

THE CULVER CITY HERALD.

At Lake Maxenkuckee.

VOL. V.

CULVER CITY, INDIANA, FRIDAY, SEPT. 30, 1898.

NO. 13.

Quality is What Counts . . .

If you buy a Suit of Clothing for Yourself or Boy

You Expect It to Wear

.....If it Doesn't, you are dissatisfied; certainly, you have a right to be. Now, the clothing we sell DOES wear and give satisfactory service. That's the only kind we will sell, and it's the kind for you to buy. We are showing a nice line of Suits and Overcoats for

MEN AND BOYS: And all made of dependable material and at One Price, and that the lowest. Come in see us--A Big Line of Furnishings.

JOHN C. KUHN & SON.

OSBORN BLOCK,
Culver.

105 MICHIGAN ST.,
Plymouth.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Diphtheria is raging at Mishawaka.

Have your pianos tuned by Prof. J. L. Frank.

The Lake View hotel has closed for the season.

What is it at Porter & Co.'s store that puts painful corns to rest?

Money to loan—lowest rates—at Exchange Bank, Culver.

Mrs. L. C. Wiseman who has been very ill, is convalescing.

G. B. Tucker of Ora visited W. S. Easterday and family last Sunday.

Prof. J. L. Frank will tune your pianos. Leave orders at the Colonnade Hotel.

Jacob Myers and wife of Rutland attended the fair at Rochester Thursday.

Have you examined that handsome line of queensware at Meredith's? If not, why not?

H. J. Meredith and wife visited friends at Palestine, Kosciusko Co., Saturday and Sunday.

The Fulton County fair is now being held and is pronounced up to date in every department.

The surest way to find out where to deal is to consult the advertising columns of the HERALD.

Porter & Co. talk to the people this week, through the medium of a new display to be found elsewhere in this issue.

Rev. Lambert the new pastor for the United Brethren, preached his first sermon at Burr Oak last Sunday. He is from Logansport and is a very able man.

Wm. Snyder, who has been conducting a saloon at Burr Oak the past year, has sold the same to Bert Warner and Mel Tripp and moved to Etna Green bag and baggage Wednesday.

Major Floyd, who has charge of the cavalry department of the Culver military academy, is one of the noted "rough riders" and is thoroughly conversant with his duties. He will take the famous "black horse troop" to Chicago next month where it will compete for honors.

W. S. Easterday our enterprising furniture dealer, has just erected a sidewalk in front of his residence. Now if the school board would continue the same to the school building and the M. E. church society connect it with Main street the children could reach school without wading in snow or mud. Why not do it?

On the evening of October 13th, a lecture will be given in the G. A. R. hall, Burr Oak, on "Libby Prison" by gentleman who was there. There will also be other literary and musical selections rendered, which will be first class in every particular. You are especially invited to attend and help a worthy cause. Remember the date.

Just read what Marbaugh Bros. have to say in another column. They are the leading hardware men in this section of the state. Long experience in the business has given them great prestige, as they know just how to conduct the business. They keep everything from a tuppenny nail to a threshing machine, and there is no use paying double price for hardware and farming utensils when you can buy of them for half the money paid elsewhere. Just go to Monterey and try them.

Miss Ada Hayes has been secured as clerk at Kleopfer's New York Store at Culver and entered upon her duties Monday.

J. E. Myers can find that baby cape which his daughter lost, by calling upon Leggett & Son, Plymouth.

Next Saturday Enoch Mow will take charge of the Gandy livery barn. Aside from conducting a livery he will make a specialty of auctioneering.

Edward Bradley is now a cadet at the Culver military academy. He is a member of the military cornet band. This makes five of the Culver City boys that are members of that musical organization. A pretty good showing.

Between the years of fifty and sixty, Wm. York of Culver, attended school which was taught by James A. Garfield, whose illustrious name is revered by all the people of this great country.

Admiral Dewey's fleet is to be reinforced by the three more fighting vessels—Oregon, Iowa and Buffalo. Uncle Sam is awake to his eastern interests.

Notwithstanding Colonel Wm. J. Bryan's anxiety to have his regiment mustered out, the prospects are the silver contingent will land in Cuba instead of Nebraska next month. Of course the colonel won't resign and leave his boys to face the dangers of Cuban malaria alone.

We understand that Clarence Ayers, who has been chief clerk at H. J. Meredith's the past seven or eight months, severs his connections with said store this week. He will leave behind a large circle of warm friends who wish him success wherever his lot may be cast.

A letter from Oscar Seates, who has just returned from Cuba upon a 30 day's furlough, and who is visiting his mother at Ada, Ohio, reports that he is slowly recovering from a severe case of fever contracted in the wilds of Santiago. He also sent a shell used in the Krag-Jorgensen rifle, which he says the boys call the "McKinley Peace Makers." His regiment is now stationed at Huntsville, Alabama.

A reporter visited the V. A. Lilecker farm recently and looked over his fine herd of Polled-Durham cattle. He was shown a Polled-Durham bull, three years old which was a mammoth fellow and perfectly formed. An exceedingly fine yearling bull calf had the misfortune to break one of its legs the other day which is valued at \$125, but there is hopes that it will recover. Mr. Lilecker takes pride in his herd and warrants them thorough in every particular. He also has a fine lot of thorough bred Poland China swine and standard bred horses.

Prof. Wm. Matthews, left Thursday for St. Joseph, Mich., where he has been appointed manager of one of the large freight houses at said place, which is owned by the Vandalia R. R. company. For several years he has been a successful teacher in our public schools and has been authority on all subjects of discussion at teachers' meetings. He is reliable, temperate and industrious and the company has secured a valuable addition to its force. The HERALD and a large circle of friends wish him an abundant success in his new field of labor.

Mrs. Howard Injured.

A letter from Rev. F. G. Howard to Mrs. H. G. J. Meredith, states that his wife suffered severe injuries owing to fast driving, on the 21st inst. She was out driving and went too fast around a corner, where the buggy was upset, throwing Mrs. H. upon a barbed wire fence, cutting an ugly gash in her forehead and one on each side of her jawbones. Aside from this she badly sprained her right arm and hand and bruised her left hip.

The reverend gentleman also states that he likes the people of Camden very much. They are kind and considerate.

Soldier Seyferth at Santiago.

Artist Scout, Herman Syferth, gave a very interesting narrative at Slatery's drug store, Tuesday evening, as to how the United States troops captured Santiago. He gave a vivid picture of that awful carnage, and said that the brave boys in blue forced their way to the front even when ordered to halt and cease firing by officers in command.

He especially commended the colored regulars for their reckless bravery and desperate fighting qualities, saying that "the country should feel proud of the colored soldiers, who never flinched when the time came to defend the old flag."

Mr. Syferth is improving in health quite rapidly, and thinks that he will be able to join his regiment at the expiration of his furlough. His regiment is billed for Manila.

Public Roads Should be Looked After.

The roads in the vicinity of Culver, and in fact all over the township, are in a deplorable condition. It is evident that there is a lack of interest or that those who have the matter of repairing roads in charge are grossly ignorant of the system required to make good roads. One can travel in any direction and find the same condition of things. You can find washouts, stones in great quantities in the roads and sink-holes galore. One extremely dangerous point is Culver's hill on the east side of the lake, and unless this hill is put in condition for traveling up and down the same, we would not be at all surprised to learn that the township had paid heavy damages.

We come to the hill on the south-east part of Culver and we find that it is in a horrible condition, needing repairs at once. Why should not the supervisor or some one in power be compelled to attend to the matter? For it is better to pay out a little money, in order to make the public highway passable, than to pay heavy damages because of neglect of duty.

J. H. Kootz has just returned from an extensive trip in the southern part of the state. At Vincennes a stock company was organized, which is called the Educational Map Publishing company, and is incorporated to do business under the laws of the state. Mr. Kootz was elected president of the same, and will have charge of the field work. The capital is practically unlimited, hence the company will be solid. This honor was conferred upon our townsman without any solicitation on his part, or the least idea that he was to receive any particular recognition.

Mr. and Mrs. John Osborn, of Logansport, are calling on friends at Culver this week.

DR. O. A. REA.
Physician and Surgeon.

Office Fourth Door North of Bank.
Main Street, CULVER, IND.

DR. B. W. S. WISEMAN,
Physician and Surgeon.

Office Third Door North of Bank.
Calls promptly answered day or night.
Main Street, CULVER IND.

PETER KELLER
PROPRIETOR OF
THE PALACE TONSORIAL PARLOR.
Near Depot, and the EXCHANGE
BARBER SHOP, Main St.,
CULVER, INDIANA.

First-class Workmen, Prompt Attention,
Reasonable Prices.

Farmers, * Attention!

Why pay High Prices when you can get your Horse shod for Eighty Cents with New Shoes, and other work in proportion?
Call on the undersigned and get your work done in a workmanlike manner.
SHOP—Two doors south of the Hardware.
5-12 **W. H. Wilson.**

Citizens, Attention!

You need Watches and Jewelry repaired. Do not be deceived, but call on

J. R. LOSEY
when in Plymouth, who guarantees first-class work at reasonable prices.
Testing eyes and furnishing glasses a specialty.

Gulver City

Tonsorioral Parlor.

One door south of Meredith's Grocery.
HAIR CUTTING—15 CENTS.

Con M. Bonaker, Propr.

AGENT FOR T. JOE DYE WORKS.

H. A. DEEDS,
DENTIST.

From the office of F. M. Burket Plymouth, Ind., will be at Lakeside hotel, Culver City, each Monday. Remember the date. 2611.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We have repeatedly called the attention of a large number of our readers to the fact that they owe us on subscription; but, seemingly the most of them think that we can, out of charity, give them the paper and consequently pay no attention to our appeal. They do not realize that we are straining every nerve to keep the paper afloat, when if each subscriber would pay promptly we could give them a better paper and meet our bills promptly. We have subscribers right here in Culver, who meet us every day, that are a year or more in arrears, who calmly take the paper out of the postoffice and smile with evident satisfaction that they can read the news every week, year in and year out, without paying for it. Yet the editor will send his paper to such people in hopes that their conscience will trouble them, and that they will call and settle. Again we ask you to call and settle, and more especially invite those who live in other localities to send us their mite and thus help us in our efforts to pay postage on the papers they are reading for nothing.

Hoping to hear from each delinquent very soon, we remain yours truly,
GEO. NEARPASS.

For broken surfaces, sores, insect bites, burns, skin diseases and especially piles there is one reliable remedy, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. When you call for DeWitt's don't accept counterfeits or frauds. You will not be disappointed with DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. For sale at the Culver City Drug Store.

Buy your millinery of Mrs. Arnold, in Monterey, and save money. A fine line of goods to select from: no list

More than twenty million free samples of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve have been distributed by the manufacturers. What better proof of their confidence in it's merits do you want? It cures piles, burns, scalds, sores, in the shortest space of time. For sale at the Culver City Drug Store.

One Minute Cough Cure surprises people by its quick cures and children may take it in large quantities without the least danger. It has won for itself the best reputation of any preparation used today for colds, croup, tickling in the throat or obstinate coughs. For sale at the Culver City Drug Store.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve has the largest sale of any in the world. This fact and its merit has led dishonest people to attempt to counterfeit it. Look out for the man who attempts to deceive you when you call for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve the great pile cure. For sale at the Culver City Drug store.

CLARK FOUND GUILTY

VERDICT IN THE FAMOUS BOYD MURDER CASE.

Attorney and Writer Convicted of Manslaughter—Mistaking Him for a Thief, Sister Crushes Brother's Skull with an Ax.

Verdict in Boyd Case.

E. C. Clark, a prominent member of the Reno County bar, and who has been known to greater or less extent as a writer on economic questions, has been found guilty at Hutchinson, Kan., of manslaughter in the second degree. This is the first trial in the sensational Boyd murder case. W. C. Boyd was murdered on May 19 in the restaurant of Mrs. Nellie Postlewait. At the inquest it appeared that her oldest son, Harry, had committed the crime, but Mrs. Postlewait made a sensational confession in which she declared she herself had killed Boyd. Harry later confessed the crime and said Clark had furnished the weapon and advised the killing. The State claimed as the motive that Clark and Boyd were rivals for the smiles of the attractive Mrs. Postlewait. The trial of Mrs. Postlewait and her two sons will occur later.

DEATH IN RAILWAY WRECK.

One Is Killed and Twenty Are Injured Near Dallas, Texas.

A Houston and Texas Central train plunged through a 15-foot trestle over Chambers creek, forty-seven miles from Dallas, Texas, injuring at least twenty persons, one fatally. The one fatally injured is Judge G. W. Davis of Oak Cliffe. L. A. Daffan, division superintendent, had three fingers cut off and head gashed. R. D. Berry of Dallas, division freight agent, was pinned under the wreck in the water and would have been drowned had not an unknown woman passenger held his head up until men came to his rescue. B. T. Moore of Dallas had both legs broken and was injured internally. The wounded were taken to Emms for treatment. The trestle gave way just as the train struck it, throwing the sleeper and chair car into the stream.

CRUSHES BROTHER'S SKULL.

Awful Mistake of a Woman Living Near Kenton, O.

George Charlton, living two miles east of Kenton, O., will probably lose his life through a strange accident. About midnight, hearing a noise in his chicken coop, he went out to investigate. Soon his sister heard a scuffle, and, grabbing an ax, she ran to her brother's assistance. Finding, as she supposed, the thief on top, she struck him a fearful blow with the ax, but soon discovered it was her brother she had hit. His skull was crushed in, and the doctors have but little hope of his recovery. The burglar proved to be a junk peddler. He was arrested.

Omaha's Mayor Out of Office.

The Nebraska Supreme Court has declared that Omaha's Mayor, Frank E. Moores, was not eligible to office when elected two years ago because of a technical point in his accounts as District Court Clerk. A new election, therefore, must be held, although W. J. Broatch, whom Moores succeeded, claims the office now because he was elected to serve until his successor was elected and qualified.

Five Men Are Drowned.

Five men were drowned in St. Mary's River by the foundering of the lighter Monitor. The Monitor was in tow of the tug Bruce and was loaded with iron ore taken from the schooner Carriington, which was stranded in the river. In turning the red range light on the way to Point Aux Pins the lighter foundered. The bodies were taken to Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Rubber Shoe Combine.

President E. S. Converse, of the Boston Rubber Shoe Company, made the following statement: "Terms have been arranged between the Boston Rubber Shoe Company and the United States Rubber Company, whereby the latter acquires control of a majority of the \$5,000,000 capital stock of the Boston Rubber Shoe Company."

Standing of the Clubs.

Following is the standing of the clubs in the National Baseball League:

W. L.	W. L.
Boston91	44 Philadelphia67
Baltimore86	48 Pittsburgh67
Cincinnati84	55 Louisville61
Cleveland75	59 Brooklyn49
Chicago76	63 Washington44
New York72	63 St. Louis35

Financial Concern Goes Under.

The New England Loan and Trust Company of New York, which has long been regarded as the strongest of the financial concerns that exploited Western mortgages, has gone into the hands of a receiver, Otto F. Bannard, president of the Continental Trust Company, having been appointed.

Her Body Baked to a Crisp.

At Auburn, Ky., Mrs. Rainey Johnson, aged 32, committed suicide in a horrible manner, while insane. She saturated her clothes with kerosene and then applied a lighted match to them. Enveloped in flames, she ran screaming from the house to the street, and did not stop until burned to death.

Tornado in Ontario.

A tornado struck Merriton, Ont., with terrible violence, killing five persons and injuring many.

TEN DIE IN A FIRE.

Union Railroad Transportation Company's Elevator at Toledo Burns.

Ten men cremated, eight more fatally burned and many more seriously injured are the results of the most disastrous fire that ever occurred in Toledo. The spontaneous combustion of dust in the grain elevator owned by Paddock, Hodge & Co. caused this terrible destruction of life, and none of those taken out after the fire started was far enough from death's door to tell any of the horrible details. Those in the vicinity of the Union elevator soon noticed flames bursting from all sides of the building. It was but a few minutes till the fire department of the city began the work of rescue, which was rendered difficult by the terrific heat of the fire. The river cut off escape on one side and there the flames seemed to be less fierce. The families of a dozen men who were known to be at work within rushed to the scene, and women calling for their imprisoned husbands, brothers and fathers made a scene indescribable. It was learned that the force of twenty men expected to load 80,000 bushels of grain during the night. Not one of the entire number could be seen in any part of the building and it was impossible to reach them. Fireman David Kemp and Charles Keifer, the engineer, were found at their places in the engine rooms. They were wounded by falling timbers and their faces charred to a crisp by the flames. The heat became so intense that twenty cars standing on sidings near the burning building were added to the loss. The fire department had a hard struggle to save other elevators and property.

The property and the grain is an entire loss and will reach \$450,000. The insurance is \$135,000 on the building and the grain is covered with \$258,000 insurance.

SPACE AT PARIS EXPOSITION.

Picard Says Americans Can Have No More, but Peck Is Still Hopeful.

Commissioner General Peck has been in Paris only a short time, but the result of his presence is already felt. His present magnificent offices were newly taken and unfurnished. Now they are completely fitted out, flags are flying and the commissioner's staff has been installed. It is viewed as a wonderful example of "Chicago hustle." The offices are in the Avenue Rapp, southwest of the exposition grounds, and two or three minutes' walk.

Director General Picard says it is impossible to give the United States any more space in the exposition. For all that, Mr. Peck does not despair of obtaining what is needed. The minister of foreign affairs was exceedingly cordial in his reception of Mr. Peck, calling him "a friend of France." The minister of commerce likewise received him warmly, inviting him to visit the exposition grounds under his own especial guidance. Mr. Peck expects to have the business of his office in such good condition that he can return to the United States by the latter part of October.

Disorder in San Domingo.

The commercial panic in San Domingo caused by the peculiar financial system of the Government has caused serious trouble in the northwestern section of the country. Public peace has been disturbed in Monte Cristi and troops have been dispatched there to restore order. Merchants and farmers are united in their determination not to risk anything further to uphold the credit of the Government. They refuse to sell their goods for bank notes. Exchange is now at \$3 in notes for \$1 in gold.

Telephone Companies Pool.

Negotiations which have been pending some time closed at Minneapolis whereby the Northwestern Telephone Company, the Western Electric system, the Western Electric Telephone Company, the Minnesota Mutual Telephone and Telegraph Company and all of the dependent and allied companies operating in between 500 and 600 towns in southern and western Minnesota, northern Iowa and South Dakota will pool issues and operate their lines in direct connection.

Japan Is Also Willing.

The Japanese Government has replied to the circular of Count Muravieff, the Russian foreign minister, suggesting international disarmament. The reply supports the Czar's proposal.

Alger Did Not Resign.

Secretary Alger, when asked by the Associated Press about his reported resignation, said: "There's not a word of truth in it; that's all."



Prince Victor Napoleon has just attained the age of 36.

Prince Henry of Prussia has presented a Siberian bear cub to the crew of the warship Konig William for a pet.

The Earl of Leicester has given \$10,000 toward the fund to rebuild the Jenny Lind infirmary at Norwich, Eng., one of the royal jubilee projects.

The German Emperor's imperial train cost \$830,000, and took three years to construct. There are altogether twelve cars, including two nursery carriages.

M. Vollon, the painter of still life, has been elected to the Paris Academie des Beaux Arts in place of the late M. Francois. His nearest competitor was M. Harpignies.

Art for women in England is taking a practical form. The late Lord de Tabley's niece has been painting signs for two Northwich taverns, "The Smoker" and "The Windmill."

Henry Irving will have an easier task in "Peter the Great," where he must raise his stature to 6 feet 8 to be historically correct, than he had in making himself look small as Napoleon in "Madame Sans Gene."

EMPEROR OF CHINA AND HIS MOTHER.



EMPEROR KUANG HSU.



TUEN-TSON-HSI, Empress Dowager.

CHINESE EMPEROR ABDICATES.

Dowager Empress Supreme and Proposed Reforms Are Impossible.

An imperial edict issued at Peking announces that the Emperor has abdicated in favor of the dowager empress. The latter has ordered that henceforth the ministers shall deliver their official reports to her. The edict says the Emperor three times requested the Empress to reassume the government, and that she yielded at the third request. It is difficult to learn accurately what is happening in the palace. There is little doubt that the reform edicts led to the deposition of the Emperor. The Dowager Empress was content to let the Emperor alone so long as he was merely a figure-head, but when he initiated or sanctioned a policy that was opposed to her views she compelled him to abdicate.

Numerous rumors are in circulation, some of which are alarming. One report has it that the Dowager Empress is actuated by the determination to baffle Marquis Ito, the Japanese statesman, who, it was understood, visited Peking for the purpose of arranging an offensive and defensive alliance between China and Japan. When the Emperor received Marquis Ito in audience the other day he showed him great honor, and expressed the hope that he would give advice respecting the proposed reforms. Another report says that violent scenes occurred between the Dowager Empress and the Emperor in the Tsung-li-Yamen. The Empress is believed to be greatly incensed by Russia's passivity and by the degradation of Li Hung Chang, and is now courting Russia with all her might.

FROM THE GOLD FIELDS.

Large Party Reaches Seattle with About \$100,000 in Dust.

The steamer Humboldt arrived at Seattle, twelve days from St. Michael's, Alaska, with 230 passengers from Dawson City. The majority of them were glad to get back to civilization. There were only a few who had any gold dust. David Bellenberg had the largest sack. He told Purser Twiggs that he was bringing out \$60,000 spending money. Purser Twiggs estimates the total amount of treasure brought down on the steamer at \$100,000. The troops taken up from San Francisco on the Humboldt left St. Michael's for Rampart City on the steamer Arnold. Among the Humboldt's passengers were A. E. Gardiner, who is interested with some Chicago people in the proposed construction of a railroad from Rampart City to the coast, and Robert Moran of Seattle, who took up a fleet of river steamers this summer.

G. A. R. MEMORIAL ARCH.

Dedicated at Junction City, Kan., During the Recent Soldiers' Reunion.

A feature of the Fifth district G. A. R. reunion at Junction City, Kan., was the unveiling and dedication of the fine memorial arch that has just been completed.



THE MEMORIAL ARCH.

The monument is thirty-five feet high, made of native stone and surmounted by a bronze figure, eight feet high, and cannon and stack of arms.

THE TEMPLE DOESN'T PAY.

Mrs. Stevens of the W. C. T. U. Speaks of the Chicago Enterprise.

Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, acting national president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of America, and State president of the Maine organization, delivered an address at the State convention in Bangor, Me. The important portion of her remarks related to the situation of the union relative to the Woman's Temple in Chicago. She said: "The building has never brought revenue to the society; on the contrary, more than \$200,000, mostly from white-ribboners, has been spent in floating the enterprise, while the National W. C. T. U. has paid and is paying to-day regular rent for its offices in the Temple. Hence, in giving up the Temple the W. C. T. U. has nothing to lose, but much to gain."

W. R. C. PRESIDENT.

Mrs. Flo Jamison-Miller Is Youngest the Organization Has Ever Had.

Mrs. Flo Jamison Miller, the new president of the Woman's Relief Corps, is a native of Monticello, Ill., and one of the most popular women in that part of the State. She is the youngest president the relief corps has ever had. Col. W. H. Jamison, Mrs. Miller's father, was a member of the Twenty-first Illinois (Grant's



MRS. F. J. MILLER.

old regiment) in the civil war, and was mustered out as its colonel. Mrs. Miller was very active in the work of the corps and in 1894 she was elected to succeed Mrs. Emma R. Wallace as president of the Illinois department. Her husband is W. Scott Miller, a contractor.

SHIPS MEET DISASTER.

List of Losses Received in Chicago from Lake Points.

The following lake disasters were reported in Chicago in one day recently: Schooner Senator, coal laden for Harbor Springs, stranded in the thick smoke on Skillegalee reef, Lake Michigan; schooners J. H. Mead and Mediator, Duluth to Chicago with lumber, went ashore on Keweenaw point, Lake Superior, near Portage Lake canal, total losses; steamer Colorado, Duluth to Port Huron, 1,500 tons flour, stranded on a reef at Eagle harbor, Keweenaw peninsula, total loss; steamer Keystone went ashore on Big Summer Island, Lake Michigan, and later caught fire and was destroyed, with 1,000 tons of coal; schooner Keepsake, with a cargo of coal for Marine City, foundered in Lake Erie; schooner Southwest, without cargo, sunk on Huron Island, Lake Superior.

ITALY THREATENS COLOMBIA.

Complains to the United States of Colombia's Bad Faith.

The Italian Government has called the attention of the Government of the United States to the incorrect attitude of the Government of Colombia and demanded that the latter respect its treaties; otherwise Italy reserves to herself the right to adopt the energetic measures toward Colombia which were recently abandoned in deference to the United States. Advice received at Colon from Bogota, the capital of Colombia, say that all relations between Colombia and Italy have been severed owing to the action of the Italian Government in the Cerruti affair, which the Colombian officials considered arbitrary and in violation of the treaty of 1892, which was thereby annulled.

MEMORIAL DAY AT QUEBEC.

English and American Sailors March Together in Canada.

Wednesday was a memorable day in Quebec's history. Representatives of three great nations—the United States, Great Britain and France—united to honor the memory of Samuel Champlain, the intrepid explorer who founded that city in 1608 and died there twenty-seven years later. The United States protected cruiser Marblehead, Capt. McCalla, was sent there specially by the American Government. The spectacle was witnessed of American and British bluejackets marching in procession through the streets of Canada's ancient capital and standing shoulder to shoulder in the square round Champlain's monument. All the American commissioners were present.

AGRICULTURAL NEWS.

The hay crop of the United States is larger than last year by several million tons.

Orange production of the Pacific coast this season has been the greatest in California's history.

The reports indicate that the acreage of winter wheat sown in Nebraska this fall will be larger than ever.

The cotton crop in Texas alone will be equal to a pound of cotton for every man, woman and child on earth.

NO PLACE FOR TROOPS

HAWAII OFFERS NO GOOD CAMPING GROUNDS.

So Asserts Major General Merriam on His Return—Americans Should Be Withdrawn as Quickly as Possible—Vitality Sapped by Heat.

Maj. Gen. H. C. Merriam returned from Honolulu on the steamer Australia. He said there was no suitable camping ground in any of the Hawaiian Islands. "It is hard to believe," he continued, "that good camping grounds cannot be found in the islands. Had anybody made that declaration to me before the trip I would have thought him prejudiced. There is absolutely no place whereon it would be safe to place American troops. Level ground is very unsanitary, and it is impossible to locate a camp on the upper ground. That practically covers my investigations in a sentence. The First New York regiment is encamped four miles from Honolulu proper, at a point called Diamond Head. The camp is worse than any we have had here. Although lumber is at hand to begin the erection of barracks, there has not been any work done, for the reason that a good location has not been secured. The engineers and New Yorkers are in tents, and that, too, at a most disagreeable season of the year. The rainy season is just commencing, and will certainly cause hardships for the unseasoned troops.

"The weather on the islands was very depressing, and I was compelled to lie down each afternoon to rest because of the terrible heat. I think the troops should be kept on the islands as short a time as possible, as the weather draws the vitality from the men. The suggestion offered some time ago about sending all the troops to the islands and making them a base of supplies for the Philippines is preposterous. There would be a larger mortality than in all the camps in the United States put together. I believe that only a short stop, if any, will be made by the troops of the next expedition to the Philippines."

GERMANY AND PHILIPPINES.

Representatives of Kaiser Say Relations with America Are Friendly.

The foreign office at Berlin has been interviewed regarding the Washington cablegram saying that the five regiments to be sent to Manila were needed to watch German manipulations there. The answer was emphatic. Such manipulations, it is declared, exist only in the imagination of Admiral Dewey. As officially reported, the conduct of Vice-Admiral Diederichs throughout has been loyal to both belligerents. Since that report was received nothing has happened to disturb harmonious relations between Americans and Germans in the Philippines. Assuredly, it is further declared, the German Government plans no trickery and intends no disloyalty there, and of that the Washington Government doubtless is fully aware, else Dr. von Heileben, the German ambassador at Washington, would not have been granted leave of absence.

OLD GLORY FLOATS IN HAVANA.

American Flag Hoisted by the Commission Meeting There.

At 10 o'clock Tuesday morning the first American flag in Havana was hoisted on the flagstaff of the Trocha Hotel, the headquarters of the American evacuation commission. A guard of marines was posted at the entrance to the grounds. Col. Claus and Capt. Payne stood on the roof of the hotel at either side of the flagstaff. At 10 o'clock sharp a quartermaster of the steamer Resolute hoisted the flag, which unfurled and fluttered proudly in the breeze. All the members of the commission raised their hats and cheered the Stars and Stripes. The approaches to the grounds at either end of the street were patrolled by squads of the Guardia Civile in order that the commissioners might not be molested.

TROOPS LEAVING FOR SPAIN.

Evacuation of Porto Rico Is Now in Progress.

The embarkation of the Spanish troops for Spain began Tuesday, when 200 sick soldiers and 200 engineers boarded the steamer from Havana at San Juan, Porto Rico, en route for Spain. The palace officials report that two or three transports have sailed from Spain for San Juan. There is a great feeling of relief on both sides at the receipt of this news. The evacuation of Lares, Aquadilla and San Sebastian occurred Monday, our troops taking possession and raising the American flag and the Spaniards retiring to Arecibo. Wednesday morning the Spanish evacuated Viequez island, off the east coast, and the garrison will remain temporarily at Humacao. One company of our troops is already at Viequez island and another at Humacao.

SPAIN'S COMMISSION.

The Castilian Peace Body Represents Classes of Government.

The personnel of the Spanish peace commission has been officially sent by the Madrid Government to the French ambassador at Washington. Chairman of the commission, Senor Montero Rios, is the presiding officer in the Spanish Senate. Gen. Cerrero has had long experience in colonial affairs, while Senor Garnica is counselor of the Court of Cassation, or Supreme Court. The commission is made up of representatives of the political elements, the navy and the diplomatic fraternity, and is, therefore, considered strong.

Employment for Cuban Troops.

Gen. Lawton has made a recommendation to the War Department for the utilization of such Cuban troops as may relinquish all connection with the Cuban army by employing them upon various works of the United States at Santiago.

LOVE PASSED BY.

As in a dream I saw her where she stood,
 God's sunlight on her lips and in her face.
 Her brown locks rippling thro' a maze of lace,
 And in her cheeks the mantling of warm blood,
 And all her ways instinct with subtle grace.

I could not tell what skies were bent above,
 Nor what sweet incense lingered in her train;
 I only felt the burning palms of love
 Laid on me, and the moaning of a dove
 That fluttered in my face, with sudden pain.

And she had passed, as if no curse were born
 Of all the love-light sleeping in her eyes.
 The frowning day was ravished of its morn,
 And onward crept from burning noon, forlorn,
 Westward, enshrouded by the sobbing skies.

—Atlanta Constitution.

AFTER THIRTY YEARS.

It was a summer night in Cawnpore in the year 1857. Two lovers stood within the convenient shade of a veranda saying a long farewell—till the morrow. The stars were shining with that radiance which makes the peculiar glory of an Indian night, and the air was heavy with the scent of the champak blossom.

"Good night, my darling! I must go, and each moment only makes it harder to leave you."

"Go then! Who is keeping you?"

"You! You witch! How well you know your power. Haven't you kept me ten whole minutes when I ought to have started on my rounds ages ago?"

"I have kept you! How dare you imply such a thing? I have been longing for your departure. I—I am very sleepy," with a carefully simulated yawn and wide open mischievous eyes.

"Well, I am going. Really, this time. By-the-by, you know I cannot come till late to-morrow evening. I wish to goodness I were not adjutant. What's the use of a few extra rupees when it takes up all my time so that I never see you now?"

"Oh! what a story and what a frown! I can see it quite plainly."

"Your white frock and the lines of your hair and that scarlet thing on your head, and—your eyes. I see them wherever I am. When the Colonel gives me an order, I stare straight over his head, till I know he thinks I have gone crazy, and I see, there—in the air—two dark brown eyes, sparkling with wickedness and shining like the stars above us now—and—"

The remainder of the speech was arrested by a little hand which was laid lightly upon his lips, and which naturally met the fate it deserved. There was complete silence in the shadow of the veranda, only broken by her soft and hurried breathing, and a slight stir as she nestled into his arms and was clasped for an instant to his breast. The syce (native groom), who was crouching near beside his master's waiting horse, raised his drowsy head and wondered if they had gone into the house again. But just then the farewell was finally accomplished, and he listened curiously to their parting words.

"Good night, Dick. Be as early as you can."

"Good night. Of course I'll be early. It will be years before I see you again."

"Be sure you recognize me then! You silly! Good night."

Master and servant turned at the gate of the garden and looked back. She had stepped out of the shadow, and it was bright enough for them to see every detail of her white muslin dress, flounced to the waist, and to catch the gleam of her uncovered neck and arms. Dick Manners even imagined that he could distinguish the curve of her dark head outlined against the scarlet bow and see the star-like shining of her eyes. He sighed as he rode away. It was so hard to leave her even for a few hours; and the heavy, clinging scent of the champak blossom oppressed him and seemed to lie as a weight upon his heart.

It was in May, 1887, when a party of English men and women rode through the streets of the native city of Lucknow. They were going to visit the shops of the famous gold and silver workers, and were accompanied by an escort of native police for their guidance, and, though the ladies of the party scoffed at the idea, for their protection as well. The bazaar at Lucknow has too bad a name for any Englishman to care to take his womankind there without a show of force.

The streets are very narrow, and the houses have, in many cases, overhanging balconies to the upper stories, creating a feeling of oppression even in riders, who are raised above the

masses of many shaded humanity with which the countless lanes and alleys are filled. The crowd was rather a silent one at that time—7 in the morning. There were cries, indeed, from the unclothed children, who fought each other, and shrill reproofs from their mothers, who, returning from the wells with brass pots balanced on their heads, had no hands with which to punish their mischievous offspring. Besides the lower caste women, whose garments were of the scantiest description, there were women of the higher class, with veiled faces and shrinking forms, who, gliding along in the shadow thrown by the overhanging roofs attracted the attention of the English ladies, and they had to have the whole system of "purdah" explained to them. Mrs. and Miss Villars were ostensibly traveling through India, but excepting for a fortnight in Bombay, and a hurried visit to Cawnpore, they had spent all their time in Lucknow. At first Mrs. Villars used to speak about once a week of the necessity of their seeing "Delhi and Benares and Agra and everything," but lately she had become silent on these points and seemed to be waiting, with the rest of the society in cantonments, for the announcement of an event which would, in all probability, give Miss Villars ample opportunity for visiting these famous cities in turn and without any need for haste.

Edith Villars was typically English in appearance, having soft, fair hair and gray-blue eyes, and with the latter she now gazed as if fascinated at the shrouded figures which passed her in an endless stream. They filled her soul with terror. She felt that each of those veils might cover some awful tragedy, a tragedy whose horror was increased ten-fold by the seal of silence and of secrecy, typified by that shrouding veil.

Suddenly she turned to her companion, a gray-haired man, strong and upright, a man in the prime of life, and whose whole appearance, from the tip of his pointed gray mustache to the tip of his polished riding boot, was as typical of the English officer as hers was of the English girl.

"Did you notice that woman, Col. Manners?" she asked.

"Which?" said he, gazing at the numbers by which they were surrounded with a naturally bewildered expression.

"Just on ahead. There—now—look. The one with the pretty blue—sarry—do you call it?"

"Sari," said Col. Manners, instinctively correcting her pronunciation. "I see the woman, or rather the figure you mean; but what is there extraordinary about her?"

"Only her feet. They are white, quite white. Isn't it funny?"

"Oh no. They often look white with the dust of the road, and, besides, some of them are fair. Perhaps that particular woman is a hillwoman—a Kashmiri, they are sometimes as fair as—no, not you—but many English girls," and he glanced admiringly at her dazzling complexion.

But her remark had evidently impressed him, and for some time he, too, watched the passing women, gazing always at their feet. And it seemed to him that there were many white, horribly white. Strange stories came to his remembrance, stories which were whispered just after the mutiny, that all the missing English women and girls had not been killed. That thought had nearly maddened him once, even now he shuddered and saw with thankfulness that they had arrived at the Chank, the part of the bazaar where the best goldsmiths' shops are situated, and remarkable for the beautiful carving of the wooden balconies which overhang the porches where the work is carried on. The travellers were loud in their praises and comparisons with every picturesque town in Europe, giving, however, as they felt correct, the preference to this city of "the gorgeous East."

The principal police officer soon ushered them into one of the largest shops, a low-ceiled room with a mud floor, while he whispered to Col. Manners that the owner was the biggest rascal in the whole bazaar, but also the best worker, and that the English "memsahibs" would see some wonderful things. Col. Manners, who had often performed the duty of showman during his stay in Lucknow, knew exactly what to explain, and waited expectantly for the inevitable exclamations of astonishment over the fire—a few pieces of glowing charcoal in a broken earthenware pot, the very primitive bellows, worked by an almost naked, shining little boy, and the few rough and simple tools.

The proprietor was a stout man, greasy and repulsive looking, and with an air which made Col. Manners look even sterner than his wont. His words were sharp as he bade the man show his goods as quickly as possible. The ladies thought all natives alike and noticed nothing wrong with the man's leer and sly glances or the way in which he directed all his remarks and compliments to the young girl. They watched him make a few silver bangles, and bought some curious ornaments which were lying about the shop, but Mrs. Villars had set her heart upon buying a certain kind of nose ring, and there was not one to

be seen. When the silver worker understood her wish he went to the back of the room, where, in the shadow, Col. Manners had seen a crouching figure, and, saying a few words in a low, harsh tone, he returned to his customers with a particularly fine nose ring, encrusted with turquoises, in his hand. Mrs. Villars was delighted, and, while she conducted her bargaining with the aid of the policeman, her daughter wandered to the back of the shop.

She was astonished to find a woman seated there, and more, that she wore the identical sari which had attracted her attention on the road. Instinctively she looked down to see the woman's feet, but the whole form was shrouded in the usual way, nothing was visible but the face, and upon that the girl gazed with a growing horror on her own. It was the face of an old woman; dark hair was parted and brought low over the forehead; there was no color in the sallow cheeks, and the eyes glittered out of bony hollows. They were wonderful eyes, the only remaining trace in that countenance of a long past beauty; but now they were awful, too, for misery and humiliation, rage and despair, glared out of their brown depths as the English girl bent over them, half fascinated, half appalled.

A voice sounded across the room: "Come, Miss Villars, we must be going. There is more for you to see, and the sun is getting hot. And"—with a tender, half proprietary tone in his voice as he came near her—"I don't half like your being here any longer. Ah, what have you found there?"

Over the miserable eyes into which she was looking there came a sudden change. They positively darkened with an expression of the acutest agony. Was she suffering—ill? Edith bent closer, but a fierce gesture of the hidden arm forbade her kindly touch and she could not speak—the woman would not understand English. She felt relieved to know that Col. Manners was beside her, and silently pointed to the huddled form. For a few, brief seconds his clear, blue eyes met those other brown ones—those eyes, awful with the extremity of shamed despair, and filled with such longing as might burn in those of some lost soul who gazed across the impassable gulf into the kingdom of the blest.

With a deep-drawn sigh Col. Manners passed out and looked up, half unconsciously, to the dark blue sky above.

"These hovels are stifling; the charcoal fumes make them unbearable. Fancy living in one! No one but a native could!"

But, even as he spoke, he threw off the depression caused by the charcoal fumes, or that uncomfortable looking old woman in the corner, and turned to look proudly at the tall, beautiful, fair-haired girl who was already, surely, his own.

Miss Villars had not answered him. She stood hesitating on the threshold, shading her eyes from the dazzling glare before her, thinking of the blackness, the wretchedness behind her. She felt it would be long before she forgot that face; those eyes, which, to her excited imagination, seemed to be following her still. Was there not some appeal in them? She half turned as though to go back, but Col. Manners said: "This way, Miss Villars," and she stopped, ashamed of her aimless impulse.

Inside the dark and stifling shop, which Col. Manners had been so glad to leave, the woman still crouched upon the floor. She had thrown back her veil as if she needed air, and the masses of her dark, fine, waving hair were revealed. Not native hair; the very way it grew showed that. When the shade of the sari was gone her features were visible, and every curve of lips, nostrils, eyelids and throat cried out her English blood. Within her breast a torrent of misery was unsealed. It was years since she had thought, consciously thought, as she was thinking now.

But for thirty years she had not heard the voice she had heard to-day, had not seen the face upon which her eyes had hungrily rested only a few moments ago, had not dared for shame and agony to admit the thought of him into her heart, and now—All that she had borne of humiliation, ill-usage and daily, grinding tyranny throughout those weary years, was as nothing to the burning torment of those few seconds when Dick had looked down upon her without a spark of recognition in his eyes, with only a horror, which, was, perhaps, the mere reflection of that within her own.

She closed her eyes. It was a summer night; she stood in a starlit garden; the scent of champak blossom was heavy on the air, and a voice was speaking from very far away: "It will be years before I see you again."

But, before the memory of the past could drive her tortured soul to madness, she was recalled suddenly to the present by another voice:

"Am I to keep thee in idleness all thy day? Rise, get thee to the preparation of the meal. Thou hast looked too long upon these white folk. Perhaps they have bewitched thee; but, remember I will have no lazy white memsahibs here!"

It was the voice of her master, and, while the sneer cut her to the heart as it had never failed to do through

all the long years, the flash died out of her eyes, and, drawing the sari closely about her once more, she passed obediently to the back of the house with the slow, gliding step of a native woman.—Temple Bar.

CUBA AND THE SPORTSMAN.

It is a Paradise for Hunters of Wild Game.

While Cuba offers such a haven to the invalid, it is a paradise for the sportsman, wild game and fish of all kinds being abundant.

Parties of gentlemen on horseback, with their pack of hounds, hunt the fleet-footed deer. It is a common thing for a small party to kill eight or ten deer in a day.

The wild boar is plentiful, and sometimes, if cornered, dangerous, especially the old master of the herd, called "un solitario," which will tear a dog to pieces or make a green hunter climb a tree, but a Cuban easily kills him with a machete. The island boar sometimes weighs 200 or 300 pounds, and has huge tusks, often five or six inches in length. The meat of the female is much relished by the natives. Wild dogs and cats, wild cattle, horses, and jackasses abound. But the jutia, peculiar only to Cuba, which looks like a cross between a squirrel with a rat's tail and a rabbit, and which lives in the trees and feeds on nuts and leaves, is the great delight of the Cuban.

Fowls are in great numbers. Wild guinea hens and turkeys are found in flocks of from 25 to 100. The whistle of the quail and the flutter of the pheasant and perdiz are heard on all sides in the rural and mountain regions. Ducks in abundance come over from Florida in the winter and return with the spring. Wild pigeons, with their white tops and bodies of blue, larger somewhat than the domestic bird, offer, in hunting, the greatest sport to gentlemen who will be restrained within reason. In the early mornings the pigeons generally go to feed on the mangle berries when ripe, and which grow by the sea or near some swampy place. I have known a party of three persons to kill 1,500 of the pigeons within a few hours. Robiches, tojosas and guanaros are found in the thick woods.

Mocking and blue birds, orioles, turpials, negritos, parrots, and a thousand kinds of songsters and birds of brilliant plumage flit from tree to tree.

The naturalist Poey says there are 641 distinct species of fish in the Cuban waters. Among those that delight the sportsman are the red snapper, lista, manta, gallego, cubera, surela, and garfish. The sierra, which weighs from forty to sixty pounds, is extremely game, as is the ronco, so called because it snores when brought out of the water. For heavy sport, fishing for sharks, which are good for nothing, or the gusa, which weighs from 400 to 600 pounds and is excellent eating, offers abundant exercise. It is a daily occurrence to see schools of fish, numbering from hundreds to many thousands, each fish weighing from one to four pounds, swimming around the bays and harbors waiting for a bait. Any American who enjoys good fishing can find his fondest dreams more than satisfied in Cuba.

Delicious shrimps, crabs and lobsters, oysters and clams abound. The lobsters have no claws and weigh from two or eight pounds. They are caught at night in shallow places along the sandy beach, a torch, harpoon and net being the necessary outfit. Some of the rivers abound in alligators, but few hunt them.

Shopping in Italy.

A source of trial is what appears to us the outlandish method of having things that apparently belong together sold in different establishments. Silks are found in one shop, woollens in another, and ribbons in a third. At none of these can one buy needles and thread. If a woman wishes to hang a pair of curtains, she purchases the materials at one shop, the rod and rings at a different place, the iron fixtures at a third, and has to go to a fourth to find an upholsterer to put them up. She must visit a tobacco shop for salt, and cannot find, as with us, vegetables, fruit, or bread at a grocer's. It may thus readily be seen that one must travel a good deal to do her marketing or shopping.

Add to all this the confusion incident to the fact that the standards of measure and weight are different from ours, a meter exceeding a yard and a pound containing but twelve ounces, and a faint idea may be formed of the mental complications of the traveler. There is also a certain amount of beating down to be done in nearly every shop, and even after half an hour's bargaining the purchaser cherishes awful doubts lest she might not have bought the things cheaper. Shopping is really almost equal to the contemplation of faded frescoes for lowering the mental tone, and it is hard to say which has the more to answer for in the exhausted state in which most travelers leave Italy.—Harper's Bazar.

The Antwerp correspondent of the Liverpool Journal of Commerce says that the traffic in worn-out horses between Holland and London is soon to cease.

INDIANA INCIDENTS.

RECORD OF EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK.

Robust Shelbyville Woman Attempts to Abduct a Man—Soldiers' Widow Loses \$375 Pension Money—Acquitted of Murder Charge.

At Shelbyville, Mrs. Walter Nading instituted divorce proceedings against her husband, naming Miss Ruby Clark as co-respondent, and asking \$10,000 alimony. Nading, it is said, continued visiting Miss Clark until one morning, when he took a train for Flat Rock, where his wife is staying with her parents. Miss Clark, learning of his action, secured a livery rig and started for Flat Rock. On reaching there she entered the house where Nading was attempting a reconciliation with his wife, and, he being small of stature and she very large and robust, she deliberately picked him up, placed him in the buggy and was starting away with him when interrupted by friends of Mrs. Nading, whose husband was torn away from the attempted abductress and returned to her. Mrs. Nading will withdraw her suit.

Robbers Get Pension Money.

Some time ago Mary Nugent, residing ten miles north of Shelbyville, was allowed back pension by the Government, and the other night her home was visited by robbers. Her 18-year-old son John was called to the yard and tied to a tree, while two men entered the house with revolvers, making the mother reveal the hiding place of \$375 in gold, her only possession. The son had attended the State fair at Indianapolis and talked of his mother's wealth.

Acquitted of Murder Charge.

At Michigan City, after seven days of evidence in the Superior Court the jury in the case of the State against Barney Dolan, an ex-policeman, who on April 4, in attempting to arrest Harry Wilson, hit him with a mace, causing his death, returned a verdict of not guilty.

Verdict for \$40,000.

A \$40,000 verdict was given in the Circuit Court at Peru to Dennis Uhl and James McNitt against the State National Bank of Logansport. The money had been loaned to President John F. Johnson, who wrecked the bank and is now in the Columbus, Ohio, penitentiary.

Within Our Borders.

William Newberry, shot at a dance a few months ago, is dead at Osgood.

At Jeffersonville, Eli Clarkson, colored, stabbed Samuel Phillips, who will die, and escaped.

Samuel Swanner of Jay County died from being kicked by a horse at Gettysburg, Ohio.

James G. Blythe, ex-cashier of the Citizens' National Bank, Delphi, took his life by hanging.

David Hill of Frankfort of internal pointed a deputy collector revenue by Collector Henry.

Charles Roach, a ticket seller at the Terre Haute race track, fell dead from heart disease while selling a ticket.

a corn cutter, when he fell directly in front of the machine. He was badly mangled by the knives, but may recover.

The old settlers of Wayne, Fayette and Henry counties held a reunion in the grove of Elias Simmons, near Dublin.

Robbers blew open the safe in the Big Four passenger station at New Paris while the agent was at dinner, securing \$100.

It is now a certainty that no saloon will be located in the town of Dublin. William E. Beal has withdrawn his application for a license.

The Eastern Star Chapter of Elwood gave a tri-cornet social affair, the chapters of Alexandria, Tipton, Kokomo, Frankton and Anderson being present.

The Christian Church at Griffin was dedicated by Rev. L. L. Carpenter of Wabash. Rev. Carpenter raised considerably more than was necessary to pay all debts.

Samuel Phillips, colored, a well-known colored man of Jeffersonville, was fatally stabbed by Eli Clarkson. The trouble occurred at Cementville. The dagger penetrated the lung.

At Marion, Englehart C. Lauer sued Alice Pittman, a charming young woman, for \$2,500 because she promised to marry him and then later changed her mind and married Jacob Fox, another young man.

Miss Anna Swiney, a woman dentist at Greenville, was fined \$25 and costs for whipping Columbus Skelton, a very aged man, in front of the village postoffice. It is alleged that Skelton circulated letters concerning her character.

Wheeler's saloon at Anderson was demolished inside and out by a mob which assailed it at 2 o'clock the other morning. The assault is said to have been made by temperance women. The suburb is without police protection. It is claimed that Wheeler has been running the place on Sundays and after hours.

A year ago the Peru City Council reduced the rates of natural gas for fuel one-third. The company, which is a branch of the great Diedrich syndicate of New York, applied for an injunction against the enforcement of the ordinance. Action has since been pending and a decision in favor of the city has recently been announced.

The residence of William Payne at Martinsville was burglarized the other night. His watch was taken and his chain left hanging to his vest. John W. Lewis, a well-to-do trader, who drew \$1,100 from bank, also had a visit from burglars. He had fortunately paid out his money. His suspenders, tobacco and a small amount of change were taken by the robbers. Conductor H. S. Turner's residence was also visited by the "grafters."

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SUBSCRIPTION:

For One Year \$1.25
 For Six Months .70
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 If paid promptly in advance a discount of 25 cents will be given on the year.

Obituary poetry 5 cents per line. Local advertisements 5 cents per line. Display advertising rates made known on application.

Cards of thanks will be published at 25 cts per inch.

Senator Turpie at Plymouth.

Hon. David Turpie delivered a speech at Plymouth Wednesday evening to quite a large and attentive audience, composed, in part, of prominent and intelligent representatives of the two leading political parties. But the senator, in his interesting review of national questions (not now very prominent), did not, apparently, meet the expectation of many in the audience who went to the meeting to listen to a diatribe against the government and its conduct of the pre-out Spanish complications. The Senator didn't rant, he didn't try to make political capital out the yellow journal fake of "the poor, suffering soldier," but he did meet the expectations of the 16 to 1 enthusiasts of his audience by declaring his adhesion to silver in the broadest sense, and clinched his argument in the white metal's favor by referring to the history of our recently acquired Spanish possessions, where silver has always been the medium of exchange, and where gold in that particular was unknown. In conclusion, after putting himself on record in favor of holding our possessions (which, by the Manila of all the presidential timber in his own party enthusiastically advocate), he argued that the result of the present discussion of the money question (the use of the metals) would ultimately be the free and unlimited coinage of silver, which utterance was cheered by the faithful as they smilingly wended their way from the hall.

What Col. Foster, of the Sixth Illinois, Has to Say About It.

"We lost only 1 per cent of our men. We have been to Springfield, Camp Alger, Charleston, Siboney and Porto Rico. Sixteen days we passed on transports. We had nothing but government rations, and only 13 men of 1,300 died. What is the secret? Care of the men. Every field and staff officer of the 6th had been a private. We took better care of our men than they relished sometimes, but they were a splendid lot of fellows, and generally used judgment.

"I am sure the government did everything possible for the soldiers. Our regiment has never registered a lick. We did not expect a Sunday school picnic, and were not disappointed. The present attempt to make political capital from the criticisms of disgruntled surgeons and chronic grumblers I consider unjust to the soldiers of America. They went out to fight, and not to eat fried chicken and cranberry pie. Having done their duty, they come home to be told that the government for which they fought has been robbing them on every hand. You can't ask the soldiers believe this. They have been there. The yellow journal fellows have not. The administration has been fair, and the president and secretary of war, in my opinion, have achieved marvels."

Attorney Scofield, who defended Guiteau, the foul fiend who assassinated President James A. Garfield, was in town this week in the interest of his son, who will enter the Military Academy.

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CULVER, Ind.
 Transacts a General Banking Business.
 DRAFTS ISSUED.
 Loans and Collections made at Reasonable Rates.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS.

Mrs. G. E. Doolittle, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Wertz and family for a few days, has returned to her home at Logansport.

"Catches" are always in line at our famous Maxinkuckee resort, but the catch that William Kenoble caught on Wednesday belonged to the finny or scaly family—two black bass that tipped the stilliards at seven pounds.

H. J. Meredith has made many marked improvements at his celebrated grocery store this store by the way of wainscoting, etc. He also has received a large stock of choice queensware, lamps and fresh groceries this week which you should inspect. His establishment is up to date, and he sells at rock bottom prices.

Robt. H. Rea left yesterday afternoon for Chicago, where he will attend the Chicago University the ensuing year. We understand that he will take the medical course. He is one of Culver's brightest and most thoroughly practical young men, and there is no doubt but what he will win new laurels at the university.

From an independent standpoint, and to the "man up a tree," it looks like a political campaign conducted on the lines of the "sufferings of the poor soldier" will not prove a "howling success" in this or any other sensible state in November. And further, such dampool campaigning, if persisted in, can only result in an overwhelming party defeat at the polls.

Didn't Admire that Kind of Wheeling.

Lawyer C. B. Tibbitts, of Plymouth, visited Culver yesterday afternoon on business and called at Hayes & Son's livery stable for a rig that he might look after his interests in the country. He started from the stable all right, but it's not the wisest thing at all times to believe that our "ending will be as our beginning," for here it was demonstrated that even lawyers will jump cases where there are any personal risks to run. The fact of the matter is the members of the legal fraternity never did ride three-wheeled vehicles and Mr. T. didn't propose to remain in the buggy after the loss of a wheel. He halted, but the horse didn't, and it at once struck the sidewalk above the Methodist church, making a bee-line south, scattering the pedestrians in front of Slattery's store, demolishing Thomas' peanut roaster in the passage and halting in its mad career in front of John Zechiel's residence. No particular damage to buggy.

The Worm Was Up Late.

A father was lecturing his son on the evil of staying out late at night and rising late in the morning. "You will never succeed," he said, "unless you mend your ways. Remember, the early bird catches the worm."
 "And what about the worm, father?" said the young man sneeringly. "Wasn't he rather foolish in getting up so early?"
 "My son," said the old man, "that worm hadn't been to bed at all. He was only getting busy."
 The young man coughed.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

The Household Boss.

"Let's see, you married Darlington's widow, didn't you?"
 "Yep."
 "But you always said you'd never marry a ready made wife."
 "Well, I found out afterward that this one was made to order."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A stubborn cough or tickling in the throat yields to One Minute Cough Cure. Harmless in effect, touches the right spot, reliable and just what is wanted. It acts at once. At the Culver City Drug Store.

Attention!

OWING to the Continued Increase of my Business in Plymouth

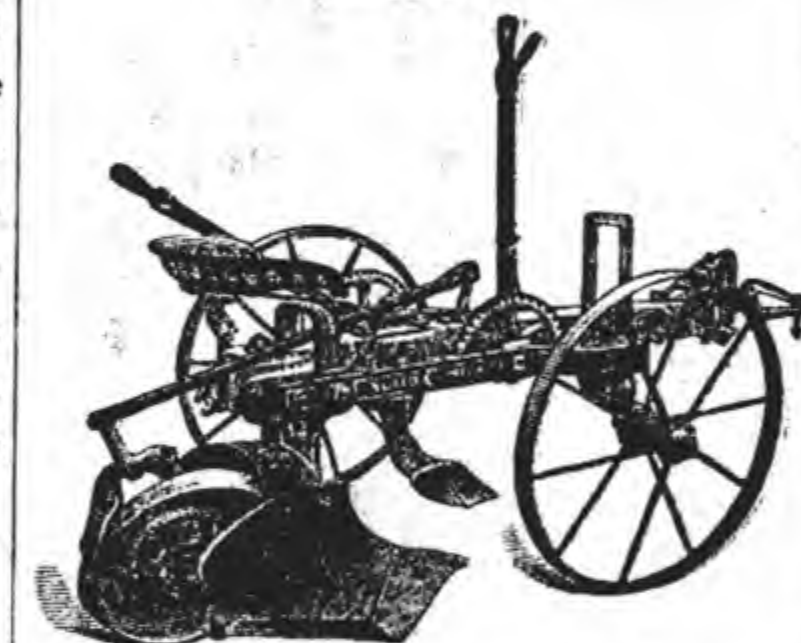
I WILL BE Unable to Make a weekly visit to CULVER, as I have been doing, but to accommodate the people of Culver I have made arrangements with Mr. CON BONAHER to forward work to me by express to Plymouth, and I will attend to it promptly and forward to Mr. Bonaker at once.

CAMPBELL, The Jeweler.

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We also handle a full line of repairs. Call and see us.

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Shop opposite Gandy's livery barn.

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Harness Store
 Is the place for your HARNESS GOODS.
 A large stock to select from. Heavy and light Harness, Nets, Harness Oil, Axle Grease, Trunks, Satchels, Dusters, Brushes, etc.
 Live and Let Live, is my principle.
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When you call for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve the great pile cure, don't accept anything else. Don't be talked into accepting a substitute, for piles, for sores, for burns. For sale at the Culver City Drug Store.

- All of Our New Lines of -
Fall and Winter Suits,
 Overcoats Hats, Shoes and Furnishing Goods
Now Open for Inspection.
REMEMBER, We Pay Your Railroad Fare to and from Home, on all \$10 Cash Purchases.
 It will pay you to come to Headquarters for Your Clothing, where you can get a Better Assortment and Lower Prices than at Home.
M. LAUER & SON,
 O E-PRICE CLOTHIERS. PLYMOUTH.

For bargains in building lots for summer resort purposes in or near Culver, address **J. A. MOLTER, Plymouth, Ind.**

THE WAR IS OVER
 AND THE Spaniards Have Given up the Ghost.
 But the fact still remains that
H. J. MEREDITH,
 THE UP-TO-DATE DEALER IN
Groceries and Queensware,
 is still on deck with a larger stock than ever, and guarantees it first-class. The Lake Trade and all other trade will be supplied this season with goods, not at War Prices but at prices where quick sales and small profits are the predominant spirit that rushes business. Remember the place.
H. J. MEREDITH
 Proprietor of the Only Exclusive Grocery House in Culver.

MARBAUGH BROS.,
 . . . Monterey, Ind . . .
HEADQUARTERS for all kinds of Shelf Hardware, Agricultural Implements, Harness, Buggies and Birdsell Wagons.
 STOVES of all kinds and prices, among them Air Tights and the Celebrated ROUND OAK HEATER. For a neat and serviceable Stove, at a reasonable price, don't fail to see us.
 It will be a pleasure for us to show goods and quote prices.
Marbaugh Bros.

CLOTHING
 I can save you money in Fine Tailor-Made Clothing
 REMEMBER, I guarantee a perfect fit and satisfaction in every particular. Call and see my samples, or drop me a card and I will call on you at once.
WM. E. HAND, JR., Argos, Ind.
 Call at the **ARGOS HOUSE**
 When in Argos, for First Class Accommodations. Prices Very Reasonable Menu First Class.
Clemens & Wertz,
 Experienced Blacksmiths.
 Horseshoeing a Specialty. Horses warranted not to interfere and work guaranteed. Prices to suit the times. Our Motto "Live and Let Live."
 ARGOS, - - IND. CULVER, INDIANA

The Klondikers.

Two Hoosier Boys Start Out To Seek Their Fortune.

Perry Pickwick in Tri-County Gazette.

Fort Chippewan makes some pretensions to being a village. There besides the fort: about a score of dwelling houses, a hotel, store, post-office, blacksmith shop, sawmill, a dairy, gunshop, etc. There is also a small harbor, in which were four small lake and river steamers frozen fast in the ice.

There was one firm which dealt exclusively in dogs, and could furnish you with anything in the line of a canine outfit, from a fox hound to an Eskimo sledge team.

Upon arriving at the fort we found a vacant room which we rented and set up housekeeping. It contained a fire place for burning wood, and with some old lumber, which was scattered about in abundance, we improvised some furniture and were soon very comfortably settled.

We were anchored, but not to stay only for a few days—that is, until we could study the lay of the land and perfect plans for our further progress toward the Klondike region. The building had two rooms, and a couple of fur buyers occupied one of them. They were Norwegians and we made no special efforts to cultivate their acquaintance.

We were informed that the mail departed for the south only semi-occasionally, and that those periods might be prolonged by any unfavorable weather. However, we decided to post a bundle of mail and take the risk of it ever reaching Uncle Sam's domain. Letters to our friends and newspaper correspondence comprising the package cost us \$3 postage. A single sealed letter of ordinary size required 35 cents—10 cents in a special tip stamps and letters who braved the dangers of winter travel on the ice.

The occupation of most of the people who spend the winter at Ft. Chippewan is fishing. This is an industry of quite large proportions during the summer season. Whitefish, trout and pickerel are taken out of the lake and rivers in immense quantities, and fish as a food product a drug on the market at all seasons. Large quantities are sent by ambulance to the forts up and down the river and over the Hatchet Lake route to Ft. Churchill on Hudson Bay, from which point large shipments are made through Hudson Bay to Atlantic ports. Of course, a little Ft. Chippewan is only one of the numerous fishing stations on the coast of Athabaska lake. The products of Great Slave fisheries also find an outlet to the Atlantic by way of Slave river and the Athabaska river. The fish and fur trade is the main source of profit for labor expended in this part of the terrestrial domain.

The distance between Athabaska and Great Slave lakes is about 350 miles, and Great Slave river, which connects the two bodies of water is a navigable stream for moderately large steamers and the travel through over this water course is quite considerable by boats in summer and by ice in winter.

The very short summer season includes any extensive efforts at agriculture in this locality. A few staples such as potatoes, cabbage, beans, berries, etc., are raised in sufficient quantity to supply home consumption. Enough pasturage hay is produced to yield all the products needed. We were, indeed, very agreeably surprised to find milk and butter very plenty and cheap at Ft. Chippewan. This fact has had something to do with our decision to remain a few days. Beef and venison is also cheap,

but pork in any shape is "out of sight." Flour sells for \$10 a hundred weight.

Here we saw the first reindeer team. The journey between the two lakes is made very frequently and is considered akin to pleasure excursions when the sliding is good. We had not been here long until we decided that our next jump northward would be by sledge, propelled by either reindeer or dogs. We had partially contracted for a team of eight dogs and two sleds, when we were offered the privilege of joining a party of four others who had arranged to make the trip to Ft. Resolution on reindeer sledges. We contracted to pay \$20 each for our transportation in this way a distance of 350 miles, and we were assured that we would not be longer than three days making the journey. We were ready to start on Wednesday morning, December 15. Our party consisted of three persons in each sledge. The sledge resembled a large store box on runners, but it answered our purpose admirably. Our luggage was stored away in the box, and then we took our positions in such a way that we could spend the time sitting up and looking out or by lying down and sleeping, the latter condition being indulged in most of the time, for the swift motion of our vehicles made the breeze very cold and piercing.

We prepared sufficient rations so that we would have no occasion to stop and go into camp. Each sledge had two reindeers attached, and we traveled at a speed of about ten miles an hour, and only stopped about an hour in the evening to let our team eat a small bunch of hay which had been brought along, when we proceeded on our journey, traveling the entire night.

The endurance of the reindeer is indeed remarkable. They show no signs of fatigue after such incessant travel for days. About noon of the second day we passed Ft. Smith, a point a little over half the distance between the two lakes. About the middle of the afternoon, on Friday we reached Ft. Resolution, on the Great Slave lake. It was the most speedy traveling we had done since we left the city of Edmonton, in Alberta province.

At Ft. Resolution we again set up housekeeping for two days. This place is a duplicate of Ft. Chippewan, about the same size, and the people occupy their time in a similar manner. On Monday we banded our driver to take us another sleigh-side and a bargain was quickly made, and for the sum of \$10 each he took us across the west end of the lake and down the river to Ft. Providence, a distance of over 200 miles. Here we found an Englishman, who was living alone in a little cabin, and we arranged to take up our lodging with him. He was a genial, intelligent

gentleman, and was living the life of a hermit during the severe winter season. He had come to this locality several years before, expecting to be employed as a teacher in a Catholic mission which had been established among the natives about a hundred miles further down the river. The school was not a success, and he had been spending his time trading in furs and fish and occasionally prospecting for gold. We found his society both interesting and profitable to us.

TO BE CONTINUED.

HIBBARD NOTES.

School commenced Monday, with Prof. Emery Scates as teacher.

Miss Lizzie Listenberger is dangerously ill.

Mrs. Wm. Rhodes who has been visiting at Lansing, Mich., the past month, returned home Tuesday.

Mr. Frank Shepard and wife passed through this place on their way to Chicago, Sunday.

Bert Brewer is visiting friends at Elkhart this week.

The person that lost an apron in Peter Listenberger's mellow patch can have the same by calling at his residence.

The Plymouth football team will play the academy boys on their home grounds tomorrow. Louis Allman is the popular manager of the county seat team.

What 20 Cents Will Do.

By sending the above amount to the Free Press, Detroit, Mich., they will send you the Twice-a-Week Detroit Free Press, from date of receipt of your order until January 1, 1899. This special reduced rate is given to introduce the paper to new readers. The Twice-a-Week Free Press is a clean, up-to-date family newspaper, and everyone should take advantage of this special offer. The greatest value ever offered for 20 cents. Send in your order at once.

NOTICE.

Prof. J. L. Frank, teacher of music at the Military Academy, will be in Culver twice a week, and anyone wishing first class instruction in different branches of music will do well in calling or addressing Mr. Frank at the Colonnade Hotel and make arrangements for lessons. The following branches will be taught: Voice culture, piano, organ, Violin, mandolin, guitar, cornet, theory and harmony. ulml

We would like to have you bear in mind that it is about time to settle for the subscription you owe the HERALD which is past due.

Notice—Anyone bringing to this office \$40 in cash, can purchase a new Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, rotary motion, ball bearings. Absolutely the best machines made. Price anywhere else on earth \$65. Remember, that we will do just what we say. 9tf

-October Month is Upon Us-

And the time for buying your winter supply of

Underwear, Boots, Shoes, Etc., Has Come.

THE OLD RELIABLE FIRM

PORTER & COMPANY

As in the Past, will furnish you The same at prices that:

Defy Competition!

REMEMBER, That in the Dry Goods and Grocery line we are unsurpassed in the County, and that it is a pleasure to show goods. Now is the time for SPECIAL BARGAINS

PORTER & CO., - Culver.



THE YANKEE-SPANKYE WAR

shows the superiority of American citizens over continental veterans. Somehow the spirit of "get there" overcomes every obstacle. So

with American shoes, and the leading American shoes are SELZ SHOES, of which more pairs are sold every year than of any other make. In every trade someone is at the head, and in the shoe trade this is true of SELZ. It costs no more to buy a SELZ SHOE, but you're always sure of your money's worth.

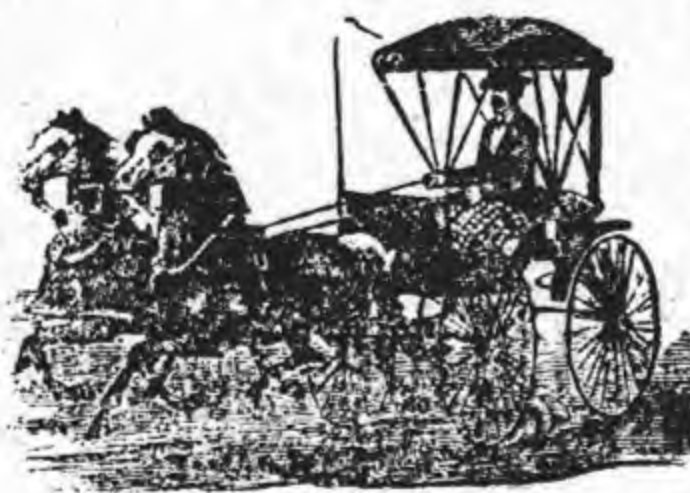


PORTER & COMPANY.

HAYES & SON,

PROPRIETORS OF

Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.



First Class Horses, Buggies and Vehicles of every description. Can stable from 50 to 75 Horses and shelter a number of Buggies.

Culver,

Indiana.

ROSS HOUSE

PLYMOUTH, ND.

Only First-Class House in the City. Rates Reasonable

Special rates given to Marshall county citizens, who come in numbers. Hacks to and from all trains.

J. B. Bowell, Proprietor.

All of our **NEW YORK** Goods Are Now in!

WE CAN Safely say : : :

That we never had such an Elaborate assortment of

Fall and Winter Dry Goods

In our store, at such LOW PRICES, as we now have.

- CALICOES, good red-figured, such as are usually sold at 5 cents, our price now 3c per yard.
- 36-inch Percales at 6c, worth elsewhere 8c.
- Best 12c Percales at 8c.
- Outing Flannels at 5c to 7c, and Flanneletes 8c, the 10c grade.
- New line of Table Linens cheaper than ever.
- Good yard-wide Unbleached Muslin at 3c per yard.
- Dress Goods in all the new and leading shades, at prices ranging from 10c to \$2 per yard. Can't begin to describe them.
- Blankets from 48c to \$5 per pair.
- Dress Flannels and Broadcloths, all colors, 25c to \$1.25 per yard.

All kinds of Dress Trimmings and Braids

Ribbons for Sashes and Neck, Beautiful Colorings.

Hosiery and Underwear, all Sizes and Quality.

Ask to see our 19c Vest and Pants for Ladies and our 25c Union Suits.

Ladies' Wraps in Endless Variety in Cloth and Plush Capes and Jackets, the most correct styles.

We sell the BEIFELD CLOAK, the best and most popular garment in the United States.

OUR NOTION DEPARTMENT is complete in every detail. The Bargain Counter is full as usual.

Kloepfer's New York Department Store.

PLYMOUTH and CULVER, IND.



Although Congress at its last session appropriated \$240,000 for the building of a gunboat to take the place of the antiquated Michigan on the lakes this law cannot be carried out on account of the provisions of the treaty with Great Britain, made in 1817. The curious spectacle is presented of Congress enacting a law which is contrary to an existing treaty, although that body was cognizant of the fact, for it inserted a proviso in the law which authorizes the construction of the gunboat which reads: "Provided construction of said gunboat shall conform to all existing treaties and conventions." This treaty has been violated for a number of years, for the tonnage of the Michigan is far in excess of the treaty stipulations, but the Government has decided not to further encroach upon the provisions of the treaty and will for the present defer building the new gunboat. The Navy Department officials have taken no steps toward the construction of this ship, not even going so far as drawing the plans, and will not do so until the treaty is abrogated or an intimation is given by the commission at Ottawa as to what action will be taken in this direction.

Secretary Long has determined to materially increase the navy. He will present estimates this year to provide for an enlisted force of 20,000 men and 2,500 boys. The present enlisted strength of the navy is a little over 10,000. This increase is not as great as some of the naval authorities believe will be necessary in view of the augmented service. It is, of course, the intention of the department to retain a large number of vessels at League Island in reserve, and for this purpose a comparatively small enlisted force will be sufficient to keep the vessels in repair and in condition for service at any time. Still, there is a feeling that the navy should have a trained force which would be available in time of emergency without calling upon so many volunteers and making use of such a large number of enlisted men who lack discipline. The sentiment in Congress in favor of a larger navy is a strong one, and some of the officers are disappointed that Secretary Long has not decided to present estimates for fully 25,000 or 30,000 men.

An old colored man named Virgil Blue was at the War Department the other day to inquire about two sons, one in the Tenth cavalry and the other in the Twenty-fourth infantry, who were both wounded before Santiago, and was greatly rejoiced to hear that they had fully recovered and were with their regiments. He came from Fauquier Courthouse, Va. "I'm proud of dem boys," said the old man. "I dun had one son die in de army." The old man said he had thirty-five nephews in the colored regular and volunteer regiments of the army. He has ten brothers and these nephews are sons of the brothers. "Sort of a fitin' crowd," said the old man, "but I used to enjoy a tussle myself."

The newspapers reaching the State Department in the official mails from the East show that the almost universal expression in the public press of Japan is in favor of the United States holding permanently and governing the Philippine Islands. The position taken is that this will be in the interest of peace and commerce and good government. The editorials insist that this is the only issue of the matter that will satisfy the highest interests of the islands and the demands of civilization. The papers declare that the United States, in assuming the control of the islands, will receive the moral support, if not the active co-operation, of Japan and Great Britain.

Toru Hoshi, who has been minister from Japan for several years, has taken his place as a leader of the Government party in the parliament at Tokyo and will be succeeded here by Mr. Komura, the present vice-minister of foreign relations in the Mikado's cabinet. Mr. Komura is a diplomatist of wide experience. He served in China for several years and was intrusted with the grave responsibility of settling many perplexing questions that grew out of the late war. He has also been minister to Korea, where he made an excellent record.

The Treasurer of the United States recently sent a check for \$1,475,000 to the International Navigation Company at Philadelphia in payment for the use of the auxiliary cruisers St. Paul, St. Louis, New York and Paris for an average period of 120 days each. The amount paid was approximately \$12,000 a day, or \$3,000 a day for each vessel.

Among the orders recently placed for guns for the new battleships are several 12-inch rifles which will take the place of the present 13-inch guns. The new guns will use smokeless powder and will send their projectiles at a velocity of 3,000 feet per second, 50 per cent greater than the velocity of the present 13-inch shell.

Postmasters may make campaign speeches and otherwise participate in politics if they do not neglect their official duties. A ukase to that effect has been issued by the Postoffice Department.

The Government of Hayti has changed its mind since the recent West Indies hurricane, and will permit the United States signal service to establish a station at Mole St. Nicholas.

GOMEZ DEFINES HIS ATTITUDE.

Informing His Soldiers that They Must Submit to the Americans.
In a general order regarding the attitude of the Cuban army in the evacuation proceedings, Gen. Gomez says to his soldiers:
"The flag of the republic of Cuba will always be respected, but it must be understood that the American forces will be in authority and have the enforcement of all laws and orders, which the army of liberation will be called upon to obey. The alliance of our forces with those of the Americans has placed a new phase upon the conduct of negotiations which will lead to the evacuation of all Spanish forces from all towns, cities and villages in Cuba, and in all instances the Americans will have authority over the Cubans. At the same time it is understood that this superiority is not for the purpose of subjecting the Cuban forces to any other orders than those governed by the rules of war and in accordance with our alliance. Our army is in no way humiliated, but is rather honored by such an alliance, and will co-operate in every way with the American forces to expedite the evacuation of the forces of the enemy, to the end that Cuba may be quickly rid of her erstwhile enemy!"

CALLS ON THE PRESIDENT.

Clara Barton Outlines Course Pursued by the Red Cross Society.

Miss Clara Barton the other afternoon presented to President McKinley a verbal report of the work done by the Red Cross Society at Santiago since the surrender of the city, and an account of her treatment by the Spanish officials at Havana. Miss Barton described the condition of the poor at Santiago, and said that not only the poor but people in ordinary circumstances had been badly in need of help and she had relieved the necessities as best she could. Miss Barton then took up the subject of Havana. She told of the enormous duties which the Spanish officials there sought to levy on the supplies she was bringing the suffering Cubans, and of withdrawing her vessel to await a more favorable opportunity to enter Havana. President McKinley assured her that her action in the matter met with his heartiest approval.

ADMIRAL CERVERA AT MADRID.

No Excitement Attends His Arrival at the Spanish Capital.

Admiral Cervera has arrived at Madrid. The news of his expected arrival had spread, and police and people, in about equal numbers, were present at the station. The populace displayed no excitement at the sight of Admiral Cervera, though the presence of the police in such large numbers was evidence that the Government anticipated a demonstration. Admiral Cervera was accompanied by Captains Eulate, Moreau and other officers.

In an interview the admiral said he had a clear conscience regarding Santiago. Nations, he said, grew great by their victories and not by their defeats, however glorious they might be. Spain had lived in a dream and she now had to face a reality. The admiral added that his warships were not destroyed in battle, but by fire. Gen. Toral, the Spanish commander who surrendered his forces at Santiago de Cuba, has also arrived. He did so without attracting any attention.

ONLY WILLING MEN WANTED.

About 40,000 More Volunteers Will Be Mustered Out.

Gen. Miles confirms the statement that there is to be a further reduction of the volunteer army. Gen. Miles would not state the exact number of troops to be mustered out, but it is learned that the plan calls for the dismissal of not less than 40,000 men. High army officials are all in favor of the reduction. They want the army to contain only willing men, and to be a good representation of the American soldier, so that when called upon to do garrison and camp duty there will be no more complaints.

Yellow Fever in Havana.

The annual harvest of victims of yellow fever, which has begun in Havana, should warn the American Government against sending troops there before Nov. 1. The increase in the number of cases of fever since Captain Brown, master of the American ship Maryland, died of it and four other sailors were stricken, has been enough to alarm the foreign and timid residents, and a number tried to leave for Tampa.

Reward for Their Bravery.

General order No. 497, issued from the Navy Department at Washington, tells the story of the terrible fight of the little torpedo boat Winslow with the forts at Cardenas last May, in the shape of an official recommendation from Lieut. John Bernardou, the commander of the craft, looking to the advancement of Brady, Cooney and Johnson of his crew to warrant officers, which Secretary Long did.

Cubans Grow Insolent.

Disturbances in public places between Cubans and Spaniards are becoming frequent in Havana. The Cubans are assuming an insolent and abusive manner in their treatment of the Spaniards, whom they lose no opportunity of openly referring to as vanquished. Many of them wear miniature Cuban flags, the lone star of which acts upon the Spanish officers as does a red rag upon a bull.

Thinks She Stopped the War.

Miss Jessie Schley, daughter of Charles Schley of Milwaukee, who went to Madrid to see the Queen on a peace errand, has reached this country. Miss Schley says the Spaniards gave their first evidence of a desire for a cessation of hostilities because of her efforts.

Aguinaldo Appeals to the Powers.

Emilio Aguinaldo, the Philippine insurgent leader, has issued an appeal to the powers, asking for recognition of belligerency and independence.

PARTICIPANTS IN THE OMAHA MONETARY CONFERENCE.



ODD FELLOWS IN BOSTON.

Representatives to the Sovereign Grand Lodge Welcomed.

An official welcome to the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows was given in the Y. M. C. A. Hall in Boston Monday. The members of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, 200 in number, and the women representing the Order of Rebekah were escorted to the hall by committees.

J. W. Venable of Hopkinsville, Ky., grand chaplain of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, began the exercises with prayer. Charles N. Alexander of Boston, chairman of the executive committee of the grand lodge of Massachusetts, then announced Gen. F. B. Appleton of the Governor's staff, who welcomed the grand lodge and members of the Rebekah branch in behalf of the State. Mayor Josiah Quincy spoke for the city of Boston. The other speakers included Charles Terrel, grand master, for the grand lodge of Mas-

OUR LIST OF KILLED.

Thirty-three Officers and 231 Men Lost in War with Spain.

The official records of the War Department, as far as completed, show that there were thirty-three officers and 231 enlisted men of the army, 264 in all, killed in battle during the war with Spain. These casualties include all the lives lost by the army in the battles in the Philippines as well as those in Cuba and Porto Rico. The percentage of officers killed is strikingly large, and is said to be unprecedented in the battles of the world. The contrast is especially striking in the case of the battle of Omdurman, where, although the loss of life was heavy, the list of killed included only one officer of the British army. The wounded, 1,450. The estimate of those killed by disease is placed at 1,500. Lives lost in navy and marine corps: Officers killed in battle, 1; men killed in battle, 13; men drowned, 1; men wounded, 38; total, 3,267.

TROOPS FOR GARRISON DUTY.

Eighty-five Thousand Volunteers and Regulars.

It is said at a conference between the President, Acting Secretary Meiklejohn and Gen. Miles it was decided that the army of occupation of Porto Rico shall consist of 12,000 troops, Cuba 50,000, Philippines 20,000 and Hawaii 3,000. These four armies will be made up of both regulars and volunteers. The forces to be sent to Hawaii and Manila will consist almost entirely of infantry, while the armies for Cuba and Porto Rico will embrace cavalry, artillery, infantry, engineers and signal corps men.

BATTLESHIPS' LONG VOYAGE.

Oregon and Iowa to Make an 18,000 Mile Trip.

The Navy Department has ordered the battleship Oregon, Captain Albert S. Barker, and the battleship Iowa, Captain Silas Terry, from the Brooklyn navy yard, on their 18,000-mile voyage to Manila, by way of the Straits of Magellan and Honolulu. The armor clads will be accompanied by five colliers, two of which will accompany them all the way to Manila. They will make a short stay at Honolulu on their way to join Admiral Dewey's fleet. Their journey will require some three months' time.

Shafter Before and After.



How the Santiago campaign affected the corpulent American commander.

WAR NEWS IN BRIEF.

Eighty-three Spaniards died on the way from Santiago to Santander, Spain.

Admiral Schley will be restored to his old position as chairman of the lighthouse board.

Eight regular army regiments now stationed at Montauk have been ordered to their former posts.

Capt. Jewell of the cruiser Minneapolis has been presented with a handsome sword by the members of his crew.

It is understood that Spain will ask the peace conference for the privilege of retaining a part of the Philippines.

Contracts are to be given out by the Government for the construction of twenty-eight torpedo boats for the navy.

Gen. Gomez, in a letter to Senor Palma, says that the Americans have been "cold and dry" but that they are the benefactors of Cuba.

A delegation of prominent Philippine natives, appointed by Aguinaldo, is on its way to Washington to confer with President McKinley.

Four of the old single-turreted monitors now at League Island navy yard, Philadelphia, are to be utilized as coast guards off shore at Porto Rican ports.

Surgeon General Sternberg, who has been inspecting Camp Wikoff, says he has found the hospitals in excellent condition, and that the camp site is good.



THOMAS WILBEY, Founder of American Odd Fellowship.

sachusetts; Charles C. Fuller, grand patriarch, for the grand encampment; Gen. Edgar R. Emerson of the Patriarchs Militant, and Mrs. Mary O. Nevins, representing the Rebekah branch of the order in Massachusetts. Grand Sire Fred Carleton of Austin, Texas, responded, and the exercises were at an end. The members of the Sovereign Grand Lodge then marched to Copley Hall, where their secret deliberations began. Grand Sire Carleton reported that a request had been received from Brother Bradley, who is with the United States army in Manila, for permission to establish the order in the Philippines. A request has also been received for the establishment of the order in the Argentine Republic from W. L. D. Mayer, United States consul in Buenos Ayres. Grand Secretary J. Frank Grant presented a voluminous report covering a vast amount of detail of interest solely to the members of the order.

The Odd Fellows sent a message to President McKinley bearing greetings to him and to the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy, with congratulations upon the glorious victory which their valor has achieved in the war with Spain, and to the sick and wounded heartfelt sympathy, with hope for their speedy recovery and restoration to home and family.

The feature of Monday's program was a banquet in Music Hall, when Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Mayor Josiah Quincy and Attorney General Knowlton were the speakers. The election was held Tuesday. Wednesday was practically a holiday in the city in honor of the great parade which took place that day.

WILL DO NO SPEAKING.

President Decides Not to Talk for Campaign During His Trip.

The President has decided against appeals which have been made to him to make political speeches in Ohio and Indiana or anywhere else during the campaign. He gave Representatives Overstreet and Paris to understand that on his way to Omaha he would make stops at Indianapolis and Terre Haute, but not to make speeches. On his way back he may make two or three similar stops in Ohio, but on none of these occasions will there be political speech-making by the executive.

Turk Accuses Britain.

The Turkish Government sent a circular to the powers alleging that the British provoked the disorders at Candia, claiming that the present situation is due to the measures adopted by the powers in Crete, and protesting against the bombardment of Candia. The Porte announces its refusal to withdraw the Turkish troops from Crete, in spite of the decision of the admirals that such a step is absolutely necessary.

FELL FROM A SCAFFOLD.

From the Herald, Watertown, N. Y.
John Young, of Le Roy, N. Y., is 72 years old, and is well known in that and neighboring towns. While putting some weather boards on a barn, standing on a scaffold twenty-two feet from the ground, he felt dizzy, lost his balance and fell to the ground. The side of his face, arm and one entire side of his body, on which he struck, were badly bruised. Picked up and carried to the house, he was under a doctor's care for several weeks. The doctor finally came to the conclusion that his patient had received a stroke of paralysis and was beyond medical aid. He could not use one arm, or turn over in bed.



One day, while lying on the bed, he read of a case something like his having been cured with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. He consoled his granddaughter to get him a box of the pills. After that box had been used he secured another. In three weeks he began to feel a little life in his arm; at the end of four he could move his fingers; at the end of two months he could walk; and in three months he could shave himself with the injured hand.

As he told his story in the Herald office, he looked the perfect picture of health. He carries a box of the pills in his pocket, and whenever he does not feel just right he takes them. They cured him after doctors had given him up, and his death was daily expected.

All the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves are contained in a condensed form in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, eczema, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female.

30,000 Acres More

of Fertile Farm Lands for sale at Chesterville, Colorado County, Texas. Write for full particulars about cheap excursions and receive FREE illustrated book, "A HOME IN TEXAS." Southern Texas Colonization Co., 119 Kialto Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

FIT'S Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Williams' Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. H. H. ALINE, LUG., 901 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for Children teething; soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, always cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

WANTED.—Case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. Send 5 cents to Rileans Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1,000 testimonials.

"A Perfect Type of the Highest Order of Excellence in Manufacture."

Walter Baker & Co's

Breakfast Cocoa

Absolutely Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

Costs Less Than ONE CENT a Cup.

Be sure that you get the Genuine Article, made at DORCHESTER, MASS. by

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1780.

DYSPEPSIA

"For six years I was a victim of dyspepsia in its worst form. I could eat nothing but milk toast, and at times my stomach would not retain and digest even that. Last March I began taking CASCARETS and since then I have steadily improved, until I am as well as I ever was in my life."

DAVID H. MURPHY, Newark, N. J.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

REGULATE THE LIVER

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