this time has brought about a feeling that the time for the invasion of Cuba by the United States is near. Added significance was given Col. Wagner's sudden visit to Tampa by the arrival on the steamer Mascotte Saturday of Lieut. A. S. Rowan, who accompanied Capt. Dorst on the expedition from Key West to Cuba. Lieut. Rowan brought with him dispatches from the insurgent leader, Gen. Garcia, involving, it is believed, a complete plan for the cooperation of that part of the Cuban army with the forces of the United States.

Lieut. Rowan was brought to Tampa from Port Tampa on a special train, and was immediately shown to Col. Wagner's apartments in the Tampa Bay hotel. Lieut. Rowan said he had no trouble in landing in Cuba. Gen. Garcia is near Bayamo, one of the most important cities in Santiago de Cuba, from which place the Spanish troops were driven. Here a large quantity of much-needed supplies were captured. With the exception of half a dozen seaports the insurgents are now in complete possession of the eastern portion of the island. Mr. Rowan says the dreary rainy season is commencing. It is already raining in the mountains.

Additional details of Lieut. Rowan's visit to Gen. Garcia were given by Lieut. Carlos Hernandez, aid to Gen. Enrique Colazo, both of whom accompanied the intrepid American officer from the interior of Cuba to the sea coast, and who shared with him the dangers of the four days' journey in an open boat from the coast to Nassau, Jamaica.

"Lieut. Rowan has seen more of the island of Cuba in a shorter time, and endured more hardships, than any other American," said Lieut. Hernandez. "From where Lieut. Rowan landed, on April 29 last, near Porto Portillo, on the south coast of Santiago de Cuba, to where he left, on the north coast, is across the widest part of the island. With a guard of only four men he pushed through part of the way on foot, and through one of the wildest parts of the island."

"With hardly a stop for rest he reached Bayamo on May 14. He met Gen. Garcia. Five hours afterward we started for the north coast. Lieut. Rowan did not stop for an instant until his mission was accomplished, exhausted though he was. For four days and nights we hardly left our saddles. It is a ride I do not think Mr. Rowan will ever forget. But like the soldier that he is, he never complained. When we finally reached the coast, near Port Manito, on May 5, the only boat procurable was a little dory, hardly more than sixteen feet long, yet our orders permitted no delay, and six of us embarked on this little cockle-shell. We were picked up by a sponger, and reached Tampa safely."

Nothing From Sampson.

Washington, May 16.—No official report has been received here confirming the published statement that the city and fortifications of San Juan had surrendered to Admiral Sampson nor is any expected for the reason that the statement is not given credence in official circles. The result of the engagement at San Juan so far as is indicated by official reports was not altogether satisfactory inasmuch as one of the principal objects of the expedition was the burning of the large quantity of coal stored there for use of the Spanish fleet. Before he had been able to fully accomplish his destruction of the fortifications and the coal supply, the admiral, it is believed, thought it prudent to withdraw his fleet through fear of having one or more of his vessels disabled pending the more important contest with the Spanish fleet. His judgment in this matter is favorably commented upon by the officials who, however, express regret that the immense coal piles of the enemy were not fired. Saturday the officials were jubilant over the news that the Spanish had been located at last at Martinique Saturday however, the mystery is almost as deep as ever, and the situation is one of uncertainty as to the present whereabouts and purpose of the expedition into these waters. News from Sampson is anxiously awaited.

Blanco's Buss Failed.

Key West, Fla., May 16.—Blanco attempted, just before sundown yesterday, to draw six vessels of the American squadron under the guns of Morro castle, but failed. Two Spanish ships pretended they were going to leave Havana harbor, one of them the Alfonso XIII. About one mile from Morro went the Spanish vessels, and the Americans were four miles, when the Santa Clara batteries opened fire, but the Americans kept out of range.

Missionary Safe.

Waco, Tex., May 16.—Advices reached Mr. C. M. Hubby that his brother, Harry W. Hubby, who is a missionary in equatorial Africa, is still preaching the gospel to the black heathen in that far off land, having escaped the massacre there last week when the natives revolted because of the hut tax and fell upon the British and American settlers and missionaries.

Gen. Jackson Stricken.

Savannah, Ga., May 16.—Gen. Henry H. Jackson, the famous Confederate major general, and a veteran of the Mexican war and minister to Mexico during Cleveland's first administration, was stricken with paralysis, and is not expected to live.

At the Dance.

Aisy—Poor Aaisy has been killed in a railway accident. Flossie—What a pity; and he was such a good dancer.

—Pick-Me-Up.

SPAIN'S PROTEST.

Is Much Opposed to American Vessels Being at St. Pierre.

Washington, May 16.—Official information reached here yesterday that the Spanish government had filed a protest at the foreign office in Paris against the permission given by the French authorities at Martinique to remain in the harbor of St. Pierre, Martinique, for seven days to make necessary repairs. The French government has taken speedy action on the protest and insists that the United States cruiser, being disabled, has a full right to remain seven days or such time as may be necessary to complete her repairs, and that in the meantime no steps will be taken to have her leave the French port.

The Spanish protest is an important development in the present critical naval situation in the West Indies, as it serves to permit France to give a conspicuous evidence of her friendly feeling toward the United States and to offset the insinuations which have been made as to French favoritism to Spain.

It also makes clear for the first time the plans of the Spanish admiral to have the Harvard forced out of the harbor at Martinique and then to capture her by his swift cruisers and destroyers. It is impossible for the Spanish warships to attack her while she is inside the harbor. The most the Spanish admiral can do is to wait outside the harbor in hope of taking the Harvard as she leaves. It is evident from the filing of Spain's protest that she had fully expected the Harvard to leave St. Pierre and that the Spanish ships were lying in wait for her. But a wait for seven days would be futile, as other Americans can go to the relief of the Harvard before that time. Moreover, while the capture of the Harvard would be a valuable incident to the movement of the Spanish squadron, it is obvious that it cannot shape its entire movements for the next seven days in order to effect this capture. Had the French authorities decided, in view of the protest, that the Harvard must leave at once, her position would have been extremely critical, as her batteries are insignificant compared with those of the big Spanish warships and her fleetness would not avail when the Spanish ships commanded the harbor entrance and had thirty-knot vessels among their number.

As it is, the navy department is relieved of the serious apprehension as to the Harvard, as the action of the French government insures her safety. Admiral Sampson has not contributed any further details to the navy department touching his engagement with the batteries at San Juan. He did not communicate with the department overnight and it is just possible that he finds considerable difficulty in sending his dispatches from the West Indies.

Naval officers have changed decidedly the loose way in which the term bombardment is being used as descriptive of such engagements as that between Sampson's squadron and the Forts at San Juan. They contend that it is not necessary to give twenty-four hours notice or any notice of an intention to attack fortifications and that Sampson's fire, being directly, primarily and entirely upon the forts in the harbor, did not in any sense constitute a bombardment of San Juan. It is regretted that civilians suffered in personal property in the attack of the American fleet, but that is one of the vicissitudes of war and the fleet could not be held responsible.

The officials of the state and navy departments strongly deprecate as mischievous and dangerous the efforts to create the impression that France is not acting up to the rule in the observance of strict neutrality between the United States and Spain. They say that were there even some slight foundations for the statements, the time is very inopportune for newspaper attacks that might even involve France in the present hostilities. As a matter of fact, there is no evidence of any disposition on the part of the French colonial officials in the West Indies to discriminate against the United States and favor Spain.

On the contrary, the officials here are rather inclined to be grateful to the French authorities for their concession of privileges to the Harvard to remain in port until she has completed some necessary repairs to her machinery. One of the brightest, most popular and expert young officers in the ordnance bureau, Ensign C. L. Lattimer, at his own request, has been designated to take the place of the late Ensign Bagley as second officer on the torpedo boat Winslow. He left Washington Saturday and proceeded directly for Key West.

It is believed the injuries to the Winslow can be repaired at that point, but the constructor's report must be awaited before deciding positively on that point.

Great Damage.

Little Rock, Ark., May 16.—A special from Pine Bluff says:

Reports still come of immeasurable damage by the high water. Saturday morning the Auburn levee at Verter, the largest of its kind in this section, broke and the water rushed madly all over the low lands, carrying destruction to cattle, crops and property in its path. In several places the Iron Mountain track is fifteen feet under water. Gum Swamp was flooded and many crops heretofore thought to be safe are ruined. The railroad suffers greatly, as the track is washed out in many places. It will be some time before traffic can be resumed. Traffic is still suspended on the north end of the Cotton Belt and Altheimer.

Two False Statements.

Mobile, Ala., May 12.—A special sent out from Mobile telling that Sergt. Crowley, company A, third United States infantry, had been shot and killed by a member of the nineteenth infantry, whom he was trying to arrest for drunkenness, was made out of whole cloth. There was no shooting. A special telling of an attempt to poison the water of the stream running through the camp here is without any foundation in fact. Nothing of the sort occurred.

Military Matters.

Washington, May 16.—The military aspect of the war has undergone some change since the report was received here of the appearance of the Spanish squadron in the West Indies. The presence of the fleet resulted in the temporary postponement of the movement of the army of invasion, which was soon to be started for the island. It is urged at the war department that until the question of the definite disposition of the enemy's ships is settled and the troops enabled to proceed to the island without being harassed by them. As one officer remarked yesterday, "We don't want to mass our men on the island until we know who is the mistress of the seas."

In consequence of the change in the programme many volunteers will not be sent to Gulf ports direct, but will proceed to the Chickamauga battlefield, where it was intended they should be sent before the issuance of the hurry orders of the early part of the week for a change in their destination.

At Chickamauga, the soldiers will have ample chance to engage in field exercises and tactics, which will be very beneficial to them prior to their work in Cuba. Although they are reported to be equipped for active service, the army officers say that in case of many of the volunteers it will be necessary to renew their equipments and in addition provide the regiments with field transportation—that is, wagons, etc.

A large part of the army is encamped at Tampa ready to move wherever the order comes and it is felt here that the troops at Chickamauga can be sent to Tampa promptly whenever the necessity arises.

Telegraphic instructions to the volunteers who have been ordered to proceed to Chickamauga were sent by Gen. Corbin to the commanders of the state organizations. They are instructed to reach Chickamauga to report to the commanding general at that place, Maj. Gen. Brooke. The officers commanding the state organizations will communicate with the chief quartermasters of the respective military departments in which they may be located for the necessary transportation and with the chief quartermaster for ten days' field rations, necessary travel rations and coffee money. The quartermaster general and the commissary general of the war department will instruct the officers of their department in the various cities to provide the necessary transportation, rations and coffee money. The commanding officers are requested to telegraph the amount of tentage and graph to Gen. Brooke the time of their departure and the adjutant general at ammunition taken by the organizations.

POSITION OF FRANCE.

Her Conduct in Neutrality Matters Has Excited Much Comment.

Washington, May 14.—France will have to answer to the United States if she has violated the neutrality laws in permitting the Spanish squadron to rendezvous and coal at Martinique.

That France has permitted Spain to do this in defiance of the international law on neutrality is gravely suspected. It is more than suspected that the French authorities at Martinique delayed Consul Darte's notification to the state department yesterday of the appearance of the Spanish squadron off the coast of Martinique.

It is believed that if Capt. Cotton of the Harvard had not appeared at St. Pierre, Martinique, for the purpose of filing a message to the navy department the administration would at this hour be still unofficially aware of the presence of the Spanish squadron at that point.

The theory is that when the formidable looking Harvard steamed into the harbor of St. Pierre the French authorities in charge of the cable station concluded it would be wise to send Capt. Cotton's message after a delay. The first of the information received on this subject was at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, fully fourteen or sixteen hours after Consul Darte would have sent his message of the appearance of the Spanish squadron.

The belief in responsible quarters here is that Consul Darte's message was not sent at all, and that Capt. Cotton's message was delayed fourteen hours in transmission. Whatever may have been the cause of the delay in sending the cablegram the effect has been to give the enemy about twenty-four hours advantage in its journey towards the west.

The French embassy is unquestionably disturbed over the matter, and broke the ice at the state department today by having the first secretary of the legation declare to Assistant Secretary Cridler that the Lafayette cable had landed nothing but mail at Havana.

President McKinley and the secretary of state consulted last night over the delay at Martinique in sending Capt. Cotton's cablegram telling of the approach of the Spanish squadron. Either the French government or the cable company, whichever was responsible, will be forced to settle.

The Killed and Wounded.

New York, May 14.—A special from St. Thomas says the casualties on board the United States fleet in the bombardment of San Juan were as follows:

Killed: Seaman Frank Widemadrk of the New York; wounded, Samuel Feldman, leg broken, and four other fellows—M. G. Mergel, elbow broken; Seaman R. C. Hill and John Mitchell, slightly hurt.

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Thousands at Camp Mabry.

Austin, Tex., May 16.—Cheap excursion cavalry has been increasing in proportions ever since the work of its formation began, and it will be finally organized on a far larger scale than was at first intended. News came yesterday that the regiment would receive another important accession. A telegram from Washington to Col. Leonard Wood stated that the younger John Astor, had offered to join the complete battery of rapid firing guns, and that his offer had been accepted. It is not known when Mr. Astor will join the regiment, but it is supposed that he will leave the battery at Galveston ready to transport to Cuba when the cavalry embark there. It is understood that the battery will consist of six Maxim guns. It is also possible that a complete squadron of Texas rangers and frontiersmen will be added to the regiment, but it is supposed that he will not have the battery at Galveston ready to transport to Cuba when the cavalry embark there. It is understood that the battery will consist of six Maxim guns. It is also possible that a complete squadron of Texas rangers and frontiersmen will be added to the regiment. Capt. Lee Hall, probably the most noted and experienced frontiersman of Texas, has offered to have the squadron organized and ready to march within a few days. Capt. Hall arrived in the city yesterday and had a consultation with Col. Wood.

It is understood that Col. Wood has taken Capt. Hall's offer under advisement and that the matter will be decided on by to-morrow.

The uniforms for the entire regiment arrived and were distributed among the men. The troops are being drilled almost constantly. The total number of horses secured for the regiment so far is about 600.

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LOVE STAR STEEDS.

A Large Quantity to Be Bought and Sent to Cuba.

Fort Worth, Tex., May 14.—Information is received here from St. Louis to the effect that Capt. J. E. Labatt of this city has closed a contract with the quartermaster general of the United States army for 80 Texas horses for the Cuban army. The animals are to be bought in this state and be mobilized at Bonham for shipment in lots of from 100 to 200 by the government about every five or six days after they are purchased and branded. It is learned here that Mr. Edward Ieger of Bonham will have control of the horses and do most of the buying, while Capt. Labatt remains at St. Louis to watch the mule interest. It is ascertained from a letter received here yesterday that the quartermaster has paid out to date some horse like \$770,000 for mules and horses. Texas' slice, it is estimated will reach in the neighborhood of \$100,000.

New Rooms.

Dallas, Tex., May 14.—On March 1 the Dallas Young Men's Christian association closed its rooms for the purpose of raising funds to purchase the building known as the "Jackson street auditorium." As a result of the effort put forth and the generous response of members and friends of the association the building was purchased yesterday and the transfer made from the Building and Loan Association of Dallas to the Young Men's Christian Association of Dallas. This deal, the managers say, will put the association where it ought to have been long ago, viz. in a home of its own. It marks an epoch in the history of the work in Dallas in that it gives it the basis of permanency and of a better standing in the community.

Permits Granted.

Austin, Tex., May 14.—The following insurance companies have complied with all requirements and the insurance commissioner granted them a permit to do business in Texas during the current fiscal year:

Suea Fire and Life Insurance company, limited, of Gothenburg, Sweden; capital stock 10,000,000 crowns, United States security deposits \$200,000.

Helvetia Swiss Fire of St. Gall, Switzerland; capital stock \$10,000,000 francs, United States security deposits \$200,000.

Balaise Fire of Basle, Switzerland; capital stock 10,000,000 francs, United States security deposits \$200,000.

Netherland Fire of the Hague; capital stock 4,000,000 florins, United States security deposits \$200,000.

Charter Filed.

Austin, Tex., May 14.—The charter of the R. Law Lumber company of Beeville, Bee county, was filed today; capital stock \$25,000. Purpose, transaction of a general lumber business. Incorporators, Robert Law, C. H. Moore and W. S. Dugart.

The Icos River Railway company to-day paid the comptroller \$120 tax on \$120.50 of passenger earnings for the quarter ended March 31.

Mayor Won.

Waco, Tex., May 12.—In the inter-collegiate debate last night between Baylor university and the state university the former won. Baylor was represented by George W. McDonald and R. H. Hamilton, and the university by Tom C. Conally and R. O. Watkins. "Should We Annex the Hawaiian Islands?" was the subject, Baylor was on the affirmative. The committee making the award was D. C. Bollinger, J. A. Martin and Nelson Phillips.

Found Floating.

Orange, Tex., May 13.—Robert Clark, who came here thirteen years ago from town to go to Holmer Harri' farm, where he was employed, Monday afternoon. He was last seen on the road about 4 o'clock. He was not seen again until yesterday morning, when his body was found floating in Adams bayou. It is thought that he was walking along the bank at that point when the bluff rises perpendicularly from the water edge, stumbled and fell in with nothing to hold and went down. He was unmarried and has no relatives in this state.

A Profitable Acquaintance.

Easy—(who thinks he knows the game)—It requires a lot of study to learn how to play poker. Swift (talking in a pot)—Yes; but then it is such a pleasure, you know, to meet a man who has thoroughly mastered the game.—Boston Transcript.

Hospital at Texarkana.

Texarkana, Tex., May 16.—Plans and specifications have been adopted for the erection of a hospital at this place. The concern will be for white people, and will be maintained by the different religious bodies of the town.

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The Rough Riders.

San Antonio, Tex., May 14.—The first volunteer cavalry has been increasing in proportions ever since the work of its formation began, and it will be finally organized on a far larger scale than was at first intended. News came yesterday that the regiment would receive another important accession. A telegram from Washington to Col. Leonard Wood stated that the younger John Astor, had offered to join the complete battery of rapid firing guns, and that his offer had been accepted. It is not known when Mr. Astor will join the regiment, but it is supposed that he will leave the battery at Galveston ready to transport to Cuba when the cavalry embark there. It is understood that the battery will consist of six Maxim guns. It is also possible that a complete squadron of Texas rangers and frontiersmen will be added to the regiment, but it is supposed that he will not have the battery at Galveston ready to transport to Cuba when the cavalry embark there. It is understood that the battery will consist of six Maxim guns. It is also possible that a complete squadron of Texas rangers and frontiersmen will be added to the regiment. Capt. Lee Hall, probably the most noted and experienced frontiersman of Texas, has offered to have the squadron organized and ready to march within a few days. Capt. Hall arrived in the city yesterday and had a consultation with Col. Wood.

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HE DIED A PAUPER.

SAD STORY OF A PREACHER'S LIFE.

Rev. Edward Dunbar, Who Wrote "There's a Light in the Window for Thee, Brother," Died an Outcast and Despised by All Who Knew Him.



HE Rev. Edward Dunbar, who wrote the Sunday school song, "There's a Light in the Window for Thee, Brother," sleeps in a pauper's grave at Coffeyville, Kan., where he died a tramp in the town jail two years ago. His name became a byword in the places where he was known, and from a prison cell he went forth a vagabond upon the face of the earth. In 1867 Dunbar was arrested at Leavenworth while engaged in holding a series of revival meetings, and taken to Minneapolis, Minn., where he was tried for bigamy, convicted, and sent to the penitentiary for three years and eight months. One night in the spring of 1866 Dunbar applied at the Coffeyville jail for lodging. He was ill, and the authorities took him in. He died the next day. Papers in his pockets revealed his identity and showed that he had tramped all over the country. Some church people have erected a marble slab over his grave, on which these words are inscribed:

"Here lies Edward Dunbar, who wrote 'There's a Light in the Window for Thee, Brother.'"

When Dunbar was a small boy he lived in New Bedford, Mass., and work-



REV. EDWARD DUNBAR.

ed in a factory. His mother lived on the foot of the street on which the factory was located, and as the lad's work kept him away until after dark, she always placed a light in the window to guide his footsteps homeward. One day the boy took a notion to go to sea, and off he went for three years' cruise. During his absence his mother fell ill, and was at death's door. She talked incessantly about her boy, and every night she asked those around her to place a light in the window in anticipation of his return. When she realized that the end had come, she said: "Tell Edward that I will set a light in the window of heaven for him." These were her last words. The lad had grown to manhood ere he returned home, and his mother's dying message had such an effect upon him that he reformed and became a preacher. In the course of his reformation he wrote the song, "There's a Light in the Window for Thee, Brother."

The Rev. Edward Dunbar married a young lady of New Bedford, and several children were the result of the union. The young divine soon made a reputation as a brilliant pulpit orator, and the public was, therefore, greatly surprised when one Sunday morning he skipped the country, leaving his wife and children behind. He came to Kansas, and after snatching brands from the burning in different parts of the state he swooped down upon the city of Minneapolis, Minn., and began to show the people the error of their ways.

A great revival followed and hundreds were converted. Miss Eunice Lewis, a handsome young heiress of Minneapolis, was one of the converts. She fell in love with the evangelist and married him against the wishes of her friends.

Shortly after the wedding Dunbar returned to Kansas to fill an engagement at Leavenworth. While he was away the friends of the bride, who had mistrusted the evangelist all along, laid their suspicions before W. D. Webb, lately judge of the second judicial district of Kansas, and Judge Austin H. Young, who were law partners in Minneapolis, and they

The Battle of Manila.

One of the Greatest Naval Battles of Modern Times.

It was 4:25 p. m. Saturday, April 30, when the American fleet passed Subig bay, which is on the China sea, and around Mariveles peninsula from Manila and Manila bay, and steered directly for the entrance to the mouth of the latter.

As it drew near the entrance the fleet slackened speed, for it was then near sundown. All the ships were dark, the decks cleared for action and the sharpest outlook kept in all directions. The entrance to the harbor was thought by the Spaniards to be well defended and it would be so considered against anything but a fleet such as came there from Hongkong. On the left-hand side entering there are two batteries, one on Point Mariveles and a smaller one further up the bay. On the right hand side there are also two batteries, one at Limbones point and another at Restingo. These last are on the Cavite side of the bay. In the middle of the entrance are three islands, the largest of which is Carre- quido, which was to have been fortified, but the Spaniards did not have land armament to spare. It was understood that the entrance to the bay, as well as the bay itself, was loaded with electric mines and torpedoes, but if this was the case, they did not explode, for the American fleet sailed over and through them unharmed. As the fleet approached the entrance in the dark the progress became slower, and one officer of the Olympia suggested to Commodore Dewey the danger of being blown up. To this Dewey is said to have replied grimly: "It's a case of Mobile Bay now," which was interpreted to mean, in Farragut's words: "D—n the torpedoes! Go ahead."

All this time the vessels proceeded almost noiselessly on their way. When the fleet had rejoined, inside of the bay, Commodore Dewey reformed his line in the following order:

Metulloch
Boston
Concord
Olympia
Zaloro
Nashan
Cruzado
(center)
Baltimore
Kalahigh
Petrel

The re-formation of the fleet took some little time, but so soon as this was accomplished the flotilla proceeded with full steam on as though it were sailing in broad daylight in American waters. It was still dark at this time, but presently the dawn began to break, and the sun arose in all its oriental splendor.

The weather was calm and sultry and over the waters of Manila bay a thick haze, so common to early morning in those parts, hung like a curtain, through which the rays of the coming day penetrated with dull but beautiful hues. Gradually, however, this lifted, and the dim outlines of the hills in the neighborhood of Cavite were discernible. Nothing whatever could be seen of the Spanish fleet, but the Americans knew they were but a few minutes away from the greatest naval battle of modern times. The nerves of the officers and men on Dewey's fleet were keyed up to the strongest tension. Every officer was at his post and every gunner behind his weapon, which he had watched for hours. The word had gone around, not by word of mouth, but by some subtle psychology:

"Remember the Maine." Remember the Maine," and into drawn faces there came that look which one sees only when man, stirred by strong and primitive emotions, determines to meet and fight his enemy to the death.

The breeze freshened up from off Cavite and at 4:30 the enemy was in sight, ships as well as land batteries. As near as could be determined at that time eight Spanish ships were in full view, but their identity was not of course known to the Yankee fleet. It was soon apparent, however, that two more Spanish cruisers were close at hand and there was other shipping, not clearly distinguished, near by.

It was plain that the Spanish admiral was taken entirely by surprise. His fleet was ready, but he did not expect the Americans to enter the bay.

Admiral Montojo had fully expected the American fleet to remain in the vicinity of Subig bay and that he would have to go out to the open water to meet it. He thought Commodore Dewey would try to force an entrance past the batteries of Subig bay and make a

landing there and the governor general had a force of 8,500 men there to prevent a junction between the insurgents and the Americans. That the latter would have the temerity to enter the mine-sown bay and give him battle in front of Manila never entered his head.

With the rapidity for which he is noted Admiral Montojo formed his line. It is not known yet what his exact formation was. It is a mistake, however, to say that the Castilla was part of the formation. That cruiser ran aground Friday morning and could not be dislodged. She was therefore improvised as part of the land batteries, although a good portion of her armament, comprising the movable guns, was removed to shore Saturday. Later she was riddled with American shells, some of which set her on fire, and she burned nearly to the water's edge.

The American fleet forced the fighting from the first. Captain Wildes of the Boston was ordered to run out ahead and his ship had the honor of firing the first shot. The effect was not noticed, for the battle began almost immediately afterward on both sides, the fire of the Spanish fleet being augmented by that of the Cavite batteries. Under orders the American boats deployed to the right and left until ordered back for the formation and advance which finally destroyed the Spanish fleet. Admiral Montojo directed the movement of his fleet from the deck of the Reina Maria Christina during the early part of the fight, and Commodore Dewey never left the Olympia until it was all over.

The Boston and Baltimore were in advance of the American line and the roar of their guns was incessant. But presently the commodore's flagship came up as though envious of the part the others were playing. Her main battery of eight-inch guns was soon thundering away, while the cannon of the Concord and Raleigh were making it interesting for the remainder of the Spanish boats. The Petrel was not idle, nor was the McCulloch, which dodged in and out among the fleet, doing its work of dispatch boat. The noise of the bombardment was deafening on both sides, and the firing, considering the dense smoke which soon arose and obscured the fleets from each other, was well nigh continuous, although every shot was intended to count. The noise was plainly heard at Manila, each shot being easily noted, although, of course, the result was not known.

Suddenly a Spanish ship, which proved afterward to be the Don Juan de Austria, ran down the Spanish line under a mistaken signal from the admiral. It was struck at least three times by the American shells, one of which was plainly seen to hit one of its guns, disabling it. It fired as it went but a shot from an eight-pounder on the Olympia struck the Spanish boat near the waterline. Watchers saw the Don Juan quiver as a horse does when shot in battle. Then in a sudden cessation of firing on both sides, which seemed almost for the purpose of watching what followed, the Spanish cruiser exploded with a noise which made all the commanding that had gone before sound like the popping of so many corks. The tearing of steel, the splitting of timbers, even the shrieks of the wounded could be plainly heard following this awful noise. Dead bodies of men were seen flying through the air, while the survivors were noticed jumping from the decks. The Don Juan careened over to port, righted again and dipped once more and began to sink rapidly. Hardly a second's time elapsed between the striking of the fatal shot and the explosion, but it seemed to the watchers that it was five minutes.

The shot undoubtedly penetrated and exploded the Don Juan's magazines. The Americans had an opportunity to see this, for at that moment the dense clouds of smoke had settled in the direction of the Spanish line, while the American ships were comparatively free. The vice consul's report says: "The notoriously bad marksmanship of the Spaniards was apparent from the start. The fleet was managed with daring and skill, but although numerically stronger than its enemy, it was no match for it in gunnery. The latter was splendid, and much regret is expressed that our naval representatives were not given a better

opportunity to take note of an engagement which must mark an epoch in naval warfare." As a matter of fact, the Raleigh, Boston and Baltimore were reported to have been struck by Spanish shells and several men killed and wounded, but the victims, having been landed at a distant point upon the shore, the names could not be ascertained at the time the Spanish authorities cut the cable or at least stopped its use at Manila.

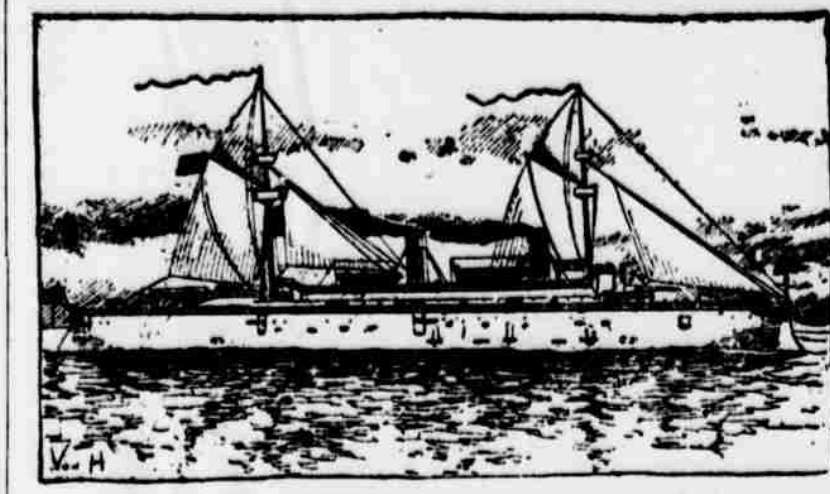
When the Don Juan blew up a cheer arose from each of the American fleet and again the cry went up, "Remember the Maine. The Maine is avenged." From his post Commodore Dewey gave out his orders and these commands were to keep maneuvering. It was this order which rendered the shots from the Spanish gunners so ineffective. They and their commanding officers seemed unable to locate any of the American ships in time to deliver the broadsides where they intended. No sooner would a gun be sighted than the whole American squadron would have seemed to change position, and the Spanish shots simply churned the water in the bay. Those shells which did take effect did so almost without exception merely by chance, and it is quite likely that some of them came from the land batteries. When the Spaniards heard the explosion of the Don Juan they gave shouts of joy, thinking it was one of the American fleet, but when the dull yellow smoke lifted and they saw their cruiser a total wreck and the bay in its vicinity full of dead and wounded Spanish officers they shrieked with agony and Montojo is said to have lost his head and to have run up and down the deck alternately cursing the Yankees and the Don Juan's captain for his recklessness.

The explosion unnerved the whole Spanish fleet, and it may be said to have determined the whole battle, for it proved the turning point. Montojo had no time for vain regrets for his own flagship was soon struck twice by shells. The attack of the American fleet was recommenced almost immediately after the explosion, and some of the hardest knocks were directed at the Reina Maria Christina. Her captain, Cardozo, and eight gunners were killed by a shell, and almost in the same instant a full broadside from two American ships struck the Spanish boat, killing two officers and a large number of men. Just then the Maria Christina was discovered to be on fire and sinking. The crew broke from all discipline and rushed to the sides, jumping over, officers and men, pre-

There was not a gun on board the American fleet which had not been used, and most of them had done execution. The Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes was engaged by the Baltimore and Concord, the shells of which did frightful damage to her, and she was obliged to retire behind the Spanish line. The Boston and Raleigh did splendid work along with their sister ships.

The battery which had been rigged up on the sunken Castilla fired a few shots at the enemy, but was quickly disabled by the American guns. The Cavite battery kept up a steady can-

When Commodore Dewey found he had his adversary at such a disadvantage he detached the Baltimore, Concord and Boston to a point nearly opposite Cavite point with orders to shell the batteries there. Knowing the danger of risking his boats even at this advanced stage of victory too near the stationary guns of the land battery, he instructed them to use the greatest caution in the undertaking, for they had not only to face the Cavite guns, but those of Mount Manila, Paraque and Las Pinas, on the inland shore of Bakor bay, which overlooked that body of water as well as the Ca-



THE CRUISER OLYMPIA, CAPT. DEWEY'S FLAGSHIP.

nonating upon the American fleet, but many of its shots fell short and some came nearer to the Spanish boats than to the Americans. After the battle had raged for an hour the American fleet retired by twos to the Nashan and Zaloro, where they recoiled, the remainder of the fleet keeping up the fight. None of Commodore Dewey's fleet showed any apparent injury to the Spanish fleet. They maneuvered with as much ease as though they were merely going through a squadron evoluting in calm waters. Nearly all the Spanish fleet showed injuries, and the loss of life among their sailors was so great that the commanders moved the ships with difficulty. The transfer of Montojo's flag to the Isla de Cuba was not noticed for some time, in the confusion and wreck of the Spanish fleet, and it was nearly fifteen minutes before he made his boats understand where their admiral was and what he wanted them to do. Then there was a cessation of really hard fighting for



SPAIN'S ASIATIC SQUADRON, ANNIHILATED BY AMERICAN FLEET, UNDER CAPT. DEWEY IN MANILLA HARBOR, SUNDAY, MAY 1.

ferring to trust to their powers as swimmers, rather than suffer the fate of their companions of the Don Juan. Several other shots struck her, but the Americans, seeing that it would be a waste of powder, turned their attention to the other boats.

The Maria Christina began to sink rapidly and Admiral Montojo and a few officers had barely time to untangle a boat and pull off in it before his flagship, the finest Spanish boat in Asiatic waters, sank in the bay. He tried to reach the Reina Mercedes, but she was in so hot a corner that he had to go on board the nearest boat, which proved to be the Isla de Cuba, a small and inferior cruiser. It is said that a majority of the Reina Christina's crew were killed or drowned, but some of the men were picked up by the Spanish fleet and the ship's exact loss in men cannot now be ascertained. The flagship burned fiercely during the rest of the fight, but sank before any explosion could occur. She is a total wreck. All this had taken place within sixty min-

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The engagement took place inside the harbor of Cardenas. The gunboat Wilmington, the torpedo boat Winslow and the gunboat Hudson were the only vessels engaged. They entered the harbor for the purpose of attacking some Spanish gunboats which were known to be there. These latter, however, were not however discovered by the American force until the Spaniards opened fire. The land batteries of Cardenas supported the fire of the Spanish gunboats.

ONE CENT'S WORTH.

How a Dozen Boys Purchased and Enjoyed That Much Electricity. A cent's worth of electricity can be made to go a very long way sometimes. This fact has been discovered by a crowd of small boys in the western section of this city, who frequent the neighborhood of the union depot. On the pavement, just outside a cigar store in that vicinity, is a penny-in-the-slot machine, which, upon being fed with a copper cent, dispenses enough electricity to make your blood tingle pleasantly or to make you jump about in a hysterical frenzy, says the Kansas City Times.

Yesterday a dozen or more youngsters, headed by a boy of about 10 years, who was the proud possessor of a cent, swept, whooping and shouting, around the corner of Mulberry street and bore down upon the electrical machine. There they lined up in a half circle. The boy who was supplying the capital grasped one of the handles with his right hand and gave his left to the next boy. Thus they all joined hands, the last boy grasping the other handle of the machine. The keeper of the cigar store, who had been intrusted with the care of the penny, cried "Are you ready?" The boys yelled "Yes, yes, yes!" in chorus. The two ends boys began slowly to pull out the handles and the whole line began a wild dance, which developed into a veritable Indian ball as the power increased. It lasted for about a minute and then petered out. "Talk about de Spaniards," shouted the leader, as they trooped down the street, "w'y, dey ain't in it. Wait 'il we takes de 'tricity to dem. Won't dey cut shinses? Well, I guess."

His Bad Experience. "I bought a claim," said the returned Klondiker, "where the nuggets were said to be as plentiful as blackberries." "And they were not?" "Well, yes, they were; but, you see, there are no blackberries in that region."—Illustrated London News.

A Good Indication Junior Partner—"Do you think the new office boy is trustworthy?" Senior Partner—"I'm sure of it. I've noticed that when he hasn't anything to do he never pretends to be busy."—Puck.

THOUGHTGRAPHS.

Woman is nearest perfect when most womanly.
It is a wise man that doesn't repeat his own wisdom.
No politician ever poses as a reformer while in office.
A folding bed must be pulled down before it can be done up.
The man that makes the least noise is often the most dangerous.
The man who kicks for justies sometimes gets more of it than he wants.
Married men always have more buttons off their clothes than bachelors.
Whatever Noah's shortcomings were he knew enough to go in when it rained.
A cow may have many good qualities, but she is too modest to blow her own horn.
His father always tries to bring up his children in the way he should have gone.
A woman can get a shiftless husband in about five minutes, but it sometimes takes a lifetime to get rid of him.
The man who goes fishing and sits in a cramped, uninviting position all day and calls it fun is the chap who never goes to church because the pews are uncomfortable.

CARDENAS HARBOR BATTLE.

Spanish Fired on the Winslow With disastrous Results.

ENSIGN BAGLEY KILLED BY AN ENEMY'S SHELL

Four Others of the Crew Were Slain, but the Little Torpedo Boat Made Her Escape and Has Been Towed to Key West.

Key West, Fla., May 13.—When the United States gunboat Hudson came up to the government dock at 8 o'clock yesterday morning the bodies of five dead men were lying on her after deck. They were the remains of Ensign W. Bagley and four members of the crew of the torpedo boat Winslow, who were killed in an engagement in Cardenas harbor Wednesday afternoon. The bodies were covered by the stars and stripes.

In the cabin of the Hudson was Lieut. Bernandou of the Winslow, who is slightly injured in the left leg, and several others of the Winslow's crew, who are also slightly wounded.

The dead are: Ensign Worth Bagley, John Varverles, Josiah Tunnell, cabin cook; J. V. Meeks, fireman; J. Daniel, fireman.

The engagement took place inside the harbor of Cardenas. The gunboat Wilmington, the torpedo boat Winslow and the gunboat Hudson were the only vessels engaged. They entered the harbor for the purpose of attacking some Spanish gunboats which were known to be there. These latter, however, were not however discovered by the American force until the Spaniards opened fire. The land batteries of Cardenas supported the fire of the Spanish gunboats.

The engagement commenced at 2:05 p. m., and lasted for about an hour. The wounded are: R. E. Cox, gunner; M. D. McKee, quartermaster; J. Patterson, fireman; F. Gray, Lieut. J. B. Bernandou.

All are slightly wounded except Patterson, whose condition is serious. The battle while it lasted was terrific. The Wilmington and the Hudson were ahead and opened fire on the Spanish boats which were lying at the docks. The firing began at a range of 3500 yards.

A few minutes later the Winslow came up and also opened fire. In an instant the entire attention of the Spanish gunboats and the land batteries was directed upon her. From all sides shot and shell seemed to pour in upon the little torpedo boat.

The Wilmington and the Hudson still kept up the fire, but they could not turn aside the terrible storm of fire and death pouring in upon the torpedo boat. The crew of the Winslow, however, never faltered for a second. At 2:35 p. m. a solid shot crashed into the hull of the Winslow and knocked out her boiler. In an instant she began to roll and drift helplessly.

Then there was a moment of awful suspense. A fierce cheer of triumph went up from the Spaniards on the gunboats and in the batteries, and again a storm of fire was opened upon the helpless boat. The gunboat Hudson, which was lying near, started alongside the torpedo boat and tried to throw a line to the imperiled crew.

Up to this time with the exception of the one shot which disabled the boiler of the Winslow, the firing of the Spanish gunboats had been wild, but as the Winslow lay rolling in the water the range grew closer and shells began to explode all about her.

Finally after about twenty minutes the Hudson approached near enough to throw a line.

Ensign Bagley and his men were standing in a group on the deck of the Winslow.

"Heave her, heave her, heave her," shouted Bagley as he looked toward the commander of the Hudson and called for a line.

"Don't miss it," shouted an officer from the Hudson, and with a smile Bagley called back: "Let her come, it's getting too hot here for comfort."

The line was thrown, and at the same instant a shell burst in the very midst of the group of men on board the Winslow.

Bagley was instantly killed, and a few others dropped about him. Half a dozen more fell groaning on the blood-stained deck. One of the dead men pitched head-long over the side of the boat, but his feet caught in the iron rail, and he was hauled back. Bagley lay stretched on the deck with his face completely torn away and the upper part of his body shattered.

It was a terrible moment. The torpedo boat, disabled and helpless, rolled and swayed under the fury of the fire of the Spanish gunboats. When the shell burst in the group on board the Winslow another wild shout of triumph went up from the Spanish boats and batteries, and again a heavy fire was opened on the torpedo boat.

Finally the Hudson succeeded in getting a line on board the Winslow, and was towing her out of the deadly range, when the line parted, and again both boats were at the mercy of the Spanish fire.

most seriously wounded off. Three who were taken on board the gunboat Machias died shortly afterward.

At 9:15 p. m. Wednesday the Hudson, with the dead bodies and some of the wounded, started for Key West, and arrived here at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Commander Bernandou of the Winslow was wounded in the left leg, but not seriously. Lieut. Bernandou told the story of the battle to newspaper men as calmly as if talking of the weather. He began: "We went under full speed to attack the Spanish boats in the harbor, and you know the result. We went under orders from the commander of the Wilmington. Our boat is badly damaged, but she will be brought here for repairs, and I think she will be ready for service again in two weeks."

Continuing the lieutenant said: "The Winslow was the worst injured, and had five of her men killed, and I don't know how many injured. We were ordered to attack the Spanish gunboats at Cardenas. We steamed in, under a full head, and were fired upon as soon as we were in range. The Spanish boats were tied up at the docks, and had a fair range on us. The batteries on shore also opened on us, and I think we received most of the fire. I do not know whether any one was hurt on the Wilmington or Hudson, but I think not.

"I have no fault to find with the Winslow's crew. They acted nobly all the way through. The men who were killed fell at the same time. We were standing in a group, and the aim of the Spanish was perfect. A shell burst in our very faces."

The dead and wounded brought here were taken in small boats to the government dock. This was the first news of the engagement to reach Key West.

No time was lost in ministering to the wounded. A quick call was sent to the marine hospital, and an ambulance came clattering down to the dock. The dead were taken to an undertaker's shop, and the wounded conveyed to the hospital.

In the meantime the news had spread, and crowds gathered about the dock, but there was no demonstration. The success of the American ships in every action thus far has been so overwhelming that it is hard to realize that death has at last come to some of our men.

Ensign Bagley was about 26 years old, and while the fleet was stationed here he was one of the most popular men in the service. The news of his death came as a terrible shock to all who knew him.

It has always been a foregone conclusion that the torpedo boat men were among the first to fall, as their work is most dangerous, but in spite of this, when the fleet was stationed here and changes in assignments were frequently made, all the young men of the service were eager for torpedo duty.

The Hudson shows the effect of the fight. Her smokestack is punctured with bullet holes and her cabin and decks are smashed and splintered.

The Winslow's dead are now lying at an undertaking establishment. They were taken there in a rough wagon, still covered by the stars and stripes. The rude conveyance was followed by large crowds, and all day long the doors of the shop have been surrounded by a large gathering.

Naval officers, marines and sailors came there to look upon the faces of their dead comrades. Some of the bodies show fearful wounds.

Ensign Bagley was literally torn to pieces. His body will be embalmed and shipped home.

Other Varverles' throat is cut open by a sharp piece of the shell, which apparently severed his windpipe also, as it slashed with a razor. Fireman Daniels had his left shoulder ripped up and the right side of his head torn open, the body of Tunnell, the colored cook, showing no wounds.

Fireman Meeks was hurt in the groin. No orders for the disposition of the bodies have yet been issued.

It is now known that the American boats made furious havoc at Cardenas harbor and town. The captain of the Hudson said:


"I know we destroyed a large part of their town near the wharf, burned three of their gunboats, and I think destroyed two torpedo boat destroyers. We were in a vortex of shot, shell and smoke, and could not tell accurately, but we saw one of their boats on fire and sink soon thereafter. Then a large building near the wharf, I think the barracks, took fire, and many other buildings were soon burning. The Spanish had masked batteries on all sides of us, hidden in bushes and behind houses. They set a trap for us. As soon as we got within range of their batteries they would move them. I think their guns were fired from a distance."

Protocol Published. St. Petersburg, May 12.—The Gazette publishes the protocol, signed at Tokio April 25, by which Russia and Japan pledge themselves to abstain from interference in the internal affairs of Korea. The Gazette remarks that the agreement "leaves Russia free to accomplish her historical task on the shores of the Pacific."



MANILA BAY, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, IN WHICH THE NAVAL BATTLE BETWEEN THE RESPECTIVE ASIATIC SQUADRONS OF SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES TOOK PLACE SUNDAY, MAY 1.

Syrup of Figs



ONE ENJOYS
Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

A Convincing Argument.

"No," he said, "there are no women geniuses—and that's a fact!" "Mrs. Browning was a genius, wasn't she?" asked his wife. "She thought she was, but she'd hardly be heard of now if she hadn't married Robert Browning."

"Well, there's Rosa Bonheur!" "Looks just like a man," he growled, "and dresses like one!" "Can tell you, woman, can't it? It's when it comes to genius. But to change the subject, I've got a \$50 note to meet tomorrow, and not a cent to meet it with."

"I've been thinking of it for a week past. Don't let it bother you. I've saved up just \$50 even out of my pin money, and—here it is, dear!" And as she counted out the crisp bills before his admiring gaze he exclaimed, rapturously: "Molly, you're a genius—bless your sweet soul—a regular downright genius!"—Atlanta Constitution.

A man calls himself firm and his friends obstinate.

Bills of Fare in Fashionable Restaurants.
The question has been mooted over and over again whether French and German dishes upon the bills of fare is or is not an improvement. Many pretend that before their introduction cooking was coarse. No bill of fare presents attractions to the dyspeptic, but even they can be cured by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

When a woman has nothing else to do she fixes her hair.

To Cure Headache in 15 Minutes.
Take Dr. Davis' Anti-Headache. All Druggists.

Stand up for the ladies especially in crowded cars.

Shake Into Your Shoes.
Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, nervous, aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

When the heart is sorrow burdened sympathy is more appreciated.

SCHOOL MA'AMS' WHEEL TOUR
Brooklyn Teachers Will Visit England and France This Summer.

Something novel in bicycle tours is being planned by Mrs. Emma F. Pettengill, a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education. Among Brooklyn's 2,500 schoolteachers are many experts, and it occurred to Mrs. Pettengill that a wheeling tour through England and France would prove to these a welcome physical and mental vacation tonic. As the party is to be limited to fifteen competitors to be among the chosen few is keen. The party will start July 2 and will be absent sixty-three days. Southern England will be visited first. Twenty-eight miles to be the limit of a day's run, leaving plenty of time for sightseeing and for rest. Aug. 9 the party will start for Paris. After ten days in Paris the party will wheel through northern France. Returning to London, the party will sail Aug. 23 and reach home in time to resume their labors in September. "The party will be chartered by me over its entire route," Mrs. Pettengill announces, "and I will be assisted by a gentleman conductor, not a commonplace courier, perfectly acquainted with his duties and routes. This will be my first wheeling tour in England, though I have visited that country and the continent. For the last two summers I have made long tours through New Hampshire and other New England states. This party has been planned solely for recreation and without any idea of profit whatever. All charges have been made on the co-operative plan and the cost for the sixty-three days' tour is only \$300."

Not in That Category.
From Puck: Father—Daughter, you know it is Lent and I would like you to keep your mind off worldly things. You have done nothing but think of that new dress for the last week. I repeat, keep your mind off worldly things. Daughter (in amazement)—Why, papa, there isn't anything worldly about this dress. It is perfectly heavenly!

WHY HE HAD TO MOVE.

Unfortunate Lived Next Door to a Doctor with Night Calls.

"Why, man," said the landlord to a tenant whom he had recently secured for a house that had been unoccupied for several months, "you're only being vacate so soon? You've only been there a month." "I know it, and a month more would be the end of me. I am going to get a house way out in the suburbs and in the center of a big lot. You'll never get me into a double house again as long as I live. I'd rather take the family and camp out." "The place is all I told you it was, sir; good house, good neighborhood and everything in good repair. I'll look you up for the rent until the end of the term."

"That's all right, and I'll pay it. I'm not mean enough to try to sublet it, either. One thing you didn't tell me, that the man in the other end of the house is a doctor and that he seems to have trained his patients to call on him at night. I haven't had any sleep worth speaking of in the whole three weeks. Coming up on the porch they reach my door first. They ring the bell as though it were a fire alarm, and then begin pounding on the door. When I'm forced to go, the door to prevent it's being broken in and to give the rest of the folks a little show to sleep, it's 'Get into your clothes, doc, and come right over to the house,' or 'Jimmie has the croup,' or 'Baby's having an awful time with his teeth,' or 'Why didn't you call this evening as you agreed to?' If I put my head out of the window and try to explain they get hot, tell me I'm lying and then in my sign, better retire from business, or something worse. I'll bring you the keys this evening."

Bamboo Grows in Florida.
Experiments in Florida and Louisiana have shown that bamboo will grow in those states almost as well as in the latter countries. Around Fort Myers there are bamboo that have attained to a height of fifty or sixty feet. They are of a variety which usually grows to about seventy feet in India. In Orange county there is one clump of bamboo, said to be only ten years old, in which the stalks have attained to a height of sixty-five feet, the stalks averaging thirteen inches in circumference. There are eighty stalks in the clump. This particular clump is of a variety from Bengal, where the wood is used for building purposes and for light spar vessels.

AN ANCIENT CUSTOM.
From Republican Travels in Arkansas, Okla. Pilgrimages to some shrine of St. Vitus, to cure the disease known as St. Vitus' dance are no longer made. The modern way of treating this condition is within reach of every household, as is shown by the experience of Karl A. Wagner, the eleven-year-old son of George Wagner, of 113 1/2 St. St. Louis.

The father tells the story as follows: "Over a year ago," he says, "Karl was taken with St. Vitus' dance and continued to grow worse during five months he was under a physician's care. His tongue became paralyzed and we could not understand a word he said. He was very thin, lost the use of his right leg and seemed doomed to become a helpless invalid. What I did for him was to give him Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People were recommended to me by a lady whose daughter had been cured of a similar ailment by the pills. I bought a box of them at once and soon noticed a change for the better in Karl's condition. I was so well pleased with the results that I bought more pills when he had taken five boxes the disease had disappeared. A hopeless invalid, six months ago and there has been no return of the disease. The cure was effectual and permanent, and I feel satisfied that no other medicine could have realized this marvelous result. We feel rejoiced over the restoration of our son, and cannot help but feel that the pills are the most remarkable medicine on the market."

No discovery of modern times has proved such a blessing to mankind as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Acting directly on the blood and nerves, invigorating the body, regulating the functions, they restore the strength and health in the exhausted patient when every effort of the physician proves unavailing. Each box of six pills is sold in boxes at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct from Mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

A chaplain is now designated a "convoy."

An old love affair is often said to be the best romance.

Headache Quickly Cured.
Dr. Davis' Anti-Headache never fails, 25c

The powder on a sweetheart's cheek is sweeter than gunpowder.

Mrs. Winslow's Balm for the Eyes
For itching, watering, swollen eyes, redness, inflammation, sore eyes, pain, and all eye troubles.

Sermons, like stump speeches, are intended to bring about results.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic, 10c. or 25c. I.F.C. Co. full cure, druggists refund money.

The open car and the sprinkling cart are strong reminders that summer fast approaches.

Supreme Court Sustains the Foot-Ease Trade-mark.
Justice Langhlin, in Supreme Court, Buffalo, N. Y., has just ordered a permanent injunction, with costs, and a full accounting of sales, to issue against Paul E. Hudson, the manufacturer of the foot powder called "Dr. Clark's Foot Powder," and also against a retail dealer in Brooklyn, restraining them from making or selling the Dr. Clark's Foot Powder, which is declared, in the decision of the court, to be a violation and infringement of "Foot-Ease" trade-mark. The powder, which is sold in boxes, is advertised and sold all over the country. Paul E. Hudson, of Lakewood, N. Y., is the owner of the trade-mark "Foot-Ease," and he is the first individual who ever advertised a foot powder extensively over the country. He will send a sample FREE to anyone who writes him for it. The decision in this case upholds his trade-mark and renders void the fraudulent attempt to profit by the extensive "Foot-Ease" advertising, in placing upon the market a foot powder of similar appearing preparation, labeled and put up in envelopes and boxes like Foot-Ease. Similar suits will be brought against others who are now infringing on the Foot-Ease trade-mark and common law rights.

A fire and a light will always draw a crowd.

Hall's Catarrh Cure
Is a constitutional cure. Price, 75c.

Some people often go all the gates, often "Newgate."

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.
Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. All druggists.

Smokes and slanderers are good things to avoid.

MY BROTHER JOHN.

WITH his hands in his pockets, his shoulders squared, Capt. Austin was pacing the forward deck of his trim craft, pausing now and then to talk to his brother John, who sat near the rear smoking.

There was an unusual degree of affection between these brothers, a tender loyalty and regard that was almost touching. John was nearly twenty-five years older than his brother. He was a physician, a man of broad culture, possessing that rare faculty of making all feel that he was their friend. In the sick room, he was at his best. His presence was watched for and loved. He always left his patients better than he had found them.

Only at great intervals could he spare the time to take these little trips with his brother. They were numbered among the chief pleasures of his life. He loved the water with the enthusiasm and simplicity of nature. Then, too, she had loved the water. When, as he looked across the waves, tipped with silvery crests, his thoughts turned to her. With all the passion of his manhood he had loved her. Although nearly thirty years had passed, a deep regret, a passionate protest, always rose in his heart as he thought of her.

She was very beautiful—a southern girl that he had met in Tennessee while stationed there with the federal army. She was tall and slender, her bearing reminding one of the pines on the mountains. Her hair, he remembered, as he puffed the smoke from his cigar, was soft and brown—her eyes like the blue water he so loved. Her brother had been wounded and lay dying in the camp of the enemy. They sent for her and she came alone over the rough mountain road, so long and perilous. He would always remember her as he saw her first, in her clinging habit, with her first face and brave young eyes.

Together, as the days passed, they worked over the wounded brother, but no skill could save the ebbing life. With anguished eyes the loving sister watched him. He was all that was left. Father and brother had been killed in battle; her mother, sinking beneath the blow, had left her alone.

To Dr. John she turned with a confidence and trust that was touching, but then every one loved John. One had

A BEAR FAMILY ON A SPREE.

Mother Bear and Her Cubs Discovered Drunk by an Adirondack Guide.

John S. Early, an old Adirondack guide, recently had an experience on the Fulton Chain that will keep him in good humor during the whole summer. A week ago while returning on snow shoes from Fourth lake, he heard a commotion in a lumber camp. Creeping to a window he saw a sight that caused him to doubt his senses. Three bears, a mother and two cubs, were in the room of the shanty. One of the cubs lay in a stupor on the floor. The other cub was struggling to its feet, and the old bear was cowering about the room. She fell over the cubs, nuzzled them with her nose and stopping now and then licked the floor where three bottles lay. The bears were apparently crazy, and Early, having only a revolver and knife, decided to bring help and kill or capture them. He went to the Bold Mountain hotel, on Third lake, and returned with two men, to find that the bears had left the place. Then Early found that three bottles of raw alcohol had been broken. The bears had been on a drunk. Lumbermen in the region drink alcohol diluted with water. The men had left the camp for a trip down to Old Forge and after ransacking the place and its supplies, had discovered the drink, and the first spree of the animals had followed.

NOT AFRAID OF MICE.

Typewriter in New York Works Daily with One Perched on Her Machine.

Not all women are afraid of mice. One of them who is not is a typewriter in a downtown office and a pet mouse is her constant companion when she is at her work. He is a neat, trim, well-fed little fellow, who sits atop of her machine in the cunningest way, seeming to enjoy the click of the keys and particularly the clang of the bell, says a New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Times. The young lady says that by some means the office boy fastened the mouse up in the machine one night and that she found it there the next morning perched on the roller, frightened and hungry. She gave him a bit of the cheese that she had brought for her luncheon and made the little fellow understand that she was good friends with him. So from that day to this he has slept in the machine every night and seems now to know and to want no other home. So attached has the young lady become to her queer little pet that she says he is her mascot and that she would not know how to type her notes without the bright little companion who has been with her so long.

AN OLD VILLAGE.

"There is a village in my state," said Mr. E. W. Capers, at the Raleigh, "that has no semblance of government, though it has a population of 2,500 souls. It is Greentown, quite a manufacturing center, and withal one of the most law-abiding and moral communities in the state. The town marshal resigned some months ago on account of having nothing to do, since which time the people have got along without a peace officer. The place was never incorporated as a city, and has no mayor or council. Since its earliest day it has been governed by five trustees, a clerk, treasurer and marshal completing the official roster. Not long since three of the trustees moved out of that jurisdiction, and the remaining members have been unable to transact any business since for want of a quorum, so that nothing can be done until new trustees can be elected in April. The citizens are not worrying over the situation, and a majority are inclined to think they could get along indefinitely without any form of government."

THE PROMISE.

If Andree will promise not to lecture when he comes out of the wilderness of the Arctic there can be no objection to sending out an expedition to bring him back; but he must promise—Kansas City Star.

Generation.
Freddie—"Papa, what's a generation?" "Cause Neily told me she was the first child in their family for four generations."—Truth.

A New View.
Gertie—"Do you believe in long engagements?" Maud—"No; because it doesn't enable one to crowd many of them into a season."—Puck.

A FRIEND'S ADVICE.

And what it led to.

It is not a common occurrence that a friendly word should be the means of giving nearly forty years of happiness and health to the person hearing the advice it carries. This was the case with Mary Lingard. At twenty-five she was dragging out her days in misery. At sixteen she finds herself a widow and strong she can do work that would shame many a younger woman, and look back on thirty-six happy, beautiful years of industry. But let her tell her story.

"Thirty-six years ago I had great trouble with my liver. The doctors allowed that there were tumors growing on it, and they bled me in an effort to give me relief. I was at that time earning my living as a milliner, but the pain in my side and the blisters I was in constant misery, and work was a drag to me, with no prospect of relief. I was in a state of despair, and a friend advised me to take Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and finally persuaded me to take a regular course of it. When I first commenced taking the Sarsaparilla my side was so painful that I could not fasten my dress, and for a time I did not get any relief, but my friend advised me to get a severe and bitter was sure to come, and come it did. This happened on July 2, 1858, thirty-six years ago. My liver has never troubled me since, and during these years I have passed through the most critical period of a woman's life without any particular illness, and I am now in the prime of my life, and I am active and strong, and able to do a day's work that would upset many a younger woman. Ever since my recovery I have taken a couple of bottles of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla each spring, and am quite satisfied that I owe my good health to this treatment. Give this testimonial purely in the hope that it may meet the eye of some poor sufferer.—MARY LINGARD, Woodstock, Vt.

Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has won its way to every corner of the world by the praise of its friends; those who have tried it and who know they were cured by the use of the remedy. There is nothing so strong as this personal testimony. It throws all theories and speculations to the winds, and stands solidly upon the rock of experience, challenging every skeptic with a positive "If Ayer's Sarsaparilla with its purifying and vitalizing action on the blood is a radical remedy for every form of disease that begins its origin in impure blood, hence tumors, sores, ulcers, boils, eruptions and similar diseases yield promptly to this medicine. Some cases are more stubborn than others, but persistence with Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla usually results in a complete cure. Mary Lingard began with a bottle, and went on to a course of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Who she was cured she realized that medicine that could cure disease could also prevent it. So she took a couple of bottles each spring and kept in perfect health. There are thousands of similar cases on record. Some of these are published in our "Good House" a little book of 60 pages which is sent free to J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Write for it.

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A GREAT INVENTION
REQUIRES NO COOKING
MAKES COLLARS AND CUFFS STIFF AND NICE
AS WHEN FIRST BOUGHT NEW
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
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"I have been using CASCARETS for Insomnia, with which I have been afflicted for over twenty years, and they have given me more relief than any other remedy I have ever tried. I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as being the best represented."
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Carried over from 1899 made of the best material, equipped with the latest improvements. Guaranteed to give 50,000 miles of service. Write for all particulars, and a free catalogue. Send for one. Higher quality than any other bicycle made. Sold by I.F.C. Co., New York, N.Y.

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BEST SCALES. LEAST MONEY.
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Cures a woman's weakness or ailment perfectly without medicine. Waterbury, Conn. Sold by I.F.C. Co., New York, N.Y.

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Write us in how long you have used or sold our Squaw Vine Wine. We will give you a certificate for each bottle of wine you have used or sold. This certificate is good for one of our Squaw Vine Wine Certificates. Each certificate is worth \$1.00. We will send you a \$1.00 Bottle Squaw Vine Wine FREE.

PROPOSITION 2.
LIVER MEDICINE CERTIFICATES.
Write us in how long you have used or sold Dr. J. H. Zedler's Liver Medicine. We will give you a certificate for each bottle of medicine you have used or sold. This certificate is good for one of our Liver Medicine Certificates. Each certificate is worth \$1.00. We will send you a \$1.00 Bottle Liver Medicine FREE.

My doctor said I would die, but Pink's Cure for Consumption cured me.—Amos Coker, Cherry Valley, N.Y., Nov. 23, '95.

"A soft answer turneth away wrath," and soft soap dirt.

THE COMBINED EXPERIENCE OF 21 YEARS.

Chalmers
Revol-Cor Chainless Bicycles, \$125.

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Write for Catalogue.

War with Spain.

As war with Spain has broken out the officials seem to think that all that will be needed is warships, torpedo boats and other instruments of destruction. But really what will be needed more than anything else is a good supply of "5 DROPS" (manufactured by the Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co., 167 Dearborn street, Chicago Ill.), to knock out the rheumatism which is sure to grip our soldiers and sailors in the mountain climate of Cuba and the surrounding islands, where the war will be waged. The truth is that something to heal and cure is precisely what is needed right now in the desolated "Queen of the Antilles." Those 500,000 reconcentrados reported sick or dying by hundreds need provisions. It is true, but they need good medicines fully as much. If Miss Barton, the good lady who has charge of the Red Cross relief work, was supplied with "5 DROPS" she could, by their agency, save many a sick Cuban. These miraculous "5 DROPS" conquer many of the worst diseases that afflict afflicting humanity, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, the excruciating Sciatica and the other diseases for which it is recommended. The War Department should see that there is an abundant supply of "5 DROPS" in the medicine chests.

A rheumatic person frequently utilizes his rheumatism for a barometer.

Experienced Mothers and Nurses of our large cities do not now dread the teaching of children since they can give Dr. Moffet's Terebrina (Teething Powders). Terebrina Aids Digestion, Regulates the Bowels and makes teething easy and not a period of suffering and pain.

Real estate transfers—carrying mud on one's shoes.

Beauty is Blood Deep.
Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic cleans your blood and keeps it clean by wiring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed. 10c, 25c, 50c.

Growing at rain does not hurt sugar cane.

Droopy treated free by Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, of Atlanta, Ga. The greatest droopy specialists in the world. Read their advertisement in another column of this paper.

It isn't hard to entertain anyone who enjoys reading.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. I.F.C. Co. full cure, druggists refund money.

Some people attend church and pray, others attend and sleep.

TRIALS OF SALESWOMEN.

Mrs. Pinkham Says Standing Still is One of Woman's Most Trying Tasks.

If we ever thought why it is that so many women or girls rather walk for an hour than stand still for ten minutes?

It is because most women suffer from some derangement of their delicate organism, the discomfort from which is less trying when they are in motion than when standing.

So serious are these troubles and so dangerous to health that the laws in some states compel employers to provide resting places for their female employees.

But no amount of law can regulate the hard tasks of these women. Customers are exacting, and expect the salady to be always cheerful and pleasant. How can a girl be cheerful when her back is ached by lassitude and bearing how sweet tempered she is way under the pain after a while, important capital, and no one can be without delay to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., and tell her all about yourself. Your story will not be new to her; she has heard it many thousand times and will know just what you need. Without doubt, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, it has done such wonderful things for suffering women. Do not hesitate to write her the little things that make you feel miserable. Your letter will not be seen by any man, and Mrs. Pinkham's advice will cost you nothing. Label on this letter from Mrs. MARGARET ANDERSON, 463 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Me.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For years I had suffered with painful menstruation every month. At the beginning of menstruation it was impossible for me to stand up for more than five minutes, I felt so miserable. One day a little book of Mrs. Pinkham's was thrown into my house, and I sat right down and read it. I got some of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and

aching, when she is as downy as pain? Non-attending, her nerves give naturally, her nerves give naturally, her nerves give naturally. Employers, however, don't want cross and snappy saleswomen. Cheerfulness is very available when racked with pain. Without delay to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., and tell her all about yourself. Your story will not be new to her; she has heard it many thousand times and will know just what you need. Without doubt, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, it has done such wonderful things for suffering women. Do not hesitate to write her the little things that make you feel miserable. Your letter will not be seen by any man, and Mrs. Pinkham's advice will cost you nothing. Label on this letter from Mrs. MARGARET ANDERSON, 463 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Me.

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"I can heartily say that to-day I feel like a new woman; my monthly suffering is a thing of the past. I shall always praise the Vegetable Compound for what it has done for me."

Ask Mrs. Pinkham's Advice—A Woman Best Understands a Woman's Ills

"A HAND SAW IS A GOOD THING, BUT NOT TO SHAVE WITH."

SAROLIC

IS THE PROPER THING FOR HOUSE-CLEANING.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. All druggists.

Smokes and slanderers are good things to avoid.

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 21, 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. J. W. Johnson is building a commodious livery stable north of the drug store.

The ladies are especially requested to call and examine the new goods at S. L. Robertson's.

Mr. Lindley is putting up a new barber shop on the south side of the square.

A choice new stock of Ladies and Misses slippers and fine shoes for spring and summer at S. L. Robertson's.

Messrs Foster & Scott last week sold for parties in New York a half interest in Thos. Winfree section to M. S. Pierson and a half interest in A. Bazajon section to F. M. Morton.

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.

Dist. Atty R. C. Crane passed through here Wednesday on his return from district court at Throckmorton. The term of court lasted only two days. The grand jury was empaneled and discharged the same day, returning no indictments.

We have on hand a lot of programmes of the Cow-boys reunion and persons desiring them to send to friends are invited to call and get them free of charge. They will also be sent to persons at a distance requesting same by letter or postal card. Address the FREE PRESS or W. L. Hills, Sec'y at Haskell.

Having sold part of a car of Case Threshing Machinery, we can secure car rates on one more steam or horse power outfit, or on two agitators. First orders accepted will be given preference.

Ed S. Hughes & Co., Agts. for West Texas. Abilene, Texas.

Miss Emma Robertson requests her Sunday school class to meet her at the residence of Mrs. D. James on next Thursday, May 26th, at 3 o'clock. She will have some refreshments for the little folks and says she wants each one to bring as much money as she can as a gift to be presented to Buckners Orphans Home.

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.

A lot of the young folks drove out on Paint creek Wednesday picnicking and report having spent a very enjoyable day. They were Mr. John Jones and Misses Lizzie and Zoodie Johnson, Rev. R. E. L. Farmer and Misses Alice Pierson and Minnie Lindsey, Mr. Eugene Griffin and Misses Etta James and Nellie Corrigan, Mr. Percy Lindsay and Misses Laura Garren and Mollie Whitman, Mr. Joe McCrary and Miss Rob Lindsey, Mr. J. U. Fields and Misses Fannie Hudson and Fields.

The populist committee held a meeting at the court house on Saturday last, as we are informed, to consider the question of a county primary. We learned that it was decided to postpone a decision as to whether or not they would hold one until it was seen whether or not it would be necessary. We gathered the idea that their action would depend upon the action of the democratic committee, although it was not stated to us in so many words.

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.

The following members of the Masonic lodge at this place attended the funeral on Tuesday, 17th, of Mr. N. C. Fitzgerald of Knox county, and buried him with Masonic ceremonies, he being a member of the Haskell lodge, to wit: S. W. Scott, H. G. McConnell, F. G. Alexander, R. B. Fields, J. L. Jones, G. R. Couch, J. W. Collins, J. E. Crisp, E. E. Gilbert and R. M. Dickenson. Mr. Scott officiated in the burial services with Judge McConnell as marshal. The burial was attended by a very large crowd of friends and neighbors of the deceased.

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.

Pianos and Organs.

I have six high grade instruments for sale on easy terms. Call and see them at Dr. Neathery's office. J. D. Conley.

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.

B. Y. P. U.

Program for May 22nd, 4 p. m.

- Leader—Miss Zoodie Johnson.
Song.
Prayer.
Lesson—The Coronation of the Lamb, Rev. 5:6-14.
Papers on Lesson—Misses Etta James and Allie Wright.
Recitation—Miss Eula Poole.
Vocal duet—Misses Belle Rufe and Georgia Johnson.
Reading—Miss Rob Lindsey.

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.

Out of the Race.

Mr. M. M. Crane, candidate for governor handed out for publication on Monday the following letter:

To the democrats of Texas: Recent developments indicate that I can not hope to be nominated on the first ballot, nor is it probable that under existing conditions I could be nominated at all. I have therefore concluded to withdraw from the race for governor. In doing so I beg to acknowledge my indebtedness to my many friends throughout the state who have so loyally supported me. I hope to be able in future to show my appreciation of their friendship and preference, and that I may prove myself not unworthy of their confidence so generously reposed in me. M. M. CRANE.

If there was before any doubt that Mr. Sayers would be nominated on first ballot that doubt disappears with Mr. Crane's withdrawal. J. D. Sayers will be nominated on first ballot, be elected by the biggest majority any man has received for governor in the last ten years and will proceed to give Texas a first-class administration.

COW-BOYS' REUNION

Active Work Begun

BY THE LOCAL ORGANIZATION ON PREPARATIONS FOR THIS GREAT EVENT.

The majority of the members of the local organization for the promotion of the Cow-boys' reunion, to be held at Haskell July 27, 28 and 29th held a meeting at the court house on Monday afternoon. After some discussion it was decided that it was time to begin active work on preparing the grounds, amphitheatre, grand stand, arranging for a convenient water supply, etc. etc.

Gen. Mgr. Smith and Messrs Scott, Robertson, Lemmon and Poole, the committee accompanying him, reported the selection of a beautiful, level site about a half mile southwest of town for the location of the race track, roping grounds, etc. Here a section of 640 acres will be leased, the race track and roping grounds laid off, grand stand erected and an amphitheatre 300 feet long built, also pens for the wild steers and horses to be used in the roping and riding contests. It is a splendid site for a race track and there is no reason why as good a track, in every particular, as the one at the Dallas fair grounds should not be arranged.

Capt. W. W. Fields will have in charge the planning and superintendence of the building of the amphitheatre.

Besides other arrangements for an abundant water supply, Mr. F. G. Alexander was appointed to contract for the erection of a large windmill on the court house square, by means of which water will be supplied to troughs at each corner of the square, under pressure from large tanks in which a large reserve supply will be held.

Various other details were arranged and Mr. W. L. Hills, secretary, was directed to notify all subscribers to come forward and pay to him the amount of their subscriptions on or before June 1st, he to receipt them and in turn pay the money over to Mr. S. L. Robertson, treasurer, taking his receipt for same. Subscribers should respond promptly to this call as the money will be needed by that time to meet contracts made by the general manager and others having in charge various branches of the work.

Everything points to the fact that the coming reunion will be the most interesting and most largely attended meeting of the Texas Cow-boys' Association ever held. At the meeting Monday several persons mentioned the receipt of letters from distant portions of the state advising them of crowds that were coming and some had letters from Louisiana, Oklahoma, Indian territory, Arkansas, Kansas, Colorado and New York to the same effect, and there were a number of letters from persons desiring to secure privileges for the sale of various articles on the grounds. One photographer has already come with his outfit to secure an advantageous location and be ready when the rush comes. One race horse proprietor who has a stable of five fine horses has written to secure accommodations for them in advance.

Mr. Harry Daugherty of King county, president of the Texas Cow-boys' Association, was here Saturday and expressed the opinion that the reunion here was going to be the biggest yet. He said that the word from the Panhandle and all the other range sections was that the boys were coming in big force, and that his correspondence also indicated that there would be a flood of people from outside the state. Now we have heard that a report has gained circulation in one or two quarters that the reunion had been abandoned on account of the war. There is no such intention, as the above mentioned preparations fully evidence. The war will have very little, if any, effect on the reunion. The chances are ten to one that Uncle Sam will beat the hind sight off of Spain and have every Spaniard on the seas sunk or run into his hole before the middle of July. Just wait until you see the statement published over the signature of General Mgr. Smith and the Haskell committee, before you believe that the reunion has been either postponed or abandoned.

An Old Idea.

Every day strengthens the belief of eminent physicians that impure blood is the cause of most of our diseases. Twenty-five years ago this theory was used as a basis for the formula of Brown's Iron Bitters. The remarkable cures effected by this famous remedy are sufficient to prove the theory correct. Brown's Iron Bitters are sold 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, ginghams, 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 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.

How to Look Good.

Good looks are really more than skin deep, depending entirely on a healthy condition of the vital organs. If the liver is inactive, you have a bilious look, if your stomach is disordered, you have a dyspeptic look, if your kidneys are affected, you have a pinched look. Secure good health and you will surely have good looks. "Electric Bitters" is a good Alterative and Tonic. Acts directly on the stomach, liver and kidneys, purifies the blood, cures pimples, blotches and boils, and gives a good complexion. Every bottle guaranteed. Sold at A. P. McLemore's drug store. 50 cents per bottle.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

Of the Haskell National Bank at Haskell, in the State of Texas, at the close of Business May 5, 1898.

Table with columns for RESOURCES and LIABILITIES, listing various financial items and their values.

TOTAL \$137,758.37
State of Texas, County of Haskell, ss: I, J. L. Jones, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. L. Jones, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of May, 1898. S. W. Scott, N. P., Haskell Co. Tex. T. J. Lemmon, L. C. Foster, Lee Pierson, Directors.

"It is the Best on Earth."

That is what Edwards & Parker, merchants of Plains, Ga., say of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, for rheumatism, lame back, deep seated and muscular pains. Sold by A. P. McLemore.

Next Spring

Klondike

Travel will begin to the Gold Fields of Alaska, and it is suggested that those who intend going to the Klondike

Shortest Route!

Quickest time! Grand scenery and a Through Tourist Sleeping Car Line between Colorado and Portland, necessitating but one change of cars between Fort Worth and Portland, reaching the Northwest Seaports with economy, luxury and comfort via

The Denver Road

(Fort Worth & Denver City Railway.) ELI A. HIRSHFIELD, A. G. P. A. D. B. KEFLER, G. P. A. FORT WORTH, Texas.

M. S. PIERSON, President. A. C. FOSTER, Vice-President. J. L. JONES, Chas. LEE PIERSON, Asst. Chas.

THE HASKELL NATIONAL BANK,

HASKELL, TEXAS. A General Banking Business Transacted. Collections made and Promptly Remitted. Exchange Drawn on all principal Cities of the United States.

DIRECTORS:—M. S. Pierson, A. C. Foster, J. L. Jones, Lee Pierson T. J. Lemmon.

J. W. BELL,

Manufacturer & Dealer In

SADDLES and HARNESS.

Full Stock, Work Promptly to Order.

Repairing done neatly and substantially. Prices reasonable and satisfaction with goods and work guaranteed.

Your Trade is Solicited.

IT IS TIME

To Think of BUYING A STOVE.

We have just received a

Car Load.

OF THE

POPULAR BRIDGE BEACH & CO'S COOKING

AND HEATING STOVES.

These stoves are first class in every particular, and will be sold at prices that will beat going to the railroad for them.

Call and see them.

McCullum & Wilbourn Co.

2 CANS OF

B. T. Babbitt's PURE POTASH

IS EQUAL TO

3 of any Other BRAND.

3 Cans of any Other Brands, 25 cts.

2 Cans of B. T. Babbitt's PURE POTASH, 20 cts.

SAVES THE CONSUMER, 5 cts.

INSIST ON HAVING

B. T. BABBITT'S

Pure Potash or Lye.

ICE COLD!

Milk Shake, Cider, Soda Water, Glace and

Ice Cream

always ready to serve.

Warm Lunches or Meals

to order at all times.

Cigars, Cheroots and Tobacco

Canned Goods, Confectioneries, Fruits and Nuts.

Try my Flavoring Extracts, Spices and Seasonings for cooking—the choicest and best to be had.

W.M. REEDY.

Are You Weak? Weakness manifests itself in the loss of ambition and aching bones. The blood is watery; the tissues are wanting—the door is being opened for disease. A bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters taken in time will restore your strength, soothe your nerves, make your blood rich and red. Do you more good than a special course of medicine. For sale by All Dealers

BLACK WONDER.

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.

Terms, \$8.00 for an insured season, with lien on colts.

S. R. McCREARY.