

THE CULVER CITY HERALD.

At Lake Maxenkuckee.

VOL. IV.

CULVER CITY, INDIANA, FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1898.

NO. 42

Our Spring Line

of new and up-to-date Clothing is ready for your inspection. No old stock and prices guaranteed the lowest for reliable goods.

Special good values in all lines. Our Hat stock is second to none. Get our prices before you buy. Remember, we do not sell shoddy goods.

Egg Cases Free

JOHN C. KUHN,

Plymouth, Ind. The Leading Clothier,

DR. O. A. REA.

Physician and Surgeon.

Office Fourth Door North of Bank.

Main Street, - - - CULVER, IND.

B. W. S. WISEMAN.

Physician and Surgeon.

Office Third Door North of Bank.

Calls promptly answered day or night.

Main Street, - - - CULVER, IND.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

One of the Best Meeting Ever Held in the County—Enthusiastic and Soul-Inspiring.

The Union Township Sunday school Association met in convention at the M. E. church in Culver, April 16, 1898, at 9 a. m. At the hour of opening there were not many present but the house was soon fairly well filled. The sessions were all presided over by President F. C. Baker in a commendable manner. Every Sunday school in the township was represented, the majority by their superintendents. The devotional exercises were a new feature and were well rendered and received. The morning devotion was conducted by the ministers, under the leadership of President Baker; the one in the afternoon was conducted by the sabbath school superintendent under the leadership of Rev. Howard and the evening devotion led by W. W. Matthew, was conducted by the sabbath school teachers. Mrs. Hume, who was to have made the evening address, was retained at home by bereavement and County President Parker and District President Rev. Landis came in her place and both helped to make the afternoon session interesting and helpful. All the papers and discussions showed that Union is alive to the interests of her sabbath schools. The evening session gave a chance for the citizens of Culver to be present who were kept away from the day session and all the seats were well filled. County President Parker, in a few well-chosen remarks, installed the officers elected for the coming year: President, F. C. Barker; vice-president, Henry Zechiel; secretary and treasurer, W. H. Matthew; superintendent of home class, Jacob Myers.

The talk of Rev. Landis on "What Is That in Thy Hand," clearly demonstrated that what seems useless, if put into action, will prove to be our greatest help in the accomplishment of good. He illustrated this truth by Moses' rod. A collection was taken, which netted \$2.37. Rev. Nethercutt, the evangelist, favored the convention with some very appropriate solos. Rev. Clark of Boston, Mass., made some very effective remarks.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. WHEREAS, Brother Baker has served us so faithfully and efficiently as president; and whereas he has represented us in county and state work by his presence and the splendid map of this township,

Resolved, That we return to him our sincere thanks for his services for the past year.

2. And Be It Resolved, That we thank Bro. W. A. Matthew for the faithful manner in which he has served us as secretary and for the splendid journal he has left us of the work.

3. And Be It Resolved, That we thank the citizens of Culver for their kindness and hospitality during the convention.

4. And Be It Further Resolved, That we extend to Sister M. E. Hume our heartfelt sorrow in her bereavement and commend her to Him who maketh all our sorrow cease.

5. And Be It Resolved, That we thank Bro. A. A. Keen of the Culver Construction Company for his donation to the map of Union township exhibited at the last county convention Feb. 9, 1898.

6. And Be It Resolved, That we thank Bros. Parks, Landis, Clark and visiting members and others for their presence and efforts to make our convention a success.

7. And Be It Resolved, That we pledge ourselves more faithfully to the newly elected officers and that we assist them in making our township work a greater success.

8. WHEREAS, Our nation is in great sorrow on account of the destruction of one of our noble battleships, the Maine, and the consequent loss of the lives of American seamen; and on account of the starving and oppressed citizens of Cuba; and

WHEREAS, The nation is threatened with war; be it

Resolved, That we remember our president, his cabinet, our national representatives, our army and navy in our prayers, and that we pray God to assist all who are or shall be engaged in removing from our continent this blot upon our enlightened civilization.

Convention adjourned to meet at the call of the executive committee.

A MEMBER.

The electric road project has been revived again. Recently a large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Plymouth, where officers were elected and arrangements made toward consummating the final deal, which will give the company ready cash enough to commence operations upon the road, which, it is said, is sure to strike Lake Makinuckee at some point. But as we have said, unless the road reaches Culver, if it comes to the lake at all, it will make a great mistake financially, as everything of any account in the way of new enterprises centers toward Culver.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Captured by our Reporter and put in Good Form for the Herald's Numerous Readers.

Miss Myrtle Nearpass is very ill. Burr Oak schools closed last Friday.

Considerable sickness in this section.

We want wood. Who will respond?

The county assessor was in town Tuesday.

Father Thiele was seen upon our streets Thursday.

Emery Scates is transacting business at Ft. Wayne.

Keitzer Bros. of Monterey have made an assignment.

A large line of new furniture just received at Easterdays.

Mrs. H. J. Meredith was seen upon our streets Sunday.

Subscribe for the HERALD, and patronize a first-class homopaper.

The marshal has had a number of men working upon the street this week.

The eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Al Porter of Plymouth is not expected to live.

There will be a grand ball held at G. A. R. Hall, Burr Oak, Saturday evening April 30.

Mrs. John Osborn has been in Plymouth the past week receiving medical treatment.

Miss Dema Wener of South Bend is visiting Mrs. D. R. Avery, and will remain about one week.

Only one week more for groceries, store fixtures and furniture, cheap for cash. At Avery's store.

For Sale, Cheap—Second-hand furniture; come and see. Price to fit your purse. Avery's Restaurant.

Wm. Kneoble, manager for Mr. R. Kreuzberger at this place, is very ill with strong symptoms of typhoid fever.

Eighty-acre farm for sale or exchange for property or merchandise. Call or address this office for information. 39tf

Rev. Sholto of Liters Ford delivered an interesting illustrated lecture at the M. E. church Wednesday evening.

Chas. Hand, who has occupied a portion of the Culver farm the past four years, moved near Argos the past week.

I will now receive laundry either at the Keller barber shop, or at my home, in the Scates' building. Erza Keontz.

When you desire to build a residence and wish to save money, buy your lumber etc., of Schafer and Son, Argos, Ind.

Eli B. Milner of North township, candidate for county clerk, was shaking hands with the democrats of Culver Wednesday.

The Culver military academy baseball team defeated a team from South Bend last Saturday afternoon by a score of 15 to 12.

The Argos Reflector has changed hands, a Mr. John C. Lochner having purchased the same. The paper shows marked improvements.

Peach trees are putting forth their bloom. It is the opinion of expert fruit-growers, that the fruit has not been injured by cold weather.

If you want chain-lightning paper hangers, who warrant their work and do not work upon one job all summer, call upon Garn Brothers.

Deeds, the dentist can be found at the Lakeside hotel until farther notice. Those desiring dental work performed will please bear this in mind.

There are five graduates from the Argos high school this year. The commencement exercises will be held at Huff's opera house on the evening of May 4.

For Rent—A large business room and storage near the depot. Finest location in the city. For further information call on or address D. A. BRADLEY, Culver, Ind. 41tf

Pay your subscription. Considerable sickness in town. The present term of circuit court closes Saturday.

Loucliff asylum at Logansport has a capacity of 610 and at the present time there are 612 inmates.

To have your clothes dyed leave them at the Exchange barber-shop.

Don't forget that Beeber handles the Marion Brewing Co.'s celebrated bock beer.

The Misses Ida and Estella Wilson of Hibbard spent last Wednesday with Hattie Wilson now of this place.

The schools of West township will close to-morrow and on Saturday evening the commencement exercises will be held at the Pretty Lake church.

Mr. Vinnedge of Rutland has traded his store building, stock, etc., to Mr. Jesse Beldon of Twin Lakes, who has taken possession of the property.

The Argos concert Band will give their first free open air concert of the season next Tuesday evening, April 26. A fine program of latest music has been prepared and a big crowd is expected.

Edwin H. Corbin of Plymouth, a mighty good citizen, and candidate for county clerk, subject to the acts of the democracy of Marshall county, which convenes in Plymouth Saturday, May 28, was in town Thursday shaking hands friends.

Tuesday April 19th, the editor was presented with a girl. It's a "daisy" and looks just like it p-ma. But in chronicling the above fact, we are sorry to state that the mother is dangerously ill, but through the indomitable skill of Dr. Wiseman we hope of her ultimate recovery.

Schafer and Son, Argos, Ind., are proprietors of one the best lumber yards in the state, and have a perfect stock of choice lumber, shingles, sash, doors, blinds etc., as can be found in the country. They do not sell upon the "hog" principle, but will give you value received. Hence if you desire to build it will pay you large dividends to purchase your lumber in Argos.

For fear there might be some misunderstanding relative to the removing of the telephone station from the Colonade hotel, as mentioned in last week's edition, we wish to state the phone station will be removed because the new landlord, who will take possession May 1st, desires to utilize the space it occupies in order to have more office room. Mr. Postlethwaite has given great satisfaction as manager of the station and the company greatly appreciated his services.

Don't forget when in Argos to call at the Schafer lumber yards and learn their prices upon every grade of building material. The firm will positively save you money upon large or small purchases. They have a mammoth line to select from and guarantee first a class article.

In all probability ere the HERALD is issued again the dogs of war will be turned loose and will be tugging at each other's throats for the mastery. On the one side will be the United States fighting an ignorant arrogant, beastly, brutal and heartless nation, whose history is covered with blood and infamy. The United States will fight for the freedom of a people who have struggled for freedom for many years against a nation whose methods of brutal and inhuman warfare are unparalleled in the history of the world. And during the fight, which we predict will be of short duration, the brave soldiers of America will have but one battle cry, "down with the tyrants who blew up the battleship Maine, causing the death of 266 brave naval heroes. Spain will receive what she deserves. She will be forever banished from the western hemisphere. She will be utterly ruined financially and the Dons will, after due deliberation, have cause to believe that God is just and right, and in this instance might wins.

Arbor Day occurred April 20th. Mrs. D. A. Bradley is again very ill.

War! War!! War on prices at Porter & Co.

We need money! Who will call and pay their subscription.

Dr. Loring, of Burr Oak, did business in Culver Thursday.

John C. Kuhn, is candidate for alderman at Plymouth. He is a republican.

The executive committee of the Marshall county Sunday school association meet at the Presbyterian church in Plymouth next Monday at 1:30 p. m.

Prosper Mickey, formerly manager of the county poor farm, is candidate for sheriff upon the republican side of the fence. He will give "Gene" a hard tussle.

Rev. Dr. A. C. Hirst, of Centenary M. E. church of Chicago, lectured on the aphorism "The Whirligig of Time Brings Its Revenge," at Culver Military academy. A synopsis of the lecture will appear in this paper next week.

Father Thiele of Monterey will celebrate mass in the Catholic church at Culver Monday, May 2, at 7:30 a. m. This is the opening of the church for the summer season and it is urged that all members of the church and those who may wish to connect themselves to be present.

The corner stone of the new M. E. church will be laid at Argos next Saturday. The program will be as follows: Assemble at 2:30; music by Argos Cornet band; singing by choir; reading of scripture; prayer; singing; address by Rev. Isaac Dale, presiding elder of South Bend, Rev. L. C. Bucklees of Rochester, and others; collection; laying of corner stone; singing; benediction.

Do not hesitate on account of party affiliation to support for trustees at the coming city election men whose qualifications highly fit them for office. In fact, when it comes to disbursing other people's money the power should be placed in the hands of real estate owners, as they should and would be the best judges as to how such disbursements should be made. Look the candidates over then vote for the best interest of the town.

There comes a time, when, after a man has repeatedly signified his intention privately and in public print to reform and forever flee from temptation, by giving saloons a wide berth, and forever denouncing the wine when it is red, and repeatedly breaks those resolutions, for the people to get tired and lose all confidence in such an individual. This is about the size of the position a certain person occupies in this town, and henceforth the HERALD will draw the line when recommending strangers for public patronage until they prove themselves worthy of it.

United States Minister Woodford, who has been minister to Spain, left that country for France Thursday, which means the severing of all diplomatic relations between the two countries. One of United States' powerful fleets is already upon the waters near Havana and ere this may have commenced the bombardment of that city. Another powerful fleet has been dispatched east, where it will undoubtedly meet the Spanish war vessels near the Philippine islands, where they will fight for supremacy. There is only one result and it should have been accomplished long ago, and that is the Spaniards will be forever driven from the western hemisphere and the United States declared the champion of the western waters a nation who stands in defense of the oppressed.

Notice of Election.

The James Clem Post No. 510 G. A. R. Burr Oak, Ind., will hold a regular meeting May 20th, 1898, at which time three trustees will be elected for the ensuing year. All members are requested to be present.

E. BLANCHARD, P. C.
MARTIN H. HEEMINGER, Adj.

TALK IN THE SENATE.

CUBA'S FREEDOM THE SUBJECT OF A HOT DEBATE.

Some Plead for Peace, While Others Urge Vengeance on Spain, and Declare It Is Time to End the Conflict on the Island.

Proceedings in Upper House.

The action of the House of Representatives Wednesday in adopting its declaration upon the Hispano-American situation, made the Senate Thursday the storm center of the war elements. The galleries were packed and thousands were turned away. By unanimous consent, at the request of Senator Davis, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, the resolution as reported by the Foreign Relations Committee was laid before the Senate and debate began.

The debate was not particularly interesting, although there were some spicy dialogues and two or three dramatic scenes. An attack was made upon the President by Mr. Turner of Washington, which was very bitter in tone. He described the policy of Mr. McKinley on the Cuban question as "effervescent and irresponsible promises accompanied by a mysterious reserve that was awe inspiring." During the progress of the debate there was a large attendance and a number of chairs were brought in to accommodate a number of Representatives who came to hear the speeches.

Senator Hoar replied to Mr. Turner. He spoke in a low tone of voice, with great earnestness and solemnity, and every word he uttered was distinctly heard by every person in the chamber. Mr. Hoar recited many incidents in our earlier history that bear directly upon the present situation, and urged the Senate "to practice that self-restraint which is more sublime than to yield to a tempest of excitement and indignation." No one felt more deeply the awful horrors of the Maine, no one was more jealous of the national honor than he, no one feared war less; but he pleaded with his colleagues not to plunge the country into hostilities without being certain they were on the right side. He defended the President with eloquent zeal.

Senator Gray, a Democrat, made an earnest speech in defense of a Republican President. Senator Fairbanks of Indiana also spoke. The Cuban resolutions, however, were not a party question in the Senate. Both the Republicans and the Democrats were very sharply divided. Among the most earnest supporters of the President were Messrs. Caffery, Faulkner, Gorman, Gray and other Democrats, while the most radical sympathizers of the insurgents were found on the Republican side—Messrs. Chandler, Thurston, Proctor, Foraker and Mason.

During Senator Fairbanks' speech Mr. Davis, the chairman of that committee, made repeated efforts to reach an agreement, or an adjournment, and after Senate made repeated efforts to adjourn, Senator Davis moved that the Senate adjourn until 10 o'clock Friday, and upon that motion the test of the strength of forces came. The roll call showed it to be defeated by two majority, the vote being 32 in the negative and 30 in the affirmative.

Senator Cullom took the floor, but yielded to Mr. Davis to renew his efforts to reach an understanding limiting debate. This precipitated a scene. The Senators forgot their dignity, and proceeded in an informal way to discuss the proposition. They crowded in the main aisle in front of the Vice-President in heated discussion, and for a while it was feared the disgraceful scenes in the House Wednesday would be repeated. Mr. Cockrell pleaded with Mr. Davis for a motion to adjourn, leaving the Senate to set an hour for the final vote at Friday's session. Senator Carter opposed deliberation and demanded action. He said twenty-three Senators had announced their intention to make speeches, and yet every one knew not a vote on the floor would be changed should the debate continue for a week. He was liberally applauded, and when the galleries were censured by the Vice-President Senator Pettus of Alabama took up their defense and claimed they voiced the sentiment of the American people. The applause, he said, commenced on the floor, and Mr. Mason, with apparent satisfaction, announced that he had started it.

One of the great speeches of the day was delivered late in the afternoon by David Turpie, Democratic Senator from Indiana, who is generally regarded as one of the ablest lawyers in the United States. Mr. Turpie, in a speech of less than thirty minutes, attempted to demonstrate that if this Government intervened in the Cuban situation without first recognizing the independence of the insurgent republic it would thereby become liable for the Spanish-Cuban war debt, amounting to about \$400,000,000.

After a six-hour session the Senate adjourned with the Cuban question unsettled, and no arrangement made for taking a vote.

War Speech by Cullom.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock Friday, and it was announced that an adjournment would not be taken until a vote had been reached on the Cuban question. Despite the lowering clouds which threatened to pour out their suspended torrents at any moment, and despite, too, the unusually early hour of convention, the galleries were thronged when the Vice-President's gavel fell. At the suggestion of Mr. Davis the ordinary morning business was set aside and the Foreign Relations Committee Cuban resolutions were laid before the Senate.

Senator Cullom of Illinois was the first speaker. In referring to Spain's appeal to the European powers he said:

"Spain, in her appeal to the European powers, appealed to the 'divine right of kings,' but America appeals to the divine right of the people. We propose to do our duty to God and humanity, to liberty and ourselves, by saying to Spain: 'Hold your hand; you shall not outrage liberty and humanity in Cuba any longer.'" The speaker also said the hour for action was

about to strike, and that it was the duty of the Senate to face the crisis boldly and loyally. "And if Spain shall see proper to resent our action when we tell her to withdraw, we shall not hesitate to take up the gauntlet and appeal to the god of battles and to the judgment of mankind to justify our cause," concluded Mr. Cullom.

Mr. Berry of Arkansas was the next speaker. He said a great responsibility rested upon the President, and while he should be supported in this crisis the Senator himself believed the Senate should go further and pass a resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba. The language should be so plain, he said, that no one could fail to understand its meaning. The whole world a week ago believed this Government would take such a step. The belief had since been spread that we intend to put upon the Cubans obligations they could not and would not assume. Mr. Berry said that after he heard Senator Proctor's speech on Cuba, he (Berry) remarked to Mr. Vest of Missouri: "That speech means war." Mr. Berry added that the Proctor speech touched the hearts of the American people from one end of the land to the other. "If we fail to respond," he continued, "we will be regarded as sneaks and cowards."

The speech of Senator Berry was applauded, which moved Senator Cockrell to demand silence from the galleries and an enforcement of rules. Accordingly the presiding officer impressively informed the immense concourse of people present that they would have to observe the dignity of the Senate or the galleries would be cleared.

Senator Daniel of Virginia followed Mr. Berry. Mr. Daniel said that he had been an advocate of peace, but the time for war seemed now at hand. "We stand upon the edge of war. This nation is one with the sword in its hand, and if the word that now hesitates upon the lips be spoken and the command 'Forward' be given, upon some proud day the Stars and Stripes will be waving over Morro Castle and Cabanas prison."

Mr. Daniel said he was content neither with the House resolution nor with the Senate committee's resolution, and served what he termed a warning to the country that if the resolutions reported by the Foreign Relations Committee were "adopted" it would mean that American guns would be turned in the faces of Maximo Gomez and his liberty-loving followers. Senator Daniel's speech was a bitter arraignment of the President. He openly charged that the President meant to use the forces of the army and navy to suppress the insurgents.

The sharp criticism of the President's action and message induced a heated colloquy between Senators Daniel and Gray. Senator Gray said the insinuation was false and that the Senator from Virginia (Daniel) was the only one in the United States who would dare to make such a charge against the President. A sensation followed this charge. Senator Daniel proceeded in a sensational manner. He said: "I speak plainly. We do not speak Spanish in this chamber and then stab our brother under the fifth rib. I am glad to get into the open air of the discussion permitted in a free country."

There was great indignation among radical Senators who were convinced that war was inevitable at the lack of vigor in the resolutions passed by the House, and particularly in the omission of the clause compelling Spain to at once withdraw from Cuba.

UPHOLDS THE MINE THEORY.

Lee Believes "Spanish Officials Blew Up the Battleship Maine."

The testimony taken before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in connection with the investigation into the relations between the United States and Cuba was made public Thursday. It constitutes a book of about 650 pages and includes not only the testimony taken since the disaster to the Maine but also much that was taken before and running back for a year or more.

The statement which contains the greatest current interest is that made by Consul General Lee, on the 12th instant. In this statement Gen. Lee said that he was informed on good authority that the Spaniards had placed two rows of torpedoes just at the mouth of the Havana harbor by Morro Castle within the last two months, or subsequent to the Maine disaster, and that the switchboard is in a room in the castle. He said, however, that he had no information of the placing of any torpedoes before the Maine was destroyed, and none in regard to the purchase abroad by the Spanish authorities.

"Have you any reason to suppose that the harbor was mined before the blowing up of the Maine?" asked Senator Frye.

"No, sir; I had no reason to suspect anything of that sort up to that time." He then went on to say that Gen. Weyler's letter to Santos Guzman had led him to believe that mines might have been placed there previous to the Maine incident, and he said that this supposition was strengthened by a telegram from Gen. Weyler of which he had cognizance. Upon the whole he thought the Weyler letter (the Laine letter) was a correct copy of the genuine letter.

The telegram to which he referred was addressed to Eva Canel, a noted Spanish woman and an admirer of Weyler's, and to Senor Guzman, and it read as follows: "Grave circumstances cause me to ask you to destroy the last letter of Feb. 12." Gen. Lee said that this telegram had never before been published and he found in it strong confirmatory evidence of the genuineness of the Weyler letter.

With reference to the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine, Gen. Lee said: "I am satisfied the explosion was from the outside. I called the state department a few days after the board assembled that it was almost certain that the explosion was from the exterior. I have always had an idea about the Maine that, of course, it was not blown up by any private individual or by any private citizen, but it was blown up by some of the officers who had charge of the mines and electrical wires and torpedoes in the arsenal there, who thoroughly understood their business, for it was done remarkably well."

RECORD OF THE WEEK

INDIANA INCIDENTS TERSELY TOLD.

Found in Bed with Her Head Crushed—Boy Ran Away to Join the Navy—Killed in a Runaway Accident—Accquitted Alonzo Barrett.

Mystery at Indianapolis.

The murder of Mrs. John A. Moore in the beautiful residence of her sister, Mrs. Dirk De Ruiter, in Meridian street, Indianapolis, is still unsolved. De Ruiter, ex-Councilman and wealthy contractor, and his wife had separated, and Mrs. Moore was temporarily in the home while Mrs. De Ruiter was being treated at a sanitarium. While she was alone some one entered the house and crushed her skull with a piece of iron. De Ruiter was called before the detectives, but proved to their satisfaction that he was not in the neighborhood at the hour when the killing was done. The husband of the murdered woman was then placed under arrest.

New Trial for Famous Case.

At Greenfield, Judge Offutt granted a motion for a new trial in the case of Mrs. Macy Beaupre vs. the Citizens' Street Railway Company of Indianapolis. The plaintiff asked \$50,000 damages for injuries received in an accident. The case has been tried four times. Three trials in Hendricks County on a change of venue resulted; first, disagreement; second, \$3,500 for plaintiff; third, \$15,000. In the fourth, in Hancock County a few days ago, plaintiff was awarded \$2,500 damages.

Ran Away to Be a Bluejacket.

George A. Gordon, at Huntington, has received a letter from his brother, Paul Gordon, who disappeared from home about two years ago. It is now learned that in April, 1897, he enlisted in the navy at New York under the name of Paul Densmore, and was assigned to duty as a marine on the Iowa. He was the marine orderly who carried the report of the Maine board of inquiry when it was delivered by Lieutenant Commander Marix to Admiral Sigsbee at Key West.

Mrs. Redeker Killed in a Runaway.

As Mr. and Mrs. John F. Redeker of near New Point were going to Greensburg with their produce their horse ran away. Opposite the De Armond Hotel it ran the wagon on the curb and threw out the people. Mr. Redeker was injured, but not seriously. Mrs. Redeker fell on her head and received injuries from which she died three hours later.

Alonzo Barrett Acquitted.

The jury in the case against Alonzo Barrett at Shelbyville, charged with attempting to murder Edward Skotski, acquitted him on the ground of self-defense. The evidence disclosed that Skotski, a short time before the shooting, declared he would kill Barrett with a knife which he had in his hand.

Robbers Fire a House.

The farm residence of W. W. Thompson of Harrison township was plundered by robbers, who made way with all portable articles of value, then set fire to the house to conceal the crime. Neighbors put out the fire and the house was saved in a damaged condition. The house was empty at the time.

Within Our Borders.

Capt. John Horn committed suicide by shooting at New Albany.

Lafayette Freeman, aged 72, dropped dead of apoplexy at Greensburg.

A cable announces the death in Egypt of Mrs. Louis Reibold of Indianapolis.

At Jeffersonville, Lizzie Hardin was acquitted of the murder of Mary Rosebaum.

At Elwood, Michael Myers, aged 60, while sawing wood, expired of heart disease.

L. D. Brand's general store at Kingsbury was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$10,000; insurance, \$6,300.

John W. Stetler, the representative of Kosciusko County in the State Legislature, died at his home in Syracuse, aged 60.

The Democratic congressional convention of the Sixth Indiana district nominated Charles A. Robinson of Shelby County.

The body of the late F. M. Dowden of Greensburg was disinterred a few days ago for medical examination as to the peculiar disease that caused his death.

At Fortville, Frank Swords, aged 7, while cutting a string, stabbed himself in the left eye, destroying it. The boy is now totally blind, having lost his right eye through an accident two years previous.

A jury in the Porter Circuit Court awarded Nicholas Moulton of South Chicago judgment of \$3,500 against the South Chicago City Railway Company for injuries received in a street car collision.

The collections of the Seventh internal revenue district for March amounted to \$790,473.17. Of the total \$760,253.67 was on spirits from the Indiana distillery, one of the American Distilling Company's houses at Terre Haute.

The spring term of the State Normal School has begun. It is thought the attendance this spring will number between 1,000 and 1,200. Last spring the attendance was more than 1,300, but the standard of admission has been raised.

Twenty years ago, when a child, Miss Florence Holliday of Needmore swallowed a needle. She suffered no inconvenience until quite recently. The other day she became afflicted with severe shooting pains in her right shoulder. Physicians explained that she was suffering from neuralgia, but when a small lump appeared suddenly on her shoulder this disproved their theory. Miss Holliday happened to think of the needle and she concluded that possibly it had worked itself to the shoulder. An operation was performed and the needle extracted.

Amusing Blunders.

Many of the errors in books and papers arise from mistakes in punctuation. A writer in a ladies' journal states that "It has become quite the fashion of late for ladies to take their tea in their hats and gloves." The ladies suffered more severely at the hands of a Washington reporter who, describing the costumes at the presidential reception, had intended to say that "Mrs. B. wore nothing in the nature of a dress that was remarkable." He left hurriedly for the West next day, when he opened the paper and read: "Mrs. Brown wore nothing in the nature of a dress. That was remarkable." A London paper reported on one occasion the capture in "mid-channel of a large man-eating shark." A provincial journal, copying the paragraph, but less careful about the punctuation, gave a different version of the incident: "A large man, eating shark, was captured in mid-channel." Herbert Spencer once wrote, "Whales are not fish because they possess fins, and a fish-like tail," but what the public read was: "Whales are not fish, because they possess fins and a fish-like tail," which truly is a most remarkable reason why whales are not fish. But perhaps the most amusing instance of the ludicrous effects of wrong punctuation is afforded in the following description of the Jubilee procession, which appeared in an East Anglian weekly paper: "Next came Lord Roberts riding. On a gray Arab steed wearing a splendid scarlet uniform, covered with medals on his head, a field marshal's hat with plumes in his hand, the baton of a field marshal on his rugged feature; a smile of pleasure as he acknowledged the thundering cheers of the crowd."

THE CAUSE OF DYSPEPSIA.

From the Republican, Scranton, Penn.

The cause of dyspepsia is lack of vitality; the absence of nerve force; the loss of the life-sustaining elements of the blood. No organ can properly perform its function when the source of nutriment fails. When the stomach is robbed of the nourishment demanded by nature, assimilation ceases, unnatural gases are generated; the entire system responds to the discord.

A practical illustration is furnished by the case of Joseph T. Vandye, 440 Hickory street, Scranton, Pa.

In telling his story, Mr. Vandye says:

"Five years ago I was afflicted with a trouble of the stomach, which was very aggravating. I had no appetite, could not enjoy myself at any time, and especially when I awoke in the morning. I did not know what the ailment was, but it became steadily worse and I was in constant misery. I consulted a physician, and he diagnosed the case as catarrh of the stomach. He prescribed for me and I had his medicine filled. I took nearly all of the medicine, but still the trouble became worse, and I felt that my condition was hopeless. I tried several remedies, but without benefit. After I had been suffering several months, Thomas Campbell, of this city, urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

"I finally decided to buy a box and began to use the pills according to directions. Before I had taken the second box I began to feel relieved, and after taking a few more boxes considered myself restored to health. The pills gave me new life, strength, ambition and happiness."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure dyspepsia by restoring to the blood the requisite constituents of life, by renewing the nerve force and enabling the stomach to promptly and properly assimilate the food. These pills are a specific for all diseases having their origin in impoverished blood or disordered nerves. They contain every element requisite to general nutrition, to restore strength and good health to the ailing.

Rosebery's Carriage.

Lord Rosebery is one of the very few carriage owners who is still seen driving about London in an old-fashioned cabriolet, with a tiny tiger hanging on behind.

FOR THE BEST LAND!

In the best county in the best State in the Union, go to DAWSON COUNTY, NEBRASKA, the best Wheat, Corn and Alfalfa County of the State. Apply to J. H. MAC COLL, Lexington, Neb.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought *Chas. H. Fletcher* on the and has the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which even he does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"

BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher

Insist on Having The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Sold in 25 and 50 cent bottles. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

Why shouldn't beer-drinkers be arrested for blowing the tops off schooners.

Spring Is the Time

When Impurities in the Blood Should Be Expelled

America's Greatest Medicine is the Best Spring Medicine.

In winter months the perspiration, so profuse in summer, almost ceases. This throws back into the system the impurities that should have been expelled through the pores of the skin. This and other causes make the blood impure in spring. Boils, pimples, humors and eruptions then appear or some more serious disease may take its start. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy for the blood in all its forms, as proved by its marvelous cures of blood diseases. It is therefore the medicine for you to take in the spring. It expels all humors, and puts the whole system in good condition for warmer weather. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

SYRUP OF FIGS



ONE ENJOYS

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

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

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N.Y. LOUISVILLE, KY.

PAKE Hotel Chance—Best city, finest climate in the Southwest. No opposition worth name. Building cost \$60,000 and furniture \$25,000 in 1894. Recently remodeled, refurbished and renovated, but not reopened. Owner has means and wants to retire. Need so urgent that this is threatened to build new hotel. Will sell all for less than half cost of building alone. Buyer, with power plant added, can make back purchase price in a year and a half. This can be verified. Cash customer only wanted. B. S. RODNEY, ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

FOR THE BEST LAND!

In the best county in the best State in the Union, go to DAWSON COUNTY, NEBRASKA, the best Wheat, Corn and Alfalfa County of the State. Apply to J. H. MAC COLL, Lexington, Neb.

Half Sick Half Well

Many persons have their good day and their bad day. Others are about half sick all the time. They have headache, backache, and are restless and nervous. Food does not taste good, and the digestion is poor; the skin is dry and scaly and disfigured with pimples or eruptions; sleep brings no rest and work is a burden.

What is the cause of all this?
Impure blood.
And the remedy?

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

It clears out the channels through which poisons are carried from the body. When all impurities are removed from the blood nature takes right hold and completes the cure.

If there is constipation, take Ayer's Pills. They awaken the drowsy action of the liver; they cure biliousness.

Write to our Doctor.

We have the exclusive services of some of the most eminent physicians in the United States. Write freely all the particulars in your case. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost. Address, Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

The Twentieth Century.

The 20th century will begin Jan. 1st, 1901, and end with 2000. People did not reckon time from A. D. 1, but waited until about the 550th year of the Christian era. People who begin to take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters immediately after the first outbreak of dyspepsia or kidney trouble, will date their cure from then.

A Tea Plant in New York.

A tea plant in full bloom is seen in a New York show window. It came from Northern Japan two years ago, and has been kept at an even temperature of between 70 and 80 degrees. Under these conditions it grew from a height of 18 inches to 36, and is a fine specimen of vigorous plant life.

Shake Into Your Shoes

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

An Experienced Clerk.

Scene: Hairdresser's Shop—Young Lady (blushingly)—I would like to look at some false hair, please.

Shopman (experienced)—Certainly, miss. What color does your friend want?

A Cheap Trick.

To manufacture a cheap kalsomine stuck on the wall with glue, claiming it to be the "same thing" or "just as good" as the durable Alabastine or to buy and sell such goods on such representations would seem a cheap trick. Some resort to it. To be safe, buy Alabastine only in packages and properly labeled.

A polite man is one who listens with interest to things he knows all about, when they are told him by a person who knows nothing about them.—De Morny.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Why isn't finding a diamond hard luck?

Two bottles of Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me of a bad lung trouble.—Mrs. J. Nichols, Princeton, Ind., Mar. 26, '95.

ARMY MOVES SOUTH.

UNITED STATES REGULARS ADVANCE TOWARD CUBA.

Federal Troops from Every Post in the United States Concentrated at Chickamauga Battle-field, Tennessee, New Orleans, Mobile and Tampa.

Action by War Department.

General orders were issued from the War Department late Friday afternoon directing the immediate movement of nearly the whole standing army to the Department of the Gulf. The orders applied to every regiment of regulars in the country, except the Fourth, Fifth, Seventh and Eighth Cavalry, and the Fourteenth infantry stationed in Alaska, and such heavy artillery as are on duty at the several fortifications of the seaboard.

Since the civil war no such proportion of the army has been mobilized, and the movement itself was the best evidence of the gravity of the situation, as looked upon by the president and his advisers. The determination to rendezvous the troops in the South, where they can be acclimated to the conditions of a more tropical climate, and be within striking distance of Cuba, has been under consideration by the President and his cabinet for some time. It was until Friday, however, that the President, in view of the enormous expense which would be entailed, felt justified in taking this step.

When Secretary Alger returned from the cabinet meeting he at once called into conference Gen. Miles and Adj. Gen. Corbin, and acquainted them with the result of the cabinet's deliberations. There were hurried consultations, in which the quartermaster general, who has charge of the transportation of the troops; the commissary general, who looks after their subsistence, and representatives in Washington of various railroads running to the South participated.

The orders as finally given directed the movements of troops to the places indicated as follows:

To Chickamauga battle-field: The 1st, 2d, 3d, 6th, 9th and 10th regiments of cavalry and the light batteries of five regiments of artillery.

To New Orleans: The 1st, 7th, 8th, 12th, 16th, 18th, 23d and 24th regiments of infantry.

To Mobile: The 2d, 3d, 10th, 11th, 19th, 20th and 22d regiments of infantry.

To Tampa: The 4th, 5th, 6th, 9th, 13th, 17th and 21st regiments of infantry.

The department has so distributed the twenty-two regiments of infantry at convenient places on the gulf that they will be accessible for transportation to Cuba. At Chickamauga there will be six regiments of cavalry and the light batteries of five regiments of artillery, at New Orleans eight regiments of infantry, at Tampa seven regiments of infantry and at Mobile seven regiments of infantry.

TO RAISE FUNDS.

Committee Agrees Upon a Plan for War Revenue.

The Ways and Means Committee agreed upon a plan for raising revenue in case of need, to carry on war with Spain. The plan will raise more than \$100,000,000 additional revenue annually, and is thus distributed:

An additional tax on beer of \$1 a barrel, estimated to yield \$35,000,000; a bank stamp tax, on the lines of the law of 1866, estimated to yield \$30,000,000; a duty of 3 cents a pound on coffee and 10 cents a pound on tea, and a like amount of internal tax on stocks of coffee and tea on hand in the United States, estimated to yield \$28,000,000; additional tax on tobacco, expected to yield \$15,000,000.

The committee also agreed to authorize the issuing of \$500,000,000 bonds. These bonds are to be offered for sale at all post-offices in the United States in amounts of \$50 each, making a great popular loan to be absorbed by the people.

To tide over emergencies, the Secretary of the Treasury will be authorized to issue treasury certificates. These certificates or debentures are to be used to pay running expenses when the revenues do not meet the expenditures. These preparations are distinctly war measures and would be put in operation only should war occur.

FORTY-EIGHT VESSELS BOUGHT

Government Has Expended Nearly \$9,000,000 in This Direction.

Since the war preparations were begun, forty-eight vessels of all types and classes have been added to the naval strength. They range from tiny harbor defense torpedo-boats to the fast cruisers New Orleans and Albany, and include steam yachts, ocean-going tugs, colliers, an ambulance ship, auxiliary cruisers, the vessels of the revenue-cutter service, and the lighthouse tenders, which have lately been impressed. Of the total number of vessels now subject to the orders of the Navy Department, about thirty have been purchased outright by the government, either at home or in Europe, and only about one-fifth of them are yet in condition for service with the regular war vessels. The amount paid for these vessels has not been announced, but approximately it is understood that the newly purchased vessels have cost the navy so far nearly \$9,000,000, of which one-third was paid for the ships bought abroad.

War Order Issued by Long.

Secretary Long Thursday morning issued the first war order, which was to the effect that the bureau of navigation, until further orders, should give out no information touching the movements of vessels, etc. A circular letter was sent to all the clerks in the department forbidding them to talk to outsiders or give any information to newspaper men.

News of Minor Note.

Diplomats at Waverly, Mo., put a stop to all church and social gatherings.

At Commercial, Ky., the 3-year-old son of Pat Corbin, while playing about a fire in the yard, was burned to death.

FIBROID TUMOR CONQUERED.

Expelled by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—Strong Statement from Mrs. B. A. Lombard.

One of the greatest triumphs of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the conquering of woman's dread enemy, Fibroid Tumor.

The growth of these tumors is so slowly that frequently their presence is not suspected until they are far advanced.

So-called "wandering pains" may come from its early stages, or the presence of danger may be made manifest by excessive menstruation accompanied by unusual pain extending from the ovaries down the groin and thighs.

If you have mysterious pains, if there are indications of inflammation or displacement, don't wait for time to confirm your fears and go through the horrors of a hospital operation; secure Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound right away and begin its use.

Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., will give you her advice free of all charge if you will write her about yourself. Your letter will be seen by women only, and you need have no hesitation about being perfectly frank.

Read what Mrs. B. A. LOMBARD, Box 71, Westdale, Mass., says:

"I have reason to think that I would not be here now if it had not been for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It cured me of a fibroid tumor in my womb. Doctors could do nothing for me, and they could not cure me at the hospital. I will tell you about it. I had been in my usual health, but had worked quite hard. When my monthly period came on I flowed very badly. The doctor gave me medicine, but it did me no good. He said the flow must be stopped if possible, and he must find the cause of my trouble. Upon examination he found there was a fibroid tumor in my womb, and gave me treatment without any benefit whatever. About that time a lady called on me and recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; said she owed her life to it. I said I would try it, and did. Soon after the flow became more natural and regular. I still continued taking the Compound for some time. Then the doctor made an examination again, and found everything all right. The tumor had passed away, and that dull ache was gone."



This is hard work,

most people think. But is it any harder for a man than the old-fashioned way of washing is for a woman? And yet how many women, apparently bright and intelligent, still persist in that clumsy, wearisome, expensive way of washing!

Why don't they get Pearline and save the hard work, the ruinous wear and tear, the needless rubbing and wrenching? Pearline can't hurt the clothes. It's the most economical thing to wash with. Why don't they use it, like millions of other women? 550

Millions NOW USE Pearline

"Use the Means and Heaven Will Give You the Blessing." Never Neglect A Useful Article Like

SAPOLIO

IN 3 OR 4 YEARS

AN INDEPENDENCE IS ASSURED.



If you take up your home in WESTERN CANADA, the land of plenty. Illustrated pamphlets, giving experience of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat, reports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates, can be had on application to Department Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or to

C. J. Broughton, 1233 Monadnock Building, Chicago, Ill.; T. O. Currie, Stevens Point, Wisconsin; M. V. McInnes, No. 1 Merrill Block, Detroit, Michigan; D. Caven, Bad Axe, Mich.; or James Grievie, Reed City, Mich.; N. Bartholomew, Des Moines, Iowa; D. H. Murphy, Stratford, Iowa. Agents for the Government of Canada.



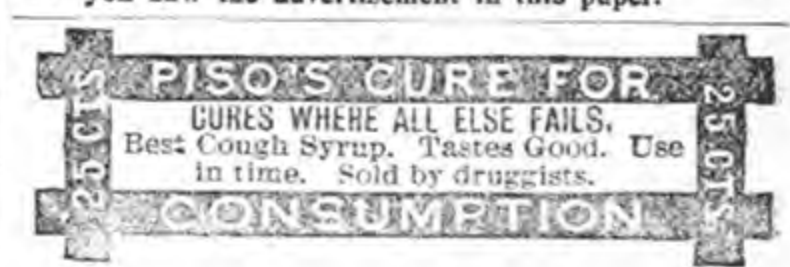
CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for \$1.00, or 3 bottles, \$2.75. Circular sent on request.

HE PAYS

THE FREIGHT. BEST SCALES, LEAST MONEY. JONES OF BINGHAMTON, N.Y.

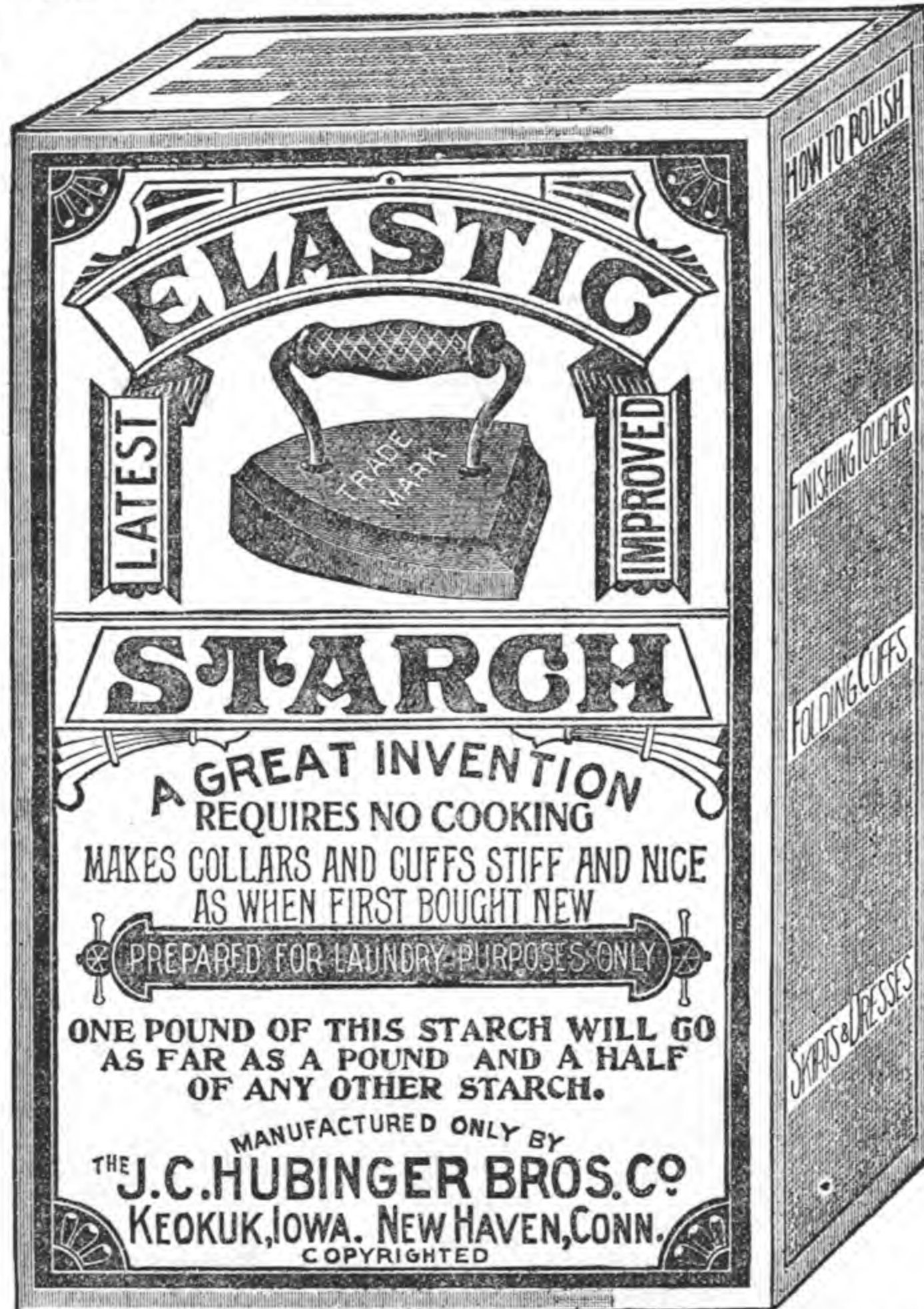
C. N. U. No. 17-98

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE SAY you saw the advertisement in this paper.



CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

"IRONING MADE EASY"



This starch is prepared on scientific principles by men who have had years of practical experience in fancy laundering. It restores old linen and summer dresses to their natural whiteness and imparts a beautiful and lasting finish. It is the only starch manufactured that is perfectly harmless, containing neither arsenic, alum or any other substance injurious to linen and can be used even for a baby powder.

For sale by all wholesale and retail grocers.



THE AUTOMATIC INSTRUCTOR A Practical HOME STUDY. Mind-quickening presented. Memory improved. Quick and thorough preparation for all examinations, including CIVIL SERVICE. Useful to all interested in self-culture and Home Study without an instructor. Mailed anywhere—\$1.25. Circular free. H. COOK, 935 Armstrong Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

PENSIONS Get Your Pension **DOUBLE QUICK!** W. J. P. O'NEILL, Pension Agent, Washington, D.C.

May Be a Twin.

Johnnie—I am afraid I am going to be a twin pretty soon.

Jenny—What do you mean?

Johnnie—Well, my sister used to be 26 years old, then she was 20, and now she is only 18. If she doesn't stop growing younger I'm bound to be a twin.

What Do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing, and takes the place of coffee. The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about 1/4 as much. All grocers sell it. 15c. and 25c.

Hope—Synonymous with the wag of a dog's tail when he's waiting for a bone.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, M.D., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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

FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1898.

Entered at Culver Postoffice as Second-class Matter.

GEO. E. NEARPASS, Ed. and Pub.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION:

For One Year \$1.25
 For Six Months .75
 For Three Months .35
 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 cents per inch.

News in General.

D. A. Bradley made Plymouth a visit Tuesday.

John W. Gerrard of Logansport was in town Monday.

And now the school-boy is happy. Nothing to do but hunt, fish and play.

R. Kreutzberger of Logansport was transacting business in Culver last Tuesday.

Mrs. D. A. Bradley visited her daughter, Mrs. Al Porter, at Plymouth last Saturday.

Milt Mawhorter returned home Monday after a pleasant visit with friends and relatives at Wawaka, Ind.

Mr. and Mrs. Caffyn and Mr. and Mrs. John A. Barnes of Rochester visited Sunday with S. S. Chadwick and wife and dined on eight large bass. They will return to the lake in about two weeks to enjoy a time fishing.

Township Trustees and Assessors to Continue in Office to 1900.

The plan to revoke, through the courts, the law extending the terms of the township trustees and township assessors to 1900 has struck an unexpected obstacle in the Whitley circuit court. The case was brought before Judge Adair on an action seeking to compel the proper persons to certify to the election by commissioners the nominees of a political convention for trustee and assessors. The complaint raised the question of the constitutionality of the law. The trustees resisted the suit and Judge Adair, upheld the law. It had been generally expected that the trustees would intend to carry the case to the Supreme court. The trustees and assessors, however, made such a strong presentation of their side of the case that the court held in their favor. The case has been appealed to the Supreme court. — Exchange.

SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT.

Excellent Work Performed by All Taking Part in the Program.

Last Friday evening Nussbaum hall was packed to overflowing by an interested and enthusiastic audience, which highly appreciated the par-excellent program rendered by the pupils of various departments of our schools. The first upon the program was a song by room "D"—all little tots—was well rendered and greatly applauded. Then followed a waltz drill and spring exercise by the same room, which was greatly appreciated, in which was introduced four scenes, as follows:

Scene I—A Spring Greeting.
 " II—The Baby Spring, March, accompanied by wind and snow.
 " III—The Girl Spring, April, accompanied by rain and sunshine.
 " IV—The Maiden Spring, May, accompanied by flowers.

The work of the pupils reflects great credit upon the instructors and exhibited much natural talent. The balance of the program was rendered by rooms "A," "B" and "C." The singing showed great accomplishment and received hearty applause. The recitation by Daisy Vories was a fine selection and was recited by the young lady in an excellent manner and showed remarkable talent in this direction and when she cultivates the habit of speaking a little slower she will be right at the front. The tableaux were beautiful. The really happy rendition of the evening was the "Party of Nations," where children came upon the stage in pairs, dressed to represent different nations, and sang songs. The master of ceremonies was marvelously well performed by one so young as little Earnest Zechiel. The lad looked real cute in his dress suit and was greatly admired. From a financial standpoint the affair was a great success and there will be a number of more choice volumes added to the Culver school library.

MAMMOTH FIRE SALE

Will be continued for about 30 days longer to give all a chance of buying their Spring Clothing at a great sacrifice and to close out every dollar's worth of damaged goods at a fraction of their original cost.

THOUSANDS

\$10,000 worth of goods

have availed themselves of this opportunity of buying their Spring Clothing. We have yet some of the choicest bargains left.

which will all be closed out at a great sacrifice. Goods now left only slightly damaged by smoke and water. Remember, during this sale you get first class goods only, as our reputation for handling the best is known to you all.

**Remember
only 30 days
longer**

M. LAUER & SON,

Your Favorite Clothier and Outfitter.

PLYMOUTH, IND.

Go to the Lakeside hotel for first-class accommodations at reasonable prices.

A Stump Speech.

Fellow-Citizens and Heroes, Hurrah! There's got to be war. I'm in for whipping every dirty Spaniard in the whole world and in Cuba Island, too. Where's the little possessor whose soul don't echo them sentiments? he ain't nowhere and never was!

Let us take hold of this job in real earnest and with the spade of Yankee spunk dig a hole as deep as eternity and pitch those God-forsaken, dirty Spaniards end over end, clear to the bottom of it, so they can't be found in the morning of the resurrection. From the owl on the hemlock stub to the president in his great arm chair are in favor of this all-thundering and liberty-spreading measure. Just let those gel-ous ideas pop into Uncle Sam's cranium fairly and see if an earthquake shout bursting from 26,000,000 of India-rubber lungs don't shake the whole earth, crack the zenith and knock the very poles over.

What is Spain with its 17,000,000 of inhabitants? Why it ain't nothing at all, scarcely. Uncle Sam will take it for a pocket handkerchief to blow his nose upon when he gets a cold. You may search the wide universe, from the natives who repose in solitary grandeur and superlative majesty under the shade of the tall cedars which grow on the Himalaya mountains in the valley of Jehoshaphat down to the degraded and barbarous Spaniards who repose in obscurity in their miserable wigwags on the rock of Gibraltar in the Gulf of Mexico, you will then be much puzzled to find anything so mean and sneaking as those treacherous Spaniards as you would be to see the earth revolve around the sun twice in twenty-four hours without the aid of a telescope. Born in blood! cradled in an earthquake! rocked in a hurricane! and brought up in glory. G.W.G.

The funeral of Lieut. Jenkins of the exploded United States battleship Maine took place at Allegheny, Pa., March 30. Hudson Sampson was in charge. The remains were shipped from Havana via Tampa and Cincinnati, arrived at Pittsburgh at 6 a. m. By 7:30 they were lying in state at the Allegheny postoffice, from whence, at 11:30, in Mr. Sampson's drapery funeral car, with four beautiful black horses attached, they were borne to the court house in Pittsburgh and there lay in state until 2:30 p. m. At that hour, draped in a large flag, the casket was placed upon a caisson in charge of an immense escort, composed of artillery, the national guard, the naval reserves, Grand Army posts, etc., and taken to Christ's Episcopal church, Allegheny, for short service and thence to the cemetery.

If you desire to sell or trade your property, list the same with John Osborn, who will give this matter his exclusive attention. All matters of this character left in his hands will receive prompt attention. 41tf



All trains arrive at and depart from the Union Passenger Station, Van Buren Street, Chicago. Uniformed Colored Porters attend first and second class day coaches on through trains, insuring scrupulously clean cars enroute.

East: read down.						All Nickel Plate Passenger Trains Daily.		West: read up.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6		
11:00	10:15	10:35	2:55	Chicago.	9:00	8:00	3:30	2:15	12:50				
11:00	12:15		5:05	Valparaiso.		6:00	6:30	3:45	12:50				
7:25	12:50	12:51	5:35	No. Waukegan.	6:32	5:31	14:30	3:50					
7:25	1:15		6:05	Knox		5:45	11:15	4:00					
7:25	1:15		6:12	Rock		5:45	11:15	4:00					
10:25	1:30		6:18	Arco.		5:45	11:15	4:00					
10:25	1:30		6:27	Montone.		5:45	11:15	4:00					
12:45	2:05		6:35	Chippew.		5:45	11:15	4:00					
4:30	2:15		6:45	Hamlet.		5:45	11:15	4:00					
4:30	2:15		8:10	St. Wayne.	4:20	2:05	11:00	7:00					
9:55	3:05		8:15	Cleveland.	11:00	8:00	9:00						
7:45	3:15		8:20	Hamlet.	11:00	8:00	9:00						
7:45	3:15		7:30	Hamlet.	6:00	8:00	9:00						
5:00	5:20	10:30	8:30	Boston.	5:00	7:00	9:00						

BOMB AT NAVY YARD.

ACTIVITY OF SPANISH ENMITY
ALREADY MANIFESTED.

Unknown Persons Disable a Shaft at the Washington Navy Yard and Tamper with a Boat's Machinery—British Neutrality in West Indies.

Agents of Spain at Work.

A bomb was discovered a few days ago in the coal supplies at the Washington navy yard. About the same time one of the immense shafts in the gun shop, to which are attached the lathes and drills for finishing the big caliber guns, was disabled. During the visit to Washington of the Vesuvius it was found that she suffered damage and there was more than a suspicion that an attempt had been made to tamper with her coal bunkers and machinery. These three startling incidents are discussed quietly by the employees at the navy yard, and have resulted in the most rigid exclusion of visitors. The sentry at the main gate lately refused, as he claimed, under orders, even to take in a request for admission. The Government has reason to suspect danger to the works from persons in the pay of or in sympathy with Spain. The men in the yard say the officers of the Vesuvius had reason to suspect two or three of the crowd of visitors on board that ship. It was impossible to make a definite accusation, because the suspects became aware that they were being watched and disappeared.

COAL IS CONTRABAND.

Great Britain So Instructs Colonial Authorities at Jamaica.

The British colonial authorities at Kingston, Jamaica, have instructions from the home government to declare coal contraband in the event of war. The authorities maintain strict reserve in defining the exact nature of the instructions, because hostilities have not been begun, but they will, it is understood, declare them immediately on news of war. United States Consul Dent brought the subject to the attention of the colonial authorities recently and a correspondence between them and London led to the directions just received. No doubt similar instructions have been or will be sent to all British authorities. Some Kingston dealers, who have been anticipating a possible Spanish demand for coal, have laid in unusual stocks.

Bandits Among Students.

Students climbed the flag pole of the University of California at Berkeley the other night and cut the halyards, making it impossible to raise the stars and stripes. This insult to the national colors aroused the indignation of the college authorities, and the expulsion of the offenders may follow. The affair is regarded as of special moment because the University of California is a military institution, being in part supported by the federal government, with an army officer detailed as military instructor and with strict discipline in matters of military training. The faculty is taking steps to identify the vandals.

Fusion in South Dakota.

The Democratic State central committee met at Mitchell, S. D., and selected Aberdeen as the place to hold the State convention June 22. At the same time the Populists will hold their convention. Resolutions were adopted to co-operate with the Populists if they can secure fair representation on the State ticket. If not, the Democrats will put up a ticket of their own.

Street Railway Lines Sold.

The Main street inclined plane and Mount Auburn electric line in Cincinnati, owned by Louisville parties, and over which there has been much litigation, were sold at auction by order of the United States Court. The property as a whole was bought in by the Cincinnati Consolidated Street Railway Company for \$278,000.

Race for the Pennant.

Following is the standing of the clubs in the National Base-ball League:

	W.	L.	W.	L.	
Chicago	1	0	Washington . .	0	0
Cincinnati . .	1	0	Brooklyn . . .	0	0
Louisville . .	1	0	Philadelphia .	0	0
Boston	0	0	Pittsburg . . .	0	1
Baltimore . .	0	0	Cleveland . . .	0	1
New York . . .	0	0	St. Louis . . .	0	1

Shaken by an Earthquake.

Two shocks of earthquake were experienced at San Francisco. There was a gentle swaying motion, very perceptible in tall buildings. Ten minutes later a much heavier shock occurred, but it was mild in comparison with that of a few weeks ago. The second shock lasted fully ten seconds. No damage was done.

Earthquake on Pacific.

Thirty-two distinct earthquake shocks of unusual severity occurred at Point Arena, Cal. No material damage was done there, but at Greenwood houses were twisted, and chimneys fell.

Bulge in Wheat.

May wheat sold at \$1.11½ the other day. This is the highest price paid in Chicago for any future since the early part of 1892.

Hosiery Factory Burns.

The plant of the Dresden Hosiery Company at Dresden, Ohio, was entirely destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$30,000.

Henry B. Pierce Dead.

Henry B. Pierce, secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for sixteen years, died at his home in Abington.

CONGRESS MUST DECIDE

Cuban Question Intrusted to Its
Patriotic Care.

MESSAGE HAS SOME CRITICS.

Radical Element Thinks Its Recommendations
Are Too Mild.

MANY WOULD DECLARE WAR.

Others Believe McKinley Master of the
Spanish Situation.

Chief Executive Leaves Matter with the National Legislature, and Says He Stands Ready to Fulfill the Obligations Imposed Upon Him by the Constitution—Failure to Demand Independence of Cuba Is Disappointing to Some—Radical Republicans and Democrats Censor for Immediate Action to Oust Spain—All Agree that Cuban War Must Stop.

Washington Correspondence:

President McKinley sent his long-awaited Cuban message to Congress promptly at noon Monday.

The message asks Congress to authorize the President to take measures to secure termination of hostilities in Cuba and to secure the establishment of a stable government there and to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary for those purposes. The President

Union were pointed out here and there. The diplomatic gallery was filled with members of the diplomatic corps, with their ladies, eager to see how Congress would receive the situation as left by diplomacy. The executive gallery, save for the first row of seats, was also filled by ladies and gentlemen holding tickets from the White House. The scene was memorable as the eye swept the banked galleries and the animated group of members on the floor below, but there was less hubbub and evidence of excitement than there was Wednesday. In subdued tones everybody was discussing the latest phase of the situation. The general public, as manifested by the spirit of the galleries, seemed in favor of brushing aside the latest offer of Spain, and this feeling was reflected by some members on the floor, but the conservatives circulating here and there were counseling calmness and patience.

There was an anxious hush of expectancy in the crowded galleries when the President's messenger appeared with the message. The reading of the message occupied nearly fifty minutes in the Senate, and when it was concluded the paper was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. In the House the message was received with silence on the floor and in the galleries. When the members saw Major Pruden at the door with the anxiously awaited communication from the President, further proceedings were suspended by unanimous consent while its contents were read to the House.

The message of the President was not received with enthusiasm in Congress. It would be a misrepresentation of the facts to say that it was. When read in the two houses the Senators and Representatives listened with intense interest. They fully realized the gravity of the hour. Near the end of the reading some Representatives applauded one of the passages, and at the conclusion the galleries and members united in a demonstration. But, within half an hour after the reading of the document was concluded, everyone understood that dissatisfaction existed with the President's recommendations. Speaker Reed disposed of the message by announcing that it was ordered printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Senators and Representatives did not hesitate to criticize the plan of the President to intervene. Many Congressmen think that the recommendations are too



PRESIDENT M'KINLEY TO CONGRESS, THE PEOPLE, AND THE WORLD.

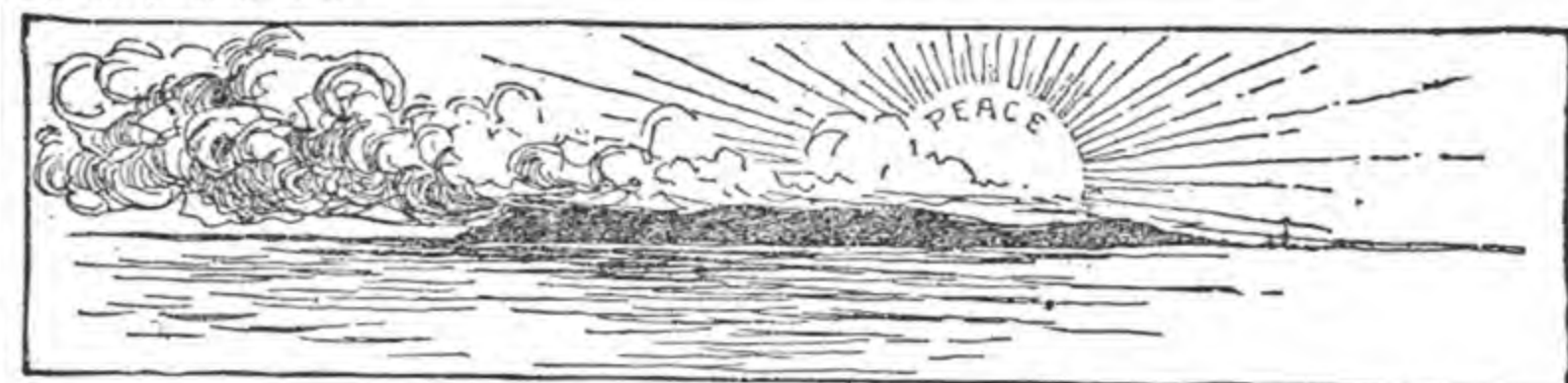
THE long trial has proved that the object for which Spain has waged the war cannot be attained. The fire of insurrection may flame or smolder with varying seasons, but it has not been and it is plain it cannot be extinguished by present methods.

The only hope of relief and repose from a condition which cannot longer be endured is the enforced pacification of Cuba. In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of endangered American interests which give us the right and the duty to speak and to act, the war in Cuba must stop.

In view of these facts and these considerations, I ask the Congress to authorize and empower the President to take measures to secure a full and speedy termination of hostilities between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquility and the security of its citizens as well as our own, and to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary for those purposes.

And in the interest of humanity and to aid in preserving the lives of the starving people of the island, I recommend that the distribution of food and supplies be continued and that an appropriation be made out of the public treasury to supplement the charity of the citizens.

The issue is now with the Congress. It is a solemn responsibility. I have exhausted every effort to relieve the intolerable condition of affairs which is at our doors. Prepared to execute every obligation imposed upon me by the Constitution and the law, I await your action.



says the only hope of relief from a condition which can no longer be endured is the enforced pacification of the island. The issue is now with Congress and he awaits its action, standing prepared to carry out every obligation imposed on him by the constitution. Spain's decree for a suspension of hostilities is submitted to Congress for just and careful attention, with the observation that if the measure attains a successful result "then our aspirations as a peace-loving people will be realized. If it fails, it will be only another justification for our contemplated action." The Maine incident figures prominently in the message. The President argues that the wreck of the Maine in Havana harbor shows that Spain is not able to guarantee security to foreign vessels. Spain has disavowed any connection with that disaster and has offered to submit to arbitration all the differences which may arise from that affair.

Undaunted by the disappointment of Wednesday, the multitude again besieged the capitol Monday morning before the doors were opened. Many camped out on the marble terraces all night and others began streaming in through the dawn. But the thousands did not begin to arrive until about 9 o'clock. The day was dark and gloomy. The smoke hung heavy over the capitol and city and the Stars and Stripes above the dome and terrace hung limp and damp to their flagpoles. The experience of Wednesday, when thousands who held tickets to the reserved galleries could not even get to the corridors leading to the galleries, had resulted in better arrangements, so far as the reserved galleries were concerned, and all holding tickets were accommodated. The multitude suffered, however. The space for the public was restricted and only comparatively few of the thousands who stood in the dense line stretching down stair and corridor to the basement for hours were admitted. As on Wednesday, many women fainted in the crush and were carried out and others dropped out of the lines at last from fatigue and exhaustion.

Prominent personages from all over the

mild. They favor armed intervention, but they want it to occur at once. The message made converts to the radical action proposed by Senator Foraker. Many favored going further than this and wanted to report a declaration of war.

It has been announced again and again that the President had repeatedly demanded the independence of Cuba from Spain, and it is pointed out that no reference to this most important of all points is made in the message. The President's silence on this subject is construed as an admission that he has not made that demand, but has been discussing autonomy instead. The passage in the message in which the Maine affair is considered is the one most freely criticised. None of the Congressmen hesitated to express their views on this phase of the matter and not a few were very outspoken. They claimed that what the country demands is reparation for the insult to the flag and the murder of our citizens. They say that this is the issue.

Perhaps if the President had talked a little more about the independence of Cuba the Congressmen would have been better satisfied with his recommendations. The conclusion of his message leaves the future policy of the Government for them to decide, and the President, after confessing that he has "exhausted every effort to relieve the intolerable condition of affairs which is at our doors," adds "prepared to execute every obligation imposed upon me by the constitution and the law, I await your action." Congress is at liberty to reject the message and the President's recommendations and go as far as it likes toward war.

News of Minor Note.

John Montgomery was killed by an engine in the Santa Fe yards at Lawrence, Kan.

It is said that a combination has been formed at Pittsburg, Pa., by big river coal operators to corner the Southern coal market in anticipation of war prices.

It is stated that the Autonomist Cabinet in Cuba has addressed an appeal to the insurgents, asking them to arrange an armistice for the purpose of arriving at terms of peace.

HOUSE IS FOR WAR.

INTERVENTION RESOLUTIONS
PASSED WITH A RUSH.

They Demand Immediate Intervention—President Directed to Use the Army, Navy and Volunteers to Carry Decision of Congress Into Effect

Liberty for the Island.

The American House of Representatives on Wednesday declared for intervention in Cuba. After one of the most exciting and memorable days in its history, the House, by a vote of 322 to 19, adopted a resolution which nine-tenths of its members believed made war with Spain inevitable. By nearly unanimous vote the President of the United States was authorized to intervene for the purpose of securing a free Cuba. Thunderous applause on both sides of the hall and in the galleries greeted the announcement of the result of this momentous roll call.

All the afternoon the House had been in a state of intense excitement, and the day was marked by a number of sensational scenes. On account of internal explosions in the House the sergeant-at-arms was twice compelled to intervene with his mace to stop what bade fair to be a devastating war among the members.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations late Tuesday afternoon agreed by unanimous vote on resolutions recognizing the right of the Cubans to independence and empowering the President to compel Spain to withdraw from the island.

These resolutions are preceded by a stirring preamble which declares that the horrible condition of affairs which has prevailed for two years in the island of Cuba, so near to our borders, has shocked mankind, and is a disgrace to Christian civilization. It is further set forth that this condition of anarchy culminated in the destruction of a United States battleship and 266 of its officers and crew who were on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana. This state of affairs, it is said, can no longer be endured, and therefore, according to the facts set forth in the President's message, in which Congress was requested to act, the Senate committee adopts the resolutions which are as follows:

"Resolved, first—That the people of the island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent."

"Second—That the war Spain is waging against Cuba is so destructive of the commercial and property interests of the United States, and so cruel, barbarous, and inhuman in its character, as to make it the duty of the United States to demand, and the government of the United States hereby does demand, that she at once withdraw her land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters."

"Third—That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized, empowered, and directed to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the service of the United States the militia of the several States, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect."

The scene in the Senate chamber Wednesday when Senator Davis, chairman of the foreign relations committee, presented the resolution declaring Cuba free and independent was dramatic. The report came in much sooner than expected—immediately after the morning hour. The resolutions went to the limit of the pro-Cuban sentiment. The report accompanying the resolutions, which was also presented by Senator Davis, was a very thorough review of the entire situation.

The reading of the report occupied forty-seven minutes. Senator Hoar demanded that the resolution lie over under the rules until Thursday. The Vice President reserved his decision upon the point of order and recognized Senator Foraker, who yielded the floor to Senator Turpie. The latter presented the report of the minority of the committee on foreign relations, as follows:

The undersigned members of the Committee on Foreign Relations cordially concur in the report made upon the Cuban resolutions, but we favor the immediate recognition of the republic of Cuba, as organized in that island, as a free, independent and sovereign power among the nations of the world.

The minority report was signed by Senators Turpie, Mills, Daniel and Foraker. Conservative Senators showed a disposition to delay action on the resolutions by debate. Senator Davis said there was no disposition to unduly press the question, though it would be pressed as rapidly as possible. The chair decided Senator Hoar's point of order well taken.

Two Reports in House.

Late Tuesday night the Republican members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs agreed to report the following:

The President is authorized, directed, and empowered to intervene at once to restore peace on the island of Cuba and secure to the people thereof a firm, stable, and independent government of their own, and is authorized to use the army and navy forces of the United States to secure this end.

The House committee on foreign affairs went into session about 10:20 o'clock Wednesday morning. At 11:15 the committee took a recess until 1 o'clock. The Republicans were agreed and the recess was taken to allow the Democrats to consult the leaders with the hope that unanimous action might be had.

The Republican majority of the House foreign affairs committee at 1:30 Wednesday afternoon agreed to report a resolution in substance the same as that decided upon Tuesday night. The Democratic members of the committee, however, agreed upon a resolution as a substitute for the majority report in which the recognition of the present Cuban government is demanded.

At exactly 3 o'clock the Speaker recognized Mr. Adams, acting chairman of the foreign affairs committee. He asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the resolutions which he submitted.

Mr. Bailey objected to the consideration of the resolutions. Charges and countercharges were bandied across the floor. A fist fight on the floor of the House almost followed. The Speaker ordered the sergeant-at-arms to use the silver mace, the emblem of the House's authority.

VOTES FOR FREE CUBA

Republic Is Recognized by the
American Senate.

WAR RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

President McKinley Directed to Use Our
Whole Military Force.

SPANIARDS MUST SKEDADDLE

Their Immediate Withdrawal from the
Island Is Demanded.

Upper Branch of Congress by an Overwhelming Majority Adopts a Resolution Declaring for Armed Intervention and Recognizing the Present Cuban Republic—Any Intention of the United States to Exercise Sovereignty Over the Island Is Positively Disclaimed—All Members Eek to Record Their Views on the Momentous Issue—Warlike Spirit Is Shown.

The United States Senate at 9 o'clock Saturday night, after thirty-five hours consumed in talk, adopted the Cuban resolution reported from the foreign relations committee, with the minority amendment reported by Senator Turpie. It was a composite resolution, containing as it did the Senate preamble, the House enactment clause, the Senate majority resolutions with the incorporation of the Turpie amendment for recognition, and having added to it the Davis declaration of intentions.

This makes the Senate resolution almost identical with the resolution introduced by Senator Foraker of Ohio. It declares that the people of Cuba are and ought to be free; recognizes the Cuban republic as the legitimate government of Cuba; demands that Spain shall withdraw from the island, and authorizes and directs the President to intervene and employ the land and naval forces of this government to carry these declarations into effect.

"Free Cuba and the independence of the island republic" was the shibboleth of the Senate throughout the four days of debate which ended Saturday night. The contest was between those who favored recognition and those who opposed recognition and wanted only intervention. Recognition won by a majority of fourteen.

All day long the battle waged with earnestness, energy, ability, and eloquence seldom equaled even in the Senate of the United States. From 10 o'clock in the morning until the moment of the final vote the intensity of the interest did not abate for an instant. Under the agreement limiting the duration of the speeches, except in specified instances, to fifteen minutes, every Senator who so desired had an opportunity to express his views. No less than twenty-five Senators addressed themselves to the momentous question under consideration during the day, and while, under the rule, elaborate arguments were impossible the speeches were characterized by an impassioned force and eloquence rarely heard in or out of the halls of the American Congress.

It was not until the first vote—that on the amendment of Mr. Turpie of Indiana providing for recognition of the island republic—had been taken that the Senate was brought face to face with the tremendous importance of its action.

The scene in the chamber of many historic debates was one of incomparable solemnity and impressiveness. The galleries, which had been filled apparently to their utmost capacity throughout the day, were massed with brilliantly attired women and men distinguished in all walks of public and private life.

It is no detractor from the brilliance of the debate of the day to note that the great—notable—utterances of the closing hours of debate were made at night. Mr. Hale of Maine, Mr. Gorman of Maryland, Mr. Allison of Iowa, Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island, Mr. Jones of Arkansas, and Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts, all deeply impressed by the magnitude and possible awful consequences of the step about to be taken, addressed the Senate with an eloquence and solemnity born only of the most profound feeling for their country's welfare. As the words fell from their lips the chamber thrilled with an intensity of interest which bordered upon awe.

The test vote quite naturally was on the amendment offered by Mr. Turpie recognizing the independence of the Cuban republic. It prevailed by a majority of 14, the vote being 51 to 37. By political parties the vote was cast as follows: Yeas—Republican, 11; Democrats, 28; Populists, 7; Silver Republicans, 5. Nays—Republicans, 32; Democrats, 5.

Upon the final vote the alignment of parties was quite different from that on the Turpie amendment. An analysis of it follows: Yeas—Republicans, 24; Democrats, 31; Populists, 7; Silver Republican, 5. Total, 67. Nays—Republicans, 19; Democrats, 2. Total, 21.

Those Senators who held out to the last and recorded themselves against the resolution were Allison, Aldrich, Burrows, Caffery, Elkins, Fairbanks, Hanna, Hale, Hawley, Hoar, McBride, McMillan, Morrill, Platt of Connecticut, Platt of New York, Pritchard, Sewell, Spooner, Wellington, Wetmore, and White.

MESSAGE BY M'KINLEY.

Executive Asks Discretionary Power to Intervene.

DOES NOT CALL CUBA FREE.

He Opposes Recognition of the Insurgent Government.

EXHAUSTIVE REVIEW OF FACTS

Whole Perplexing Situation Is Laid Before Congress.

President Asks Authority to Take Measures for the Termination of Hostilities in Cuba - Would Use Army and Navy If Necessary—Only Hope of Relief from a Condition Which Can No Longer Be Endured Is Enforced Pacification of the Island—Maine Disaster Showed that Spain Cannot Protect Neutrals in Her Own Ports.

President McKinley on Monday sent his Cuban message to Congress. He favors intervention to terminate hostilities in the island and asks discretionary authority, but opposes recognition of present Cuban government. The full text of the message follows:

Obedient to that precept of the constitution which commands the President to give from time to time the Congress information of the state of the Union and to recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, it becomes my duty now to address your body with regard to the grave crisis that has arisen in the relations of the United States to Spain by reason of the warfare that for more than three years has raged in the neighboring island of Cuba. I do so because of the intimate connection of the Cuban question with the state of our own Union and the grave relation the course which it is now incumbent upon the nation to adopt must needs bear to the traditional policy of our Government if it is to accord with the precepts laid down by the founders of the republic and religiously observed by succeeding administrations to the present day.

The present revolution is but the successor of other similar insurrections which have occurred in Cuba against the dominion of Spain, extending over a period of nearly half a century, each of which, during its progress, has subjected the United States to great effort and expense in enforcing its neutrality laws, caused enormous losses to American trade and commerce, caused irritation, annoyance and disturbance among our citizens and by the exercise of cruel, barbarous and uncivilized practices of warfare, shocked the sensibilities and offended the humane sympathies of our people.

Ravaged by Fire and Sword.
Since the present revolution began in February, 1895, this country has seen the fertile domain at our threshold ravaged by fire and sword in the course of a struggle unequalled in the history of the island and rarely paralleled as to the number of the combatants and the bitterness of the contest by any revolution of modern times where a dependent people, striving to be free, have been opposed by the power of the sovereign state. Our people have beheld a once prosperous community reduced to comparative want, its commerce virtually paralyzed, its exceptional productiveness diminished, its fields laid waste, its mills in ruins and its people perishing by tens of thousands from hunger and destitution. We have found ourselves constrained, in the observance of that strict neutrality which our laws enjoin and which the law of nations commands, to police our own waters and watch our own seaports in prevention of any unlawful act in aid of the Cubans. Our trade has suffered, the capital invested by our citizens in Cuba has been largely lost and the temper and forbearance of our people have been so sorely tried as to beget a perilous unrest among our own citizens, which has inevitably found its expression from time to time in the national legislature, so that issues wholly external to our own body politic engross attention and stand in the way of that close devotion to domestic advancement that becomes a self-contented commonwealth whose primal maxim has been the avoidance of all foreign entanglements. All this must needs awaken, and has, indeed, aroused the utmost concern on the part of this Government as well during my predecessor's term as my own.

Evils of Reconcentration.
In April, 1896, the evils from which our country suffered through the Cuban war became so onerous that my predecessor made an effort to bring about a peace through the mediation of this Government in any way that might tend to an honorable adjustment of the contest between Spain and her revolted colony on the basis of some effective scheme of self-government for Cuba under the flag and sovereignty of Spain. It failed through the refusal of the Spanish Government then in power to consider any form of mediation, or, indeed, any plan of settlement which did not begin with the actual submission of the insurgents to the mother country, and then only on such terms as Spain herself might see fit to grant.

The war continued unabated. The resistance of the insurgents was in no wise

diminished. The efforts of Spain were increased, both by the dispatch of fresh levies to Cuba and by the addition to the horrors of the strife of a new and inhuman phase, happily unprecedented in the modern history of civilized Christian peoples. The policy of devastation and concentration inaugurated by the captain general's bando of Oct. 21, 1896, in the province of Pinar del Rio, was thence extended to embrace all of the island which the power of the Spanish arms was able to reach by occupation or by military operations. The peasantry, including all dwelling in the open agricultural interior, were driven into the garrison towns or isolated places held by the troops. The raising and movement of provisions of all kinds were interdicted. The fields were laid waste, dwellings unroofed and fired, mills destroyed, and, in short, everything that could desolate the land and render it unfit for human habitation or support was commanded by one or the other of the contending parties and executed by all the powers at their disposal.

Herded in the Towns.
By the time the present administration took office a year ago reconcentration—so-called—had been made effective over the better part of the four central and western provinces—Santa Clara, Matanzas, Havana and Pinar del Rio. The agricultural population, to the estimated number of 300,000 or more, was herded within the towns and their immediate vicinity, deprived of the means of support, rendered destitute of shelter, left poorly clad and exposed to the most unsanitary conditions.

As the scarcity of food increased with the devastation of the depopulated areas of production, destitution and want became misery and starvation. Month by month the death rate increased in an alarming ratio. By March, 1897, according to conservative estimates from official Spanish sources, the mortality among the reconcentrados from starvation and the disease thereto incident exceeded 50 per centum of their total number. No practical relief was accorded to the destitute. The overburdened towns, already suffering from the general dearth, could give no aid. So-called zones of cultivation, established within the immediate area of effective military control about the cities and fortified camps, proved illusory as a remedy for the suffering. The unfortunates, being for the most part women and children, with aged and helpless men, enfeebled by disease and hunger, could not have tilled the soil without tools, seed or shelter for their own support or for the supply of the cities. Reconcentration, adopted avowedly as a war measure in order to cut off the resources of the insurgents, worked its predestined result. As I said in my message of last December, it was not civilized warfare; it was extermination. The only peace it could beget was that of the wilderness and the grave.

Meanwhile the military situation in the island had undergone a noticeable change. The extraordinary activity that characterized the second year of the war, when the insurgents invaded even the hitherto unharmed fields of Pinar del Rio, and carried havoc and destitution up to the walls of the city of Havana itself, had relapsed into a dogged struggle in the central and eastern provinces. The Spanish arms regained a measure of control in Pinar del Rio and parts of Havana, but under the existing conditions of the rural country, without immediate improvement of their productive situation. Even thus partially restricted the revolutionists held their own, and their submission, put forward by Spain as the essential and sole basis of peace, seemed as far distant as at the outset.

Promise of Autonomy.
In this state of affairs my administration found itself confronted with the grave problem of its duty. My message of last December reviewed the situation and detailed the steps taken with a view of relieving its acuteness and opening the way to some form of honorable settlement. The assassination of the prime minister, Canovas, led to a change of government in Spain. The former administration, pledged to subjugation without concession, gave place to that of a more liberal party, committed long in advance to a policy of reform involving the wider principle of home rule for Cuba and Puerto Rico. The overtures of this government, made through its new envoy, General Woodford, and looking to an immediate and effective amelioration of the condition of the island, although not accepted to the extent of admitted mediation in any shape, were met by assurances that home rule, in an advanced phase, would be forthwith offered to Cuba, without waiting for the war to end, and that more humane methods should thenceforth prevail in the conduct of hostilities. Incidentally with these declarations the new government of Spain continued and completed the policy already begun by its predecessor of testifying friendly regard for this nation by releasing American citizens held under one charge or another connected with the insurrection, so that by the end of November not a single person entitled in any way to our national protection remained in a Spanish prison.

While these negotiations were in progress the increasing destitution of the unfortunate reconcentrados and the alarming mortality among them claimed earnest attention. The success which had attended the limited measure of relief through the consular agencies of the money appropriated expressly for their succor by the joint resolution approved May 24, 1897, prompted the humane extension of a similar scheme of aid to the great body of sufferers. A suggestion to this end was acquiesced in by the Spanish authorities.

On the 24th of December last I caused to be issued an appeal to the American people, inviting contributions in money or in kind for the succor of the starving sufferers in Cuba, following this on the 8th of January by a similar public announcement of the formation of a central Cuban relief committee, with headquarters in New York City, composed of three members representing the American National Red Cross and the religious and business elements of the community. The efforts of that committee have been untiring and accomplished much. Arrangements for free transportation to Cuba have greatly aided the charitable work. The president of the American Red Cross and representatives of other contributory organizations have generously visited Cuba and co-operated with the Consul General and the local authorities to make effective distribution of the relief collected through the efforts of the central committee. Nearly \$200,000 in money and supplies has al-

ready reached the sufferers, and more is forthcoming. The supplies are admitted duty free, and transportation to the interior has been arranged, so that the relief, at first necessarily confined to Havana and the larger cities, is now extended through most, if not all, of the towns where suffering exists. Thousands of lives have already been saved.

Reconcentrado Order Revoked.
The necessity for a change in the condition of the reconcentrados is recognized by the Spanish government. Within a few days past the orders of General Weyler have been revoked, the reconcentrados are, it is said, to be permitted to return to their homes and aided to resume the self-supporting pursuits of peace; public works have been ordered to give them employment, and a sum of \$800,000 has been appropriated for their relief.

The war in Cuba is of such a nature that, short of subjugation or extermination, a final military victory for either side seems impracticable. The alternative lies in the physical exhaustion of the one or the other party, or perhaps of both—a condition which in effect ended the ten years' war by the truce of Zanjón. The prospect of such a protraction and conclusion of the present strife is a contingency hardly to be contemplated with equanimity by the civilized world, and least of all by the United States, affected and injured as we are deeply and intimately by its very existence.

Realizing this, it appeared to be my duty, in a spirit of true friendliness, no less to Spain than to the Cubans, who have so much to lose by the prolongation of the struggle, to seek to bring about an immediate termination of the war. To this end, I submitted, on the 27th ultimo, as a result of much representation and correspondence, through the United States minister at Madrid, propositions to the Spanish government looking to an armistice until Oct. 1 for the negotiation of peace with the good offices of the President.

In addition I asked the immediate revocation of the order of reconcentration, so as to permit the people to return to their farms and the needy to be relieved with provisions and supplies from the United States, co-operating with the Spanish authorities so as to afford full relief.

The reply of the Spanish cabinet was received on the night of the 31st ultimo. It offers, as the means to bring about peace in Cuba, to confide the preparation thereof to the insular department, inasmuch as the concurrence of that body would be necessary to reach a final result, it being, however, understood, that the powers reserved by the constitution to the central government are not lessened or diminished. As the Cuban parliament does not meet until the 4th of May next, the Spanish government would not object, for its part, to accept at once a suspension of hostilities, if asked for by the insurgents from the general in chief, to whom it would pertain, in such case, to determine the duration and conditions of the armistice.

The propositions submitted by General Woodford and the reply of the Spanish government were both in the form of brief memoranda, the texts of which are before me, and are substantially in the language above given. The function of the Cuban parliament in the matter of "preparing" peace and the manner of its doing so are not expressed in the Spanish memorandum; but from General Woodford's explanatory reports of preliminary discussions preceding the final conference it is understood that the Spanish government stands ready to give the insular congress full powers to settle the terms of peace with the insurgents, whether by direct negotiation or indirectly by means of legislation does not appear.

With this last overture in the direction of immediate peace and its disappointing reception by Spain the executive was brought to the end of his effort.

Three Measures Left.

In my annual message of December last I said:
"Of the untied measures three remain: Recognition of the insurgents as belligerents; recognition of the independence of Cuba; neutral intervention to end the war by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants and intervention in favor of one or the other party. I speak not of forcible annexation, for that cannot be thought of. That, by our code of morality, would be criminal aggression."

Thereupon I reviewed these alternatives, in the light of President Grant's measured words, uttered in 1875, when, after seven years of sanguinary, destructive and cruel barbarities in Cuba, he reached the conclusion that the recognition of the independence of Cuba was impracticable and indefensible; and that the recognition of belligerence was not warranted by the facts, according to the tests of public law. I commented especially upon the latter aspect of the question, pointing out the inconveniences and positive dangers of a recognition of belligerence which, while adding to the already onerous burdens of neutrality within our own jurisdiction, could not in any way extend our influence or effective offices in the territory of hostilities.

Nothing has since occurred to change my view in this regard—and I recognize as fully now as then that the issue of a proclamation of neutrality, by which process the so-called recognition of belligerence is published could, of itself and unattended by other action, accomplish nothing toward the one end for which we labor, the instant pacification of Cuba and the cessation of the misery that afflicts the island.

Jackson on Recognition.

Turning to the question of recognizing at this time the independence of the present insurgent government in Cuba, we find safe precedents in our history from an early day. They are well summed up in President Jackson's message to Congress Dec. 31, 1836, on the subject of the recognition of the independence of Texas. He said: "In all the contests that have arisen out of the revolutions of France, out of the disputes relating to the crews of Portugal and Spain, out of the separation of the American possessions of both from the European governments and out of the numerous and constantly occurring struggles for dominion in Spanish America, so wisely consistent with our just principles has been the action of our government that we have, under the most critical circumstances, avoided all enmity and encountered no other evil than that produced by a transient estrangement of good will in those against whom we have been by force of evidence compelled to decide."

"It has thus made known to the world that the uniform policy and practice of the United States is to avoid all interference in disputes which merely relate to the internal government of other nations, and eventually to recognize the authority of the prevailing party without reference to their particular interests and views as to the merits of the original controversy."

"But on this, as on every other trying occasion, safety is to be found in a rigid adherence to principle."
Not from the standpoint of expediency do I think it would be wise or prudent for this government to recognize at the present time the independence of the so-called Cuban republic. Such recognition is not necessary in order to enable the United States to intervene and pacify the island. To commit this country now to recognition of any particular government in Cuba might subject us to the obligation of interference in international obligation toward the organization so recognized. In case of intervention our conduct would be subject to the approval or disapproval of such governments; we would be required to submit to its direction and

Such was our course in regard to Mexico herself.

"It is true that with regard to Texas the civil authority of Mexico has been expelled, its invading army defeated, the chief of the republic himself captured, and all present power to control the newly-organized government annihilated within its confines. But, on the other hand, there is, in appearance at least, an immense disparity of physical force on the side of Texas. The Mexican republic, under another executive, is rallying its forces under a new leader and menacing a fresh invasion to recover its lost dominion."

"Upon the issue of this threatened invasion the independence of Texas may be considered as suspended; and were there nothing peculiar in the situation of the United States and Texas, our acknowledgment of its independence at such a crisis could scarcely be regarded as consistent with that prudent reserve with which we have hitherto held ourselves bound to treat all similar questions."

"The person of Mr. Jackson proceeded to consider the risk that there might be imputed to the United States motives of selfish interest in view of the former claim on our part to the territory of Texas and of the avowed purpose of the Texans in seeking recognition of independence as an incident to the incorporation of Texas in the Union, concluding, therefore, seems to dictate that we should still stand aloof and maintain our present attitude, if not until Mexico itself, or one of the great foreign powers, shall recognize the independence of the new government, at least until the lapse of time or the course of events shall have proved beyond cavil or dispute the ability of the people of that country to make of their separate sovereignty and to uphold the government constituted by them. Neither of the contending parties can justly complain of this course. By pursuing it we are but carrying out the long-established policy of our government, a policy which has secured to us respect and influence abroad and inspired confidence at home."

Test of Independence.

These are the words of the resolute and patriotic Jackson. They are evidence that the United States, in addition to the test imposed by public law as the condition of the recognition of independence by a neutral state (to wit, that the revolted states shall "constitute in fact a body politic, having a government in substance as well as in name, possessed of the elements of stability," and forming de facto, "if left to itself, a state among the nations, reasonably capable of discharging the duties of state") has imposed for its own guidance in dealing with cases like these the further condition that recognition of independent statehood is not due to a revolted dependency until the danger of its being again subjugated by the parent state has entirely passed away. This extreme test was in fact applied in the case of Texas. The Congress to whom President Jackson referred the question as one "probably leading to war," and therefore a proper subject for a "previous understanding with that body by whom war can alone be declared, and by whom all the provisions for sustaining its perils must be furnished," left the matter of the recognition of Texas to the discretion of the executive, providing merely for the sending of a diplomatic agent when the President should be satisfied that the republic of Texas had become "an independent state."

It was so recognized by President Van Buren, who commissioned a charge d'affaires March 7, 1837, after Mexico had abandoned an attempt to reconquer the Texan territory, and when there was at the time no bona fide contest going on between the insurgent province and its former sovereign.

Grant Favored Intervention.

President Grant, in 1875, after discussing the phases of the contest as it then appeared, and its hopeless and apparent indefinite prolongation, said:

"I am of opinion that other nations will be compelled to assume the responsibility which devolves upon them, and to seriously consider the only remaining measures possible, mediation and intervention. Owing, perhaps, to the large expanse of water separating the island from the peninsula, the contending parties appear to have within themselves no depository of common confidence to suggest wisdom when passion and excitement have their sway, and assume the part of peacemaker."

"In this view, in the earlier days of the contest, the good offices of the United States as a mediator were tendered in good faith, without any selfish purpose, in the interest of humanity and in sincere friendship for both parties, but were at the time declined by Spain with the declaration, nevertheless, that in future time they would be indispensable. No intimation has been received that in the opinion of Spain that time has been reached. And yet the strife continues with all its dread horrors and all its injuries to the interest of the United States and of other nations. Each party seems quite capable of working great injury and damage to the other, as well as to all the relations and interests dependent upon the existence of peace in the island; but they seem incapable of reaching any adjustment and both have thus far failed of achieving any success, whereby one party shall possess and control the island to the exclusion of the other. Under the circumstances, the agency of others, either by mediation or by intervention, seems to be the only alternative which may seem to be invoked for the termination of the strife."

In my annual message to Congress December last, speaking to this question, I said:

"The near future will demonstrate whether the indispensable condition of a righteous peace, such alike to the Cubans and to Spain as well as equitable to all our interests so intimately involved in the welfare of Cuba, is likely to be attained. If not, the exigency of further and other action by the United States will remain to be taken. When that time comes that action will be determined in the line of indisputable right and duty. It will be faced, without misgiving or hesitancy in the light of the obligation this government owes to itself, to the people who have confided to it the protection of their interests and honor, and to humanity."

"Sure of the right, keeping free from all offense ourselves, actuated only by upright and patriotic considerations, moved neither by passion nor selfishness, the government will continue its watchful care over the rights and property of American citizens, and will abate none of its efforts to bring about by peaceful agencies a peace which shall be honorable and enduring. If it shall hereafter appear to be a duty imposed by our obligations to ourselves, to civilization and humanity to intervene with force, it shall be without fault on our part, and only because the necessity for such action will be clear as to demand the support and approval of the civilized world."

Recognition Not Necessary.

"It is to be seriously considered whether the Cuban insurrection possesses beyond dispute the attributes of statehood which alone can demand the recognition of belligerence in its favor." The same requirement must certainly be no less seriously considered when the graver issue of recognizing independence is in question, for no less positive test can be applied to the greater act than to the lesser, the consequences of the struggle upon the internal policy of the recognizing state, which form important factors when the recognition of belligerence is concerned, are secondary, if not rightly eliminable factors when the real question is whether the community claiming recognition is or is not independent beyond peradventure."

Not from the standpoint of expediency do I think it would be wise or prudent for this government to recognize at the present time the independence of the so-called Cuban republic. Such recognition is not necessary in order to enable the United States to intervene and pacify the island. To commit this country now to recognition of any particular government in Cuba might subject us to the obligation of interference in international obligation toward the organization so recognized. In case of intervention our conduct would be subject to the approval or disapproval of such governments; we would be required to submit to its direction and

to assume to it the mere relation of a friendly ally. When it shall appear hereafter that there is within the island a government capable of performing the duties and discharging the functions of a separate nation, and having as a matter of fact the proper forms and attributes of nationality, such government can be promptly and readily recognized and the relations and interests of the United States with such nations adjusted.

There remain the alternative forms of intervention to end the war, either as an impartial neutral, by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants or as the active ally of the one party or the other. As to the first, it is not to be forgotten that during the last few months the relations of the United States have virtually been one of friendly intervention in many ways, each not of itself conclusive, but all tending to the exertion of a potential influence toward an ultimate pacific result, just and honorable to all interests concerned. The spirit of all our acts hitherto has been an earnest, selfless desire for peace and prosperity in Cuba, untroubled by differences between us and Spain and unstained by the blood of American citizens.

Grounds for Intervention.

The forcible intervention of the United States as a neutral to stop the war, according to the large dictates of humanity and following many historical precedents where neighboring states have interfered to check the hopeless sacrifice of life by internecine conflicts beyond their borders, is justifiable on rational grounds. It involves, however, hostile constraint upon both the parties to the contest, as well to enforce a truce as to guide the eventual settlement.

The grounds for such intervention may be briefly summarized as follows:

1. In the cause of humanity and to put an end to the barbarities, bloodshed, starvation and horrible miseries now existing there, and which the parties to the conflict are either unable or unwilling to stop or mitigate. It is no answer to say this is all in another country, belonging to another nation, and is, therefore, none of our business. It is especially our duty, for it is right at our door.

2. We owe it to our citizens in Cuba to afford them that protection and indemnity for life and property which no government there can or will afford, and to that end to terminate the conditions that deprive them of legal protection.

3. The right to intervene may be justified by the very serious injury to the commerce, trade and business of our people and by the wanton destruction of property and devastation of the island.

Fourth.—And which is of the utmost importance. The present condition of affairs in Cuba is a constant menace to our people, and entails upon this government an enormous expense. With such a conflict, waged for years in an island so near us, and with which our people have such trade and business relations—when the lives and liberty of our citizens are in constant danger, and their property destroyed and themselves ruined where our trading vessels are liable to seizure and are sure to be brought to war ships of a foreign nation, the expenditures of filibustering that we are powerless to prevent altogether, and the irritating questions and entanglements thus arising—all those, and others that I need not mention, with the resulting strained relations, are a constant menace to our peace and compel us to keep on a semi-war footing with a nation with which we are at peace.

Destruction of the Maine.

These elements of danger and disorder already pointed out have been strikingly illustrated by a tragic event which has deeply and justly moved the American people. I have already transmitted to Congress the report of the naval court of inquiry on the destruction of the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana during the night of the 15th of February. The destruction of that noble vessel has filled the national heart with inexpressible horror. Two hundred and fifty-eight brave sailors and marines and two officers of our navy, reposing in the fancied security of a friendly harbor, have been hurled to death—grief and want brought to their homes and sorrow to the nation.

The naval court of inquiry which, it is needless to say, commands the unqualified confidence of the government, was unanimous in its conclusion that the destruction of the Maine was caused by an exterior explosion, that of a submarine mine. It did not assume to place the responsibility. That remains to be fixed.

In any event the destruction of the Maine, by whatever exterior cause, is a patent and impressive proof of a state of things in Cuba that is intolerable. That condition is thus shown to be such that the Spanish government cannot assure safety and security to a vessel of the American navy in the harbor of Havana on a mission of peace and friendship.

Further referring in this connection to recent diplomatic correspondence, a dispatch from our minister to Spain of the 26th ultimo contained the statement that the Spanish minister for foreign affairs assured him positively that Spain will do all that the highest honor and justice require in the matter of the Maine. The reply also referred to of the 31st ultimo also contained an expression of the readiness of Spain to submit to an arbitration of all the differences which can arise in this matter, which is subsequently explained by the note of the Spanish minister at Washington of the 10th inst., as follows:

"As to the question of facts which springs from the diversity of view between the reports of the American and Spanish boards, Spain proposes that the fact be ascertained by an impartial investigation by experts, which decision Spain accepts in advance." To this I have made no reply.

The long trial has proved that the object for which Spain has waged the war cannot be obtained. The dream of insurrection may flame or may smolder with varying force, but it has not been and it is plain that it cannot be extinguished by present methods. The only hope of relief and repose from a condition which cannot longer be endured is the enforced pacification of Cuba. In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of endangered American interests which give us the right and the duty to speak and to act, the war in Cuba must stop.

Asks Authority to Use Force.

In view of these facts and these considerations, I ask Congress to authorize and empower the President to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquility and the security of its citizens as well as our own, and to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary for these purposes.

And in the interest of humanity and to aid in preserving the lives of the starving people of the island, I recommend that the distribution of food supplies be continued and that an appropriation be made out of the public treasury to supplement the charity of our citizens.

The issue is now with the Congress. It is a solemn responsibility. I have exhausted every effort to relieve the intolerable condition of affairs which is at our doors. Prepared to execute every obligation imposed upon me by the constitution and the law, I await your action.

Yesterday, and since the preparation of the foregoing message, official information was received by me that the latest decree of the Queen Regent of Spain directs General Blanco, in order to prepare and facilitate peace, to proclaim a suspension of hostilities, the duration and details of which have not yet been communicated to me. This fact, with every other pertinent consideration, will, I am sure, have your just and careful attention in the solemn deliberations upon which you are about to enter. If this measure attains a successful result, then our aspirations as a Christian, peace-loving people will be realized. If it fails it will be only another justification for our contemplated action.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

Burr Oak.

Look out for candidates.
Work is supposed to begin in the pit May 1.

Mr. Emery Seates was on our streets last Sunday.

Wm Vanderweele paid Knox a short visit Tuesday.

Mr. F. D. Overmyer for Chicago was home over Sunday.

Mr. Wm Bollman of Plymouth was here on business Tuesday.

A baseball club was organized at this place Monday night.

Mrs. Joe Choslin has been quite ill but is improving of the present.

Miss Lola Wise, daughter of S. E. Wise is quite sick with lung fever.

Mr. John Behmer has moved upon the Widow Wise farm for the season.

The Union township commencement exercises will be held April 30.

Messrs. Jno. H. and Joseph Burns made Plymouth a business call Monday.

Mr. Chas Vories of Neb. who has been sojourning with friend here returned home Monday.

Uncle John Garver celebrated his 86th birthday Friday last. He is enjoying good health.

The Union township commencement will be held April 26, in Max enkuckee. There are seven graduates from here.

In Ye Olden Time.

Peru Journal: "Major S. L. McFadin, the well known pioneer and politician, has just passed the fifty ninth anniversary of his coming to Logansport with his parents. They traveled in an ox wagon from Lancaster, Ohio, where Major McFadin was born. While coming down the Mississinewa the family camped on the Godfrey land at the circus quarters and the major became acquainted with Gabe Godfrey and has kept up the friendship ever since. Major McFadin went to the Mexican war soon after arriving in Logansport, or when he was twenty years old. He was admitted to the bar and was made prosecutor of Cass and Miami counties in 1852. He was judge, then mayor of Logansport, served several terms in the state legislature, and filled the office of county clerk at Logansport for eight years.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Celestion E. Thornburg, of Union township is a candidate for auditor of Marshall county, subject to the decision of the democratic convention to be held May 28, 1898. 40lf

WINE OF CARDUI FOR WEAK WOMEN.
Women who are weak have only themselves to blame. Wine of Cardui will relieve them, but nobody can make them take it.

But why should any woman suffer when there is no need for it? Why should she endure the misery that accompanies irregular monthly periods. Why should the life-sapping drains go on when there is a sure way to stop them?

McElree's Wine of Cardui will cure any disease that comes under the head of "female troubles". It makes women beautiful by making them well. It keeps them well by keeping them young. It is sold at all drug stores at \$1.00 per bottle.

SPECIAL HAT SALE.

Soft and Stiff Hats in all shades and shapes - - - - \$1.48
Ladies' silk vesting top - - - - \$1.48
Tan Shoes - - - - - \$1.48
Men's nobby Brown or Black Shoes - - - - - \$1.25
Good Muslin, per yard - - - - - 3 1/2c
Two Spools Clark's Thread for - - - - - 5c

Mayer Allman,
PLYMOUTH.

Doubles the Pleasure of a Drive.
A fine carriage doubles the pleasure of driving. Intending buyers of carriages or harness can save dollars by sending for the large, free catalogue of the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co., Elkhart, Ind.

WHEN YOU
WANT A

Suit of
Clothes

Ready to wear or made
to order call on . . .

CAMPBELL,

The Jeweler.

FIT GUARANTEED.

Culver, Ind.

* 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. 26lf.

J. H. CASTLEMAN,
Dealer in
* Grain, Coal, Salt and Feed.

Live and Let Live is My Motto.
Highest Prices Paid for all Kinds of Grain.
CULVER, IND.



Democratic Ticket.

For Trustee of 2d Ward,
ALBERT A. KEEN.
For Trustee of 3d Ward,
CHARLES ZECHIEL.
For Treasurer,
THOMAS E. SLATTERY.
For Clerk,
TIMOTHY WOLFE.
For Marshal,
WILLIAM H. SWIGERT.



Republican Ticket

For Trustee of 2d Ward,
OLIVER A. REA.
For Trustee of 3d Ward,
SAMUEL E. MEDBOURN.
For Treasurer,
HENRY J. MEREDITH.
For Clerk,
FRED L. CARL.
For Marshal,
DAVID H. SMITH.

Parasols and Umbrellas

We can prove by your taking a single glance at our windows that all that is stylish, all that is dainty, all that is handsome in a parasol or umbrella can be purchased at our store. We have all the leading makes and styles and quote prices ranging all the way from . . . 50c to \$5.00
Parasols in all the new color combinations at all kinds of prices. If in need of a parasol or umbrella our store is certainly the place to buy.

Capes
Jackets
Skirts
and Suits

Are also on display in our Cloak and Suit department. We can show all the novelties in Tan, Jackets, Silk Capes, Cloth Capes, Black Capes and Colored Capes at reasonable prices. Our store is crowded with goods. Our 3c Calico, our 3c yard wide Muslin, our 5c yard-wide Bleached Muslin and 49c Muslin Underwear are drawing people's attention.

Kloepfer's New York Store.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS

No. 17. Burry Harness. Price, \$18.00. As per catalogue for \$20.
No. 18. Burry Harness. Price, \$20.00. As per catalogue for \$22.
No. 19. Burry Harness. Price, \$22.00. As per catalogue for \$24.
No. 20. Burry Harness. Price, \$24.00. As per catalogue for \$26.
No. 21. Burry Harness. Price, \$26.00. As per catalogue for \$28.
No. 22. Burry Harness. Price, \$28.00. As per catalogue for \$30.
No. 23. Burry Harness. Price, \$30.00. As per catalogue for \$32.
No. 24. Burry Harness. Price, \$32.00. As per catalogue for \$34.
No. 25. Burry Harness. Price, \$34.00. As per catalogue for \$36.
No. 26. Burry Harness. Price, \$36.00. As per catalogue for \$38.
No. 27. Burry Harness. Price, \$38.00. As per catalogue for \$40.
No. 28. Burry Harness. Price, \$40.00. As per catalogue for \$42.
No. 29. Burry Harness. Price, \$42.00. As per catalogue for \$44.
No. 30. Burry Harness. Price, \$44.00. As per catalogue for \$46.
No. 31. Burry Harness. Price, \$46.00. As per catalogue for \$48.
No. 32. Burry Harness. Price, \$48.00. As per catalogue for \$50.
No. 33. Burry Harness. Price, \$50.00. As per catalogue for \$52.
No. 34. Burry Harness. Price, \$52.00. As per catalogue for \$54.
No. 35. Burry Harness. Price, \$54.00. As per catalogue for \$56.
No. 36. Burry Harness. Price, \$56.00. As per catalogue for \$58.
No. 37. Burry Harness. Price, \$58.00. As per catalogue for \$60.
No. 38. Burry Harness. Price, \$60.00. As per catalogue for \$62.
No. 39. Burry Harness. Price, \$62.00. As per catalogue for \$64.
No. 40. Burry Harness. Price, \$64.00. As per catalogue for \$66.
No. 41. Burry Harness. Price, \$66.00. As per catalogue for \$68.
No. 42. Burry Harness. Price, \$68.00. As per catalogue for \$70.
No. 43. Burry Harness. Price, \$70.00. As per catalogue for \$72.
No. 44. Burry Harness. Price, \$72.00. As per catalogue for \$74.
No. 45. Burry Harness. Price, \$74.00. As per catalogue for \$76.
No. 46. Burry Harness. Price, \$76.00. As per catalogue for \$78.
No. 47. Burry Harness. Price, \$78.00. As per catalogue for \$80.
No. 48. Burry Harness. Price, \$80.00. As per catalogue for \$82.
No. 49. Burry Harness. Price, \$82.00. As per catalogue for \$84.
No. 50. Burry Harness. Price, \$84.00. As per catalogue for \$86.
No. 51. Burry Harness. Price, \$86.00. As per catalogue for \$88.
No. 52. Burry Harness. Price, \$88.00. As per catalogue for \$90.
No. 53. Burry Harness. Price, \$90.00. As per catalogue for \$92.
No. 54. Burry Harness. Price, \$92.00. As per catalogue for \$94.
No. 55. Burry Harness. Price, \$94.00. As per catalogue for \$96.
No. 56. Burry Harness. Price, \$96.00. As per catalogue for \$98.
No. 57. Burry Harness. Price, \$98.00. As per catalogue for \$100.
No. 58. Burry Harness. Price, \$100.00. As per catalogue for \$102.
No. 59. Burry Harness. Price, \$102.00. As per catalogue for \$104.
No. 60. Burry Harness. Price, \$104.00. As per catalogue for \$106.
No. 61. Burry Harness. Price, \$106.00. As per catalogue for \$108.
No. 62. Burry Harness. Price, \$108.00. As per catalogue for \$110.
No. 63. Burry Harness. Price, \$110.00. As per catalogue for \$112.
No. 64. Burry Harness. Price, \$112.00. As per catalogue for \$114.
No. 65. Burry Harness. Price, \$114.00. As per catalogue for \$116.
No. 66. Burry Harness. Price, \$116.00. As per catalogue for \$118.
No. 67. Burry Harness. Price, \$118.00. As per catalogue for \$120.
No. 68. Burry Harness. Price, \$120.00. As per catalogue for \$122.
No. 69. Burry Harness. Price, \$122.00. As per catalogue for \$124.
No. 70. Burry Harness. Price, \$124.00. As per catalogue for \$126.
No. 71. Burry Harness. Price, \$126.00. As per catalogue for \$128.
No. 72. Burry Harness. Price, \$128.00. As per catalogue for \$130.
No. 73. Burry Harness. Price, \$130.00. As per catalogue for \$132.
No. 74. Burry Harness. Price, \$132.00. As per catalogue for \$134.
No. 75. Burry Harness. Price, \$134.00. As per catalogue for \$136.
No. 76. Burry Harness. Price, \$136.00. As per catalogue for \$138.
No. 77. Burry Harness. Price, \$138.00. As per catalogue for \$140.
No. 78. Burry Harness. Price, \$140.00. As per catalogue for \$142.
No. 79. Burry Harness. Price, \$142.00. As per catalogue for \$144.
No. 80. Burry Harness. Price, \$144.00. As per catalogue for \$146.
No. 81. Burry Harness. Price, \$146.00. As per catalogue for \$148.
No. 82. Burry Harness. Price, \$148.00. As per catalogue for \$150.
No. 83. Burry Harness. Price, \$150.00. As per catalogue for \$152.
No. 84. Burry Harness. Price, \$152.00. As per catalogue for \$154.
No. 85. Burry Harness. Price, \$154.00. As per catalogue for \$156.
No. 86. Burry Harness. Price, \$156.00. As per catalogue for \$158.
No. 87. Burry Harness. Price, \$158.00. As per catalogue for \$160.
No. 88. Burry Harness. Price, \$160.00. As per catalogue for \$162.
No. 89. Burry Harness. Price, \$162.00. As per catalogue for \$164.
No. 90. Burry Harness. Price, \$164.00. As per catalogue for \$166.
No. 91. Burry Harness. Price, \$166.00. As per catalogue for \$168.
No. 92. Burry Harness. Price, \$168.00. As per catalogue for \$170.
No. 93. Burry Harness. Price, \$170.00. As per catalogue for \$172.
No. 94. Burry Harness. Price, \$172.00. As per catalogue for \$174.
No. 95. Burry Harness. Price, \$174.00. As per catalogue for \$176.
No. 96. Burry Harness. Price, \$176.00. As per catalogue for \$178.
No. 97. Burry Harness. Price, \$178.00. As per catalogue for \$180.
No. 98. Burry Harness. Price, \$180.00. As per catalogue for \$182.
No. 99. Burry Harness. Price, \$182.00. As per catalogue for \$184.
No. 100. Burry Harness. Price, \$184.00. As per catalogue for \$186.
No. 101. Burry Harness. Price, \$186.00. As per catalogue for \$188.
No. 102. Burry Harness. Price, \$188.00. As per catalogue for \$190.
No. 103. Burry Harness. Price, \$190.00. As per catalogue for \$192.
No. 104. Burry Harness. Price, \$192.00. As per catalogue for \$194.
No. 105. Burry Harness. Price, \$194.00. As per catalogue for \$196.
No. 106. Burry Harness. Price, \$196.00. As per catalogue for \$198.
No. 107. Burry Harness. Price, \$198.00. As per catalogue for \$200.
No. 108. Burry Harness. Price, \$200.00. As per catalogue for \$202.
No. 109. Burry Harness. Price, \$202.00. As per catalogue for \$204.
No. 110. Burry Harness. Price, \$204.00. As per catalogue for \$206.
No. 111. Burry Harness. Price, \$206.00. As per catalogue for \$208.
No. 112. Burry Harness. Price, \$208.00. As per catalogue for \$210.
No. 113. Burry Harness. Price, \$210.00. As per catalogue for \$212.
No. 114. Burry Harness. Price, \$212.00. As per catalogue for \$214.
No. 115. Burry Harness. Price, \$214.00. As per catalogue for \$216.
No. 116. Burry Harness. Price, \$216.00. As per catalogue for \$218.
No. 117. Burry Harness. Price, \$218.00. As per catalogue for \$220.
No. 118. Burry Harness. Price, \$220.00. As per catalogue for \$222.
No. 119. Burry Harness. Price, \$222.00. As per catalogue for \$224.
No. 120. Burry Harness. Price, \$224.00. As per catalogue for \$226.
No. 121. Burry Harness. Price, \$226.00. As per catalogue for \$228.
No. 122. Burry Harness. Price, \$228.00. As per catalogue for \$230.
No. 123. Burry Harness. Price, \$230.00. As per catalogue for \$232.
No. 124. Burry Harness. Price, \$232.00. As per catalogue for \$234.
No. 125. Burry Harness. Price, \$234.00. As per catalogue for \$236.
No. 126. Burry Harness. Price, \$236.00. As per catalogue for \$238.
No. 127. Burry Harness. Price, \$238.00. As per catalogue for \$240.
No. 128. Burry Harness. Price, \$240.00. As per catalogue for \$242.
No. 129. Burry Harness. Price, \$242.00. As per catalogue for \$244.
No. 130. Burry Harness. Price, \$244.00. As per catalogue for \$246.
No. 131. Burry Harness. Price, \$246.00. As per catalogue for \$248.
No. 132. Burry Harness. Price, \$248.00. As per catalogue for \$250.
No. 133. Burry Harness. Price, \$250.00. As per catalogue for \$252.
No. 134. Burry Harness. Price, \$252.00. As per catalogue for \$254.
No. 135. Burry Harness. Price, \$254.00. As per catalogue for \$256.
No. 136. Burry Harness. Price, \$256.00. As per catalogue for \$258.
No. 137. Burry Harness. Price, \$258.00. As per catalogue for \$260.
No. 138. Burry Harness. Price, \$260.00. As per catalogue for \$262.
No. 139. Burry Harness. Price, \$262.00. As per catalogue for \$264.
No. 140. Burry Harness. Price, \$264.00. As per catalogue for \$266.
No. 141. Burry Harness. Price, \$266.00. As per catalogue for \$268.
No. 142. Burry Harness. Price, \$268.00. As per catalogue for \$270.
No. 143. Burry Harness. Price, \$270.00. As per catalogue for \$272.
No. 144. Burry Harness. Price, \$272.00. As per catalogue for \$274.
No. 145. Burry Harness. Price, \$274.00. As per catalogue for \$276.
No. 146. Burry Harness. Price, \$276.00. As per catalogue for \$278.
No. 147. Burry Harness. Price, \$278.00. As per catalogue for \$280.
No. 148. Burry Harness. Price, \$280.00. As per catalogue for \$282.
No. 149. Burry Harness. Price, \$282.00. As per catalogue for \$284.
No. 150. Burry Harness. Price, \$284.00. As per catalogue for \$286.
No. 151. Burry Harness. Price, \$286.00. As per catalogue for \$288.
No. 152. Burry Harness. Price, \$288.00. As per catalogue for \$290.
No. 153. Burry Harness. Price, \$290.00. As per catalogue for \$292.
No. 154. Burry Harness. Price, \$292.00. As per catalogue for \$294.
No. 155. Burry Harness. Price, \$294.00. As per catalogue for \$296.
No. 156. Burry Harness. Price, \$296.00. As per catalogue for \$298.
No. 157. Burry Harness. Price, \$298.00. As per catalogue for \$300.
No. 158. Burry Harness. Price, \$300.00. As per catalogue for \$302.
No. 159. Burry Harness. Price, \$302.00. As per catalogue for \$304.
No. 160. Burry Harness. Price, \$304.00. As per catalogue for \$306.
No. 161. Burry Harness. Price, \$306.00. As per catalogue for \$308.
No. 162. Burry Harness. Price, \$308.00. As per catalogue for \$310.
No. 163. Burry Harness. Price, \$310.00. As per catalogue for \$312.
No. 164. Burry Harness. Price, \$312.00. As per catalogue for \$314.
No. 165. Burry Harness. Price, \$314.00. As per catalogue for \$316.
No. 166. Burry Harness. Price, \$316.00. As per catalogue for \$318.
No. 167. Burry Harness. Price, \$318.00. As per catalogue for \$320.
No. 168. Burry Harness. Price, \$320.00. As per catalogue for \$322.
No. 169. Burry Harness. Price, \$322.00. As per catalogue for \$324.
No. 170. Burry Harness. Price, \$324.00. As per catalogue for \$326.
No. 171. Burry Harness. Price, \$326.00. As per catalogue for \$328.
No. 172. Burry Harness. Price, \$328.00. As per catalogue for \$330.
No. 173. Burry Harness. Price, \$330.00. As per catalogue for \$332.
No. 174. Burry Harness. Price, \$332.00. As per catalogue for \$334.
No. 175. Burry Harness. Price, \$334.00. As per catalogue for \$336.
No. 176. Burry Harness. Price, \$336.00. As per catalogue for \$338.
No. 177. Burry Harness. Price, \$338.00. As per catalogue for \$340.
No. 178. Burry Harness. Price, \$340.00. As per catalogue for \$342.
No. 179. Burry Harness. Price, \$342.00. As per catalogue for \$344.
No. 180. Burry Harness. Price, \$344.00. As per catalogue for \$346.
No. 181. Burry Harness. Price, \$346.00. As per catalogue for \$348.
No. 182. Burry Harness. Price, \$348.00. As per catalogue for \$350.
No. 183. Burry Harness. Price, \$350.00. As per catalogue for \$352.
No. 184. Burry Harness. Price, \$352.00. As per catalogue for \$354.
No. 185. Burry Harness. Price, \$354.00. As per catalogue for \$356.
No. 186. Burry Harness. Price, \$356.00. As per catalogue for \$358.
No. 187. Burry Harness. Price, \$358.00. As per catalogue for \$360.
No. 188. Burry Harness. Price, \$360.00. As per catalogue for \$362.
No. 189. Burry Harness. Price, \$362.00. As per catalogue for \$364.
No. 190. Burry Harness. Price, \$364.00. As per catalogue for \$366.
No. 191. Burry Harness. Price, \$366.00. As per catalogue for \$368.
No. 192. Burry Harness. Price, \$368.00. As per catalogue for \$370.
No. 193. Burry Harness. Price, \$370.00. As per catalogue for \$372.
No. 194. Burry Harness. Price, \$372.00. As per catalogue for \$374.
No. 195. Burry Harness. Price, \$374.00. As per catalogue for \$376.
No. 196. Burry Harness. Price, \$376.00. As per catalogue for \$378.
No. 197. Burry Harness. Price, \$378.00. As per catalogue for \$380.
No. 198. Burry Harness. Price, \$380.00. As per catalogue for \$382.
No. 199. Burry Harness. Price, \$382.00. As per catalogue for \$384.
No. 200. Burry Harness. Price, \$384.00. As per catalogue for \$386.
No. 201. Burry Harness. Price, \$386.00. As per catalogue for \$388.
No. 202. Burry Harness. Price, \$388.00. As per catalogue for \$390.
No. 203. Burry Harness. Price, \$390.00. As per catalogue for \$392.
No. 204. Burry Harness. Price, \$392.00. As per catalogue for \$394.
No. 205. Burry Harness. Price, \$394.00. As per catalogue for \$396.
No. 206. Burry Harness. Price, \$396.00. As per catalogue for \$398.
No. 207. Burry Harness. Price, \$398.00. As per catalogue for \$400.
No. 208. Burry Harness. Price, \$400.00. As per catalogue for \$402.
No. 209. Burry Harness. Price, \$402.00. As per catalogue for \$404.
No. 210. Burry Harness. Price, \$404.00. As per catalogue for \$406.
No. 211. Burry Harness. Price, \$406.00. As per catalogue for \$408.
No. 212. Burry Harness. Price, \$408.00. As per catalogue for \$410.
No. 213. Burry Harness. Price, \$410.00. As per catalogue for \$412.
No. 214. Burry Harness. Price, \$412.00. As per catalogue for \$414.
No. 215. Burry Harness. Price, \$414.00. As per catalogue for \$416.
No. 216. Burry Harness. Price, \$416.00. As per catalogue for \$418.
No. 217. Burry Harness. Price, \$418.00. As per catalogue for \$420.
No. 218. Burry Harness. Price, \$420.00. As per catalogue for \$422.
No. 219. Burry Harness. Price, \$422.00. As per catalogue for \$424.
No. 220. Burry Harness. Price, \$424.00. As per catalogue for \$426.
No. 221. Burry Harness. Price, \$426.00. As per catalogue for \$428.
No. 222. Burry Harness. Price, \$428.00. As per catalogue for \$430.
No. 223. Burry Harness. Price, \$430.00. As per catalogue for \$432.
No. 224. Burry Harness. Price, \$432.00. As per catalogue for \$434.
No. 225. Burry Harness. Price, \$434.00. As per catalogue for \$436.
No. 226. Burry Harness. Price, \$436.00. As per catalogue for \$438.
No. 227. Burry Harness. Price, \$438.00. As per catalogue for \$440.
No. 228. Burry Harness. Price, \$440.00. As per catalogue for \$442.
No. 229. Burry Harness. Price, \$442.00. As per catalogue for \$444.
No. 230. Burry Harness. Price, \$444.00. As per catalogue for \$446.
No. 231. Burry Harness. Price, \$446.00. As per catalogue for \$448.
No. 232. Burry Harness. Price, \$448.00. As per catalogue for \$450.
No. 233. Burry Harness. Price, \$450.00. As per catalogue for \$452.
No. 234. Burry Harness. Price, \$452.00. As per catalogue for \$454.
No. 235. Burry Harness. Price, \$454.00. As per catalogue for \$456.
No. 236. Burry Harness. Price, \$456.00. As per catalogue for \$458.
No. 237. Burry Harness. Price, \$458.00. As per catalogue for \$460.
No. 238. Burry Harness. Price, \$460.00. As per catalogue for \$462.
No. 239. Burry Harness. Price, \$462.00. As per catalogue for \$464.
No. 240. Burry Harness. Price, \$464.00. As per catalogue for \$466.
No. 241. Burry Harness. Price, \$466.00. As per catalogue for \$468.
No. 242. Burry Harness. Price, \$468.00. As per catalogue for \$470.
No. 243. Burry Harness. Price, \$470.00. As per catalogue for \$472.
No. 244. Burry Harness. Price, \$472.00. As per catalogue for \$474.
No. 245. Burry Harness. Price, \$474.00. As per catalogue for \$476.
No. 246. Burry Harness. Price, \$476.00. As per catalogue for \$478.
No. 247. Burry Harness. Price, \$478.00. As per catalogue for \$480.
No. 248. Burry Harness. Price, \$480.00. As per catalogue for \$482.
No. 249. Burry Harness. Price, \$482.00. As per catalogue for \$484.
No. 250. Burry Harness. Price, \$484.00. As per catalogue for \$486.
No. 251. Burry Harness. Price, \$486.00. As per catalogue for \$488.
No. 252. Burry Harness. Price, \$488.00. As per catalogue for \$490.
No. 253. Burry Harness. Price, \$490.00. As per catalogue for \$492.
No. 254. Burry Harness. Price, \$492.00. As per catalogue for \$494.
No. 255. Burry Harness. Price, \$494.00. As per catalogue for \$496.
No. 256. Burry Harness. Price, \$496.00. As per catalogue for \$498.
No. 257. Burry Harness. Price, \$498.00. As per catalogue for \$500.
No. 258. Burry Harness. Price, \$500.00. As per catalogue for \$502.
No. 259. Burry Harness. Price, \$502.00. As per catalogue for \$504.
No. 260. Burry Harness. Price, \$504.00. As per catalogue for \$506.
No. 261. Burry Harness. Price, \$506.00. As per catalogue for \$508.
No. 262. Burry Harness. Price, \$508.00. As per catalogue for \$510.
No. 263. Burry Harness. Price, \$510.00. As per catalogue for \$512.
No. 264. Burry Harness. Price, \$512.00. As per catalogue for \$514.
No. 265. Burry Harness. Price, \$514.00. As per catalogue for \$516.
No. 266. Burry Harness. Price, \$516.00. As per catalogue for \$518.
No. 267. Burry Harness. Price, \$518.00. As per catalogue for \$520.
No. 268. Burry Harness. Price, \$520.00. As per catalogue for \$522.
No. 269. Burry Harness. Price, \$522.00. As per catalogue for \$524.
No. 270. Burry Harness. Price, \$524.00. As per catalogue for \$526.
No. 271. Burry Harness. Price, \$526.00. As per catalogue for \$528.
No. 272. Burry Harness. Price, \$528.00. As per catalogue for \$530.
No. 273. Burry Harness. Price, \$530.00. As per catalogue for \$532.
No. 274. Burry Harness. Price, \$532.00. As per catalogue for \$534.
No. 275. Burry Harness. Price, \$534.00. As per catalogue for \$536.
No. 276. Burry Harness. Price, \$536.00. As per catalogue for \$538.
No. 277. Burry Harness. Price, \$538.00. As per catalogue for \$540.
No. 278. Burry Harness. Price, \$540.00. As per catalogue for \$542.
No. 279. Burry Harness. Price, \$542.00. As per catalogue for \$544.
No. 280. Burry Harness. Price, \$544.00. As per catalogue for \$546.
No. 281. Burry Harness. Price, \$546.00. As per catalogue for \$548.
No. 282. Burry Harness. Price, \$548.00. As per catalogue for \$550.
No. 283. Burry Harness. Price, \$550.00. As per catalogue for \$552.
No. 284. Burry Harness. Price, \$552.00. As per catalogue for \$554.
No. 285. Burry Harness. Price, \$554.00. As per catalogue for \$556.
No. 286. Burry Harness. Price, \$556.00. As per catalogue for \$558.
No. 287. Burry Harness. Price, \$558.00. As per catalogue for \$560.
No. 288. Burry Harness. Price, \$560.00. As per catalogue for \$562.
No. 289. Burry Harness. Price, \$562.00. As per catalogue for \$564.
No. 290. Burry Harness. Price, \$564.00. As per catalogue for \$566.
No. 291. Burry Harness. Price, \$566.00. As per catalogue for \$568.
No. 292. Burry Harness. Price, \$568.00. As per catalogue for \$570.
No. 293. Burry Harness. Price, \$570.00. As per catalogue for \$572.
No. 294. Burry Harness. Price, \$572.00. As per catalogue for \$574.
No. 295. Burry Harness. Price, \$574.00. As per catalogue for \$576.
No. 296. Burry Harness. Price, \$576.00. As per catalogue for \$578.
No. 297. Burry Harness. Price, \$578.00. As per catalogue for \$580.
No. 298. Burry Harness. Price, \$580.00. As per catalogue for \$582.
No. 299. Burry Harness. Price, \$582.00. As per catalogue for \$584.
No. 300. Burry Harness. Price, \$584.00. As per catalogue for \$586.
No. 301. Burry Harness. Price, \$586.00. As per catalogue for \$588.
No. 302. Burry Harness. Price, \$588.00. As per catalogue for \$590.
No. 303. Burry Harness. Price, \$590.00. As per catalogue for \$592.
No. 304. Burry Harness. Price, \$592.00. As per catalogue for \$594.
No. 305. Burry Harness. Price, \$594.00. As per catalogue for \$596.
No. 306. Burry Harness. Price, \$596.00. As per catalogue for \$598.
No. 307. Burry Harness. Price, \$598.00. As per catalogue for \$600.
No. 308. Burry Harness. Price, \$600.00. As per catalogue for \$602.
No. 309. Burry Harness. Price, \$602