

THE CULVER CITY HERALD.

At Lake Maxinkuckee.

VOL. VIII.

CULVER CITY INDIANA, FRIDAY OCT. 11, 1901.

NO. 11

Military Academy.

NEWS FOR THE HERALD,

Written by Our Special Reporter.

There was a very different article of foot-ball played on the athletic field last Saturday than that of the week before. Capt. Brookfield's team played the game of foot-ball just about as it ought to be played, and Englewood, with a team acknowledged to be the best Indiana has had for years, and fresh from a tie game with the University of Chicago tucked her score of six to nothing under her arm, and trotted joyfully back to Chicago. The foot-ball coach at a military academy has his share of trials and tribulations of this world, and this fall they have been far greater here than usually fall to the lot of that unfortunate individual. With almost a new team to build up, surely all will acknowledge that Capt. Brookfield, with the able assistance of Capt. Voris, has accomplished wonders, and if the rest of us do our share in supporting the team as faithfully and well as he has done his, they will get the backing they deserve to have. Culver started off the game with a rush, and by steady gain through the right side carried the ball to Englewood's 30 yard line. Here however the High School boys held their ground and took the ball on four downs. Only once did they gain their distance, before relinquishing the ball to the cadets. Between Englewood's team and the twenty yard line, the first half was fought out, the ball changing hands four times. In the second half the ball stayed in the middle of the field most of the time. Eight minutes after play was called, Salmon circled Master's end and carried the ball to Culver's twenty yard line, where some fierce line rushes carried it over. No more scoring was indulged in.

With the wild screams of delight from her supporters ringing in her ears, the foot-ball team of C. Company, won the first of the inter company foot-ball games from D. last Saturday, score 11 to 0.

The following foot-ball games will be played on the athletic field during the fall: 1st team—
Sept. 28, South Diy, H. S. Chicago.
Oct. 5, Englewood " "
Oct. 12, Stearns Academy " "
Oct. 19, Indianapolis M. I. School.
Oct. 26, Lake Forest Acad. Chicago
Nov. 2, East Aurora Ill. H. S.
Nov. 9th, Lewis Institute, Chicago.
Nov. 16, South side Academy " "
Thanksgiving, Bles Military Academy—Evanston H. S. or Lake View H. S.

Company Team: October 5th, C—B, Oct. 12, A—B, Oct. 19, B—C, Oct. 26, A—C, Oct. 30, B—D, Nov. 2, C—D, Nov. 6, A—B, Nov. 9th, B—C, Nov. 13, A—D, Nov. 16, A—C.

Mr. Robert Rea of the class of '98, who will finish the medical course at the University of Chicago this June visited his friends at the Academy last week. Mr. Rea expects to practice medicine on the citizens of Culver next summer.

Mr. G. B. Taylor returned from Chicago last week where he has been for several days combining business with pleasure.

It was a rare treat to all last Friday night to have Dr. Bernard

Bigby of Detroit with us, and to listen to his famous lecture on "Dr. Arnold and Rugby." Everyone enjoyed it very much.

Mrs. Callander visited her son at the Academy Sunday.

Mr. Campbell, of Indianapolis, spent Saturday and Sunday with his son at the Academy.

OBITUARY.

William Wright was born in Henry county, Ind., February the 14th, 1822. Departed this life, October 3rd, 1901, aged 79 years, 7 months, and 19 days. He was married to Asenith Wilson, February 29th 1844. To this union were born two sons, who, with their mother, have departed this life. He was again married to Anna M. West, on the 24th day of March, 1848. To this union, were born three sons and three daughters, four of whom, two sons and two daughters, survive him. He was a resident of Henry county Ind. until about 1857, when he moved to Indianapolis, Ind., where he resided about four years. From there they returned to Henry county, where he resided until 1873, when he removed to Fort Wayne, Ind. From thence in the vicinity of Monterey, Ind., in 1882, and has resided there since that time. He served as a private in Company A., 22nd Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, eight months during 1864 and 1865. He united with the Methodist Episcopal church, about the year 1849, of which he remained a member in good standing, until about 1891, he united with the Zion congregation of the Reformed church, proving faithful until the last. He was a faithful husband, a loving father, and a good and peaceful neighbor.

Arlington Hotel.

At the Arlington last week:
W. W. Parsons, President of the Terre Haute Normal.

Mrs. W. W. Parsons, Terre Haute.
Robert Parsons, " "
Fletcher Rice, Indianapolis.
Dr. D. E. Dalzell, Logansport.
Dr. F. M. Bozer, " "
Mr. Tyner, " "
H. G. Merrick, " "
D. Knowles, " "

At the Arlington this week:
Hon. E. B. McConnell and wife, Logansport.

Boyd McConnell, - Logansport.
Miss Marie McConnell, " "
Miss Harriet McConnell, " "
Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Binns, " "
Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Fleming, " "
H. G. Conde, Indianapolis.
W. G. Talle,

He Found Heaven.

A minister one day preached on heaven. Next morning he was going down town, and he met one of his wealthy members. The brother stopped the preacher and said: "Pastor, you preached a good sermon about heaven, but you never told me where heaven is." "Ah!" said the pastor, "I am glad of an opportunity, this morning. I have just come from the hill top yonder. In that cottage there is a member of your church. She is sick in bed with fever, her two little children are sick in the other bed, and she has not got a bit of coal, nor a stick of wood, nor sugar, nor any bread. If you will go down town, and buy five dollars' worth of things—nice provisions—and send them up to her, and then go up there and say, "My sister, I have brought you these nice provisions in the name of our Lord and Saviour, then ask for a Bible and read the twenty-third Psalm, and get down on your knees and pray—if you don't see heaven before you get through, I'll pay the bill." The next morning he said, "Pastor, I saw heaven, and I spent fifteen minutes in heaven as certainly as you are listening."

LOCAL BREVETIES.

Items Gathered Here and There and Put in Shape for the Herald.

A nice rain Tuesday evening. Miss Josephine Overman is slowly convalescing.

See what Lauer & Son have to say in another column.

Several cement walks have been laid in Culver, A Hayes has had a fine brick walk laid in front of his residence.

Chas. Hayes and D. H. Smith made a business trip to South Bend Monday.

Out of over thirty cases on the docket for trial, at the next term of court, twelve are divorces.

The jury and grand jury were drawn by Jury Commissioners Kruyer and Southworth Monday.

Porter & Co., against the world when it comes to furnishing general merchandise at rock-bottom prices.

Clyde Walter is attending the Bremen fair this week. He will toot one of the horns in Bremen's famous cornet band.

When in Plymouth, call on Lauer & Son, the one price clothiers. They have a twenty thousand dollar stock to select from. They can save you money.

Adams & Co. have just received a full line of the celebrated Tappan shoes. There are no better manufactured. Call and examine them.

In the very latest patterns in dry goods, Adams and Co., are not excelled in the county. They have an immense stock to select from.

Peter J. Kruyer was in DeLong Monday transferring a county charge from Marshall to Fulton county, her legal residence.

Rev. Bates of Leiter's went north on the night train Monday night to South Bend, to move his goods to Leiters, where he is stationed the present year.

The Zion church, south of Culver, is being thoroughly repaired upon the interior, by the way of papering and kalsomining.

Charlie Stuck of Twin Lakes has bought out the livery stock at Monterey, and moved there Tuesday. He has rented his farm to L. Widaman, his predecessor in the livery business.

Plymouth will not pave South Michigan street this fall, but will complete and accept North Michigan and LaPorte streets. South Michigan street will be commenced and completed next year.

Pulaski County has something new. John Bair, a teacher of Tippecanoe township, has been given a school in Franklin township, and in return Phillipson, trustee of Franklin township will teach a school in Tippecanoe township.

Orin L. Hand and Ella Long were united by marriage on Sunday evening, Sept. 29th, by Rev. G. W. Smith of Culver, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Schafer, Plymouth Indiana. A splendid supper was served. The happy couple will reside on a farm near DeLong.

Do not forget that Adams & Co. have placed a large stock of the latest styles of ready-made clothing upon their tables, and are prepared to meet all competition. Why not patronize home industry and save money?

Deputy county clerk, Wm. Matthews is in Culver visiting his friends and taking a much needed rest.

A large force of men are at work putting gravel upon the road between Burr Oak and Culver.

The teachers held an institute in Culver last Saturday, and a very interesting session is reported.

In the United States there are 70,000,000 people and 80,000 ministers, besides other Christian workers.

Rev. E. H. Edwards of Hamlet preached at the M. E. church Sunday morning and evening. He and Rev. Forest C. Taylor exchanged pulpits.

F. F. Wolfe and wife of Grand Junction, Colorado, arrived in Culver this week, where they will visit Mr. Wolfe's mother and other relatives a short time.

Prof. D. W. Wolfe will be the instructor at the Maxinkuckee school this winter. He has had years of experience, and no doubt will be very successful.

Owing to her eyes being sadly afflicted, Mrs. Edwards will not open her millinery store very soon. She is now in Logansport taking treatment.

Two dumps are now being placed in the Lake Mills. Business has greatly increased at this mill the past six months, and it has become necessary to build an addition which is now in course of construction. The proprietor, Mr. Baumgartner, pays the highest market price for grain, hence his increased patronage.

J. W. Cromley and family are now occupying their magnificent residence on South Main street. This residence is certainly an ornament to Culver, and will make a comfortable home for this retired farmer to spend his declining years and affords splendid school facilities for his children.

M. E. church, Culver, Ind. Next Saturday, at 2:30 p. m., the first quarterly conference of this year will meet in the church. Rev. Isaac Dale of South Bend will preach Saturday evening at 7:30, and Sunday morning at 11. Communion services on Sunday morning. The pastor will preach on Sunday evening at 7:30.

Mr. Delap, who conducted the Lakeside Hotel through the summer months, left with his family for South Bend the fore part of the week, where they will reside.

GOT A THUMPING INSTEAD.

Young Man Applied for a Recommendation and Got a Licking.

Ham. Beaber, a former porter of the Johnston hotel, called at the hotel last night to get a recommendation written out by Proprietor J. D. Johnston, but got a thumping instead. He came into the hotel office, demanded of Mr. Johnston that he write for him a testimonial as to his ability and character, but when the hotel proprietor refused he became angry and abusive. Gordon Lilly, the night clerk, took sides with his employer, and before the matter could be settled a fight ensued. Beaber was hustled out of the place, and a lively fistic encounter took place on the sidewalk in which Lilly proved a formidable defender of his employer's rights by giving Beaber a sound thumping. No arrests were made. Logansport Pharos.

O. R. Stevens, the painter, is working at Hammond.

Henry Speyer and wife, transacted business in Plymouth Tuesday.

Emanuel Bush and family, who have been sojourning in Wisconsin the past eight months have returned to Culver to reside.

"Live and let live," is the motto of Adams and Co. In general merchandise they are unsurpassed. Give them a call, and examine their immense stock.

Milton Mawhorter, who has been traveling with the Herbs of Life Medical company, is at his home in Culver, where he will remain for several weeks.

Keen Brothers take the cake, when it comes to fine photographs. If you want a photograph of yourself that will make you look like a 16 year old. Give them a trial.

In ladies' and gents' underwear you can be supplied at Adams & Co. They keep the best the market affords at very reasonable prices.

Attorney Fred. Hollister won his railroad suit at Winamac last week, and while doing it he opened the eyes of the Pulaski county bar on a few points of law.

Martin Heminger, Jr. is now a resident of Detroit Michigan, and is employed by his brother-in-law in a large upholstering establishment and likes his work very much. He is engaged in the paint finishing department, and has already taught a few of the fellows that a country boy can paint as well as the best of 'em.

Orr Byrd, who has been employed in a chemical manufacturing establishment the psat two years at East Chicago, is home visiting his parents and will remain about two weeks.

Miss Hattie Platt of Culver spent the past week with her brother James Platt at Hamlet, Indiana.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. James Platt of Hamlet, Ind., Oct. 4th, a big boy.

The Plymouth Republican, which has been circulated in Marshall County the past half century is no more—in fact it has turned up its toes to the daisies. But in its place we have before us the Plymouth Tribune, volume 1, number 1, which, although an infant, shows the marks of a master at the helm, who is able to dish up the news in a variety that will surely please the most fastidious. It is the same size as the old Republican, and its mechanical and typographical appearance denotes that nothing but experienced men are employed to conduct the mechanical department. Although it will not be a dyed-in-the-wool Republican organ, its editor says it will whoop 'er up for the old party, so far as principles goes, but the Tribune will be more of a newspaper than a party organ. We welcome the Tribune to our table, and wish it an abundant success.

Miss Edith Rickenbaugh, who lives at Tiffin, Ohio, and who is well-known in Culver, and who has been very ill, is improving nicely, and hopes are entertained of her early recovery. Her sister, Mrs. S. E. Medbourn, is caring for her.

Frank Easterday is placing lumber and stone on a lot in the south end of Culver on Main street, and will erect a fine residence in the very near future.

The Republicans carried Indianapolis, electing the mayor and most of the aldermen.

Presiding elder Dale at the M. E. church next Sunday morning.

D. A. Bradley is quite ill with what seems to be spinal trouble.

S. E. Medbourn has been making many marked improvements upon his residence in South Culver, by the way of additions. He has both well and cistern water in the house, has erected a handsome porch the entire length of the residence on the east side which is highly ornamented with bracket work, and made other improvements that makes this home modern in ever particular.

Lewis Ockerman Goshen Ind.: "DeWitt's Little Early Risers never bend me doubt like other pills, but do their work thoroughly and make me feel like a boy. Certain, thorough, gentle. For sale at T. E. Slatery's drug store."

SLAIN FROM AMBUSH.

UNKNOWN ASSASSIN SHOTS INDIANA FARMER DEAD.

John Cole Is Driving Home in Wagon with His Little Daughter When Overtaken by Violent Death-Quarrel Leads to Terrible Fall.

As a result of a neighborhood feud John Cole, a prominent farmer living north of Bloomington, Ind., was fatally shot. Recently Cole's two sons were seized by a party of White Caps and terribly whipped for suspected acts which did not meet with the approval of their neighbors. One of the boys was later arrested and sent to prison on a charge of ill treating live stock on the farm where he lived. The other night the farmer was returning home, accompanied by his 10-year-old daughter, after a shopping visit to Bloomington. About two miles from the city limits a shot rang out and Cole pitched forward. "I'm shot," he managed to say to his daughter. The horses, badly frightened, started on a run, but the plucky girl caught up the reins and managed to keep them in the road until they dashed up to the farm barns. When Cole's wife reached the scene she found her husband dead in the wagon and her daughter in a faint.

PAIR FALL FROM HIGH PORCH.

Man and Wife, Quarreling Over Dress, Are Fatally Hurt.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Reising were fatally injured in St. Louis as the result of a quarrel over the refusal of the husband to dress up for Sunday. The wife insisted and the two began to struggle. They brushed against a wooden railing around the porch on the third story of their residence and it gave way. Locked in a close embrace they fell to the ground, forty feet below. They received internal injuries and concussion of the brain.

Use Force with Strikers.

One thousand or more Italians assembled in the Italian colony at Tampa, Fla., and formed a procession. They said they were going to march through the principal streets to the City Hall and make a protest against the treatment the strikers were receiving. Within a few moments a body of armed men hurried to the scene in charge of a deputy sheriff and the crowd was dispersed. It became necessary to use force.

Fourteen Murders Charged.

Mrs. A. J. Witwer, a widow, who is suspected of fourteen murders, according to the police, was arrested at Dayton, Ohio, and will be held pending an investigation. The list of alleged victims includes four husbands, five children, one sister and four members of different families in which Mrs. Witwer was employed as housekeeper.

Ten Hurt in Gas Explosion.

A natural gas explosion on the farm of Samuel Baker, in Edgington township, Ill., caused serious injury to ten persons who were gathered about the mouth of the well in expectation of viewing a stream of water when the plug was removed. A lantern was lowered into the well to assist in the location of the plug and a terrific explosion followed.

Day's Outing Ends in Tragedy.

While a party of Marion, Ohio, society people were out hickory nut hunting one of the men who had a revolver proposed that all shoot at a mark. Miss Byrdie Jerew, in taking her turn, accidentally and fatally shot Otto Gunder, who was trying to show her how to handle the weapon.

Four Men Killed in a Wreck.

Four Panhandle trainmen met death near Onward, Ind., in a rear-end collision of freight trains. The bodies of three were taken out badly mutilated and the fourth was almost entirely consumed by fire before the work crew could subdue the flames in a portion of the debris. Fog prevented seeing the signals.

Alleged Embezzler Located.

A. W. Miller, formerly city clerk of Sandusky, Ohio, who left there last February, being alleged to have made away with nearly \$100,000 of the city's funds, has been located at Havana, Cuba, and Chief of Police A. C. Weingates and City Solicitor Henry Hart have gone after him.

Afghan Ameer Dies.

The Ameer of Afghanistan, Abdur Rahman Khan, died after a brief illness, and as far as can be learned his eldest son, Habib Oullah Khan, has taken the reins of government.

Four Killed in Church.

A feudal fight in which four were killed and four wounded occurred at the Big Springs Union Baptist Church, over the Tennessee line from Middlesborough, Ky.

Fear Lost Boy Is Kidnapped.

Walter Mecklin, aged 3 years, disappeared from his home at Amanda, Ohio. It is believed that the boy has been kidnaped for ransom.

Chinese Destroy a Mission.

A dispatch from Hongkong says Chinese rebels have destroyed the Basel mission in the Hsiangking district.

Claims Represent Huge Sums.

Claims aggregating \$50,000,000 have been filed with the Spanish treaty war claims commission.

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

TWO NEGRO BOYS LYNCHED.

Were Charged with Killing Will C. Hart at Shelbyville, Ky.

Jimbo Fields, aged 16, and Clarence Garnett, aged 18, both colored, were lynched at Shelbyville, Ky., at 2 o'clock Wednesday morning for the alleged murder of Will C. Hart, a printer, who was stoned to death the night of Sept. 21. The boys were taken from the jail and swung from the Chesapeake and Ohio trestle just beyond the station and within 500 yards of the jail. The mob's work was done so quietly that no citizens, except the jailer and two or three others, knew of it for several hours afterward. The men went to the jail about 1:30 o'clock and demanded the keys of the jailer, but he refused to surrender them. The doors were then battered down. The prisoners were removed almost before they had time to realize what was happening. The mob dispersed quickly and the identity of its members did not become known. Hart went to Shelbyville from Lebanon, Ohio, and at the time of his death was employed as a printer on the Shelby Sentinel. The details of his murder are not accurately known, but it is conceded to be a fact that Fields and Garnett killed him. Hart's body was found at 7 o'clock Saturday night, Sept. 21, in a path leading from the house of Annie Fields, the mother of Jimbo Fields, in a negro settlement at Shelbyville, called Bucktown.

ISLAND COMMERCE GROWS.

In Nine Months to March 31 Philippine Imports Reached \$23,000,000.

Extracts from the monthly bulletin of the commerce of the Philippine Islands, covering the nine months ended March 31, have been prepared in the division of insular affairs of the War Department at Washington. They show the growing trade of the islands. The value of merchandise imported during the nine months ended March 31 was \$22,969,008, against \$15,107,148 for the same period of 1900, and the total value of merchandise exported during the nine months ended March 31, 1901, was \$17,363,188, against \$12,928,464 for the same period of 1900, an increase of 52 per cent in the value of imports and 34 per cent in the value of exports. The value of imports of merchandise from the United States was \$2,007,007, an increase of 86 per cent over the previous year, and from European countries \$11,475,871, an increase of 81 per cent. The value of exports of merchandise to the United States was \$2,042,069, a decrease of 15 per cent, and to European countries, \$10,768,325, an increase of 73 per cent.

MAKE GOOD \$70,000 SHORTAGE.

Former Cashier and Bondsmen Make Restitution to Indiana Bank.

A shortage of over \$70,000 in the accounts of the People's National Bank at Washington, Ind., is declared in a statement made public by the directors of that institution, was discovered within the last few weeks, and was made good by former Cashier R. C. Davis, his bondsmen and stockholders of the bank. To reimburse the bank the entire stock held by the Davis family, valued at over \$22,000, was transferred, together with real estate worth \$31,000. Davis' bondsmen made up \$12,414 and nine stockholders raised as a personal contribution \$10,000 to carry the bank through the trouble.

Project Huge Lead Trust.

A financial octopus, the tentacles of which are Pierpont Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, William C. Whitney, the Seligman, Guggenheimer and kindred spirits, is reaching out for the control of the lead mines, smelting works and white lead manufacturing plants of the entire country. The capital of the new combine will be about \$150,000,000 and the properties to be absorbed will include some twenty-six plants now operated by the National Lead Company.

Deficit Decreases in Size.

Auditor Henry A. Castle for the Post-office Department has closed the books of the postal service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901. The year's business is shown to be as follows: Receipts, \$111,631,193; expenditures, \$115,554,921; net deficit (including losses by fire, etc.), \$3,981,521. The deficit is about \$1,500,000 smaller than for the preceding year.

Lynching in Helena, Mont.

James Edward Brady, the man who made an unusually brutal attack upon 5-year-old Ida Pugsley in Helena, Mont., was taken from the jail by a mob and hanged to a telegraph pole in Haymarket Square, about three blocks from the jail. About 200 men were engaged in the lynching, and they were masked.

Fire Sweeps Ohio Town.

The business part of Rendville, Ohio, burned down the other morning. Seventeen buildings were destroyed, including several company stores. The Mayor's office, the postoffice and other business and tenement houses. Fifteen families were made homeless.

Stage Increased by 3,500.

Advance sheets of the introduction of "Poor's Manual for 1901" have been issued. There was an increase in mileage during the year of little more than 3,500 miles, bringing the total mileage completed on Dec. 31, 1900, up to 94,321 miles.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.85; hogs, shipping grades, \$4.25 to \$6.87; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 67c to 68c; corn, No. 2, 54c to 55c; oats, No. 2, 34c to 35c; rye, No. 2, 53c to 54c; butter, choice creamery, 20c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 15c to 17c; potatoes, 60c to 70c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$6.00; hogs, choice light, \$4.00 to \$6.70; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 69c to 70c; corn, No. 2 white, 59c to 60c; oats, No. 2 white, 38c to 39c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$6.40; hogs, \$3.00 to \$6.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.35; wheat, No. 2, 67c to 68c; corn, No. 2, 55c to 56c; oats, No. 2, 37c to 38c; rye, No. 2, 54c to 55c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$6.85; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 58c to 59c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 38c to 39c; rye, No. 2, 56c to 57c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$6.35; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 69c to 70c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 57c to 58c; oats, No. 2 white, 37c to 38c; rye, 51c to 52c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 57c to 58c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 35c to 36c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 54c; clover seed, prime, \$5.22.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 66c to 67c; corn, No. 3, 55c to 56c; oats, No. 2 white, 36c to 37c; rye, No. 1, 53c to 54c; barley, No. 2, 59c to 60c; pork, mess, \$14.32.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$3.00 to \$6.00; hogs, fair to prime, \$3.00 to \$7.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$3.90; lambs, common to choice, \$4.50 to \$5.15.

New York—Cattle, \$3.75 to \$5.80; hogs, \$3.00 to \$6.90; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2, 60c to 61c; oats, No. 2 white, 39c to 40c; butter, creamery, 18c to 22c; eggs, western, 18c to 20c.

"LIAR" WON'T GO WITH EVERETT

Suspends Fine Against Ald. Litzinger for Having Resented Attack. When a man is called a liar and knocks down the man who used the name, Justice Everett of Chicago will never fine him. He said so in deciding the case of Ald. Edward R. Litzinger. The Alderman was trying a case before Justice Richardson and Attorney Z. B. Waggoner was on the other side. At one point in the proceedings Waggoner said to the Alderman: "You're a liar." Litzinger's fist carried Waggoner to the floor. Litzinger was arrested, Justice Everett fined him \$3, but suspended the fine, saying: "A man who is called a liar must either declare himself a coward or resent the insult. If he resents it he will never be fined in this court."

LIFE IN JAIL LACKING BOND.

Wife Deserter in New Jersey May Suffer Long Imprisonment. The Atlantic City, N. J., police have in custody James F. Jackson, 33 years old, who, unless some action is taken to effect his release, will probably spend the remainder of his days in jail. On Aug. 13 Jackson was placed in jail on complaint of his wife, who charged him with failing to support her. He was required to give a bond in the sum of \$200 to pay \$5 per week for her support, in default of which he was committed. As Jackson had no one to go on his bond he was placed in the city jail, where he has remained ever since.

Horse Thief Is a Woman.

"Burt" Martin, 19 years old, serving a three years' sentence in the penitentiary at Lincoln, Neb., for horse stealing, donned woman's clothes after masquerading several weeks as a man. Her sex was discovered as a result of illness. The woman was convicted in Keya Paha County as a man. Her real name is Lena Martin.

To Open Big Reservation.

The Interior Department is rapidly completing plans for the opening of the Fort Hall, Idaho, Indian reservation. The date has not been fixed, as the preliminary work is not completed, but it is expected that the reservation, which contains 400,000 acres, will be thrown open to settlement within a few weeks.

Trouble Drives to Suicide.

John Woodward, Assistant Superintendent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, with headquarters at Lincoln, Neb., committed suicide in Omaha. Domestic troubles are assigned as the cause for the deed.

Steel Mills to Be Larger.

It is claimed that \$4,000,000 will be spent by the United States Steel Corporation improving the Carnegie armor plate mills at Homestead and the Bethlehem Steel Company's plant at Bethlehem, Pa.

Columbia Wins Third Race.

Columbia won the third and final heat of the international yacht race and retains the America's cup. Sir Thomas Lipton was sorely disappointed.

Miss Helen Long Dies.

Miss Helen Long, youngest daughter of the secretary of the Navy, died of tuberculosis at Hingham, Mass.

FINLS FORTUNE IN OLD HULK.

Civil Engineer Gets 10,000 Sovereigns in Lake Champlain.

Ten thousand English sovereigns, after lying for nearly a century and a quarter in an old hulk at the bottom of East Bay, Lake Champlain, have been recovered and are now deposited in the Allen National Bank at Fair Haven. For many years there has been a tradition in that section of Vermont that at the bottom of East Bay, near Carver's falls, was a sunken boat containing a large amount of English gold intended for the troops of Gen. Burgoyne in 1777. For 124 years the hulk remained at the bottom of the bay, while tons of earth and sand accumulated from the river were piled on top of it. During the high waters last spring the current was so strong that considerable of the accumulation was washed away and a portion of the sloop exposed to view. A few days ago George B. West, a civil engineer, concluded that he would investigate. Taking with him about thirty men he changed the course of the stream and then with pick and shovel soon had one side of the sloop free. A charge of dynamite broke up the hulk. In the cabin was found considerable glass and other ware, fifteen muskets, much the worse for their long immersion and other minor articles. An iron chest was found in the captain's room. When opened the treasure was discovered.

MAY CLEAR JOHN COLLINS.

Dying Negro Confessed Murder for Which Student is in Prison.

Attorneys for John Collins, the Kansas University student who is serving a life sentence in the State penitentiary for the murder of his father, have in their possession what they assert is the dying confession of a colored convict, Thomas Hawkins, and which declares that Johnson Jordan and Jesse Harper, the two negroes who figured so prominently in the Collins trial, are the murderers of James Collins. The statement was made by Edward Hacker, who declares Hawkins gave it to him on his deathbed. Hawkins was sentenced to the penitentiary in 1899 for highway robbery, from Douglas County. He died last April in prison. Hacker immediately sent the confession to Miss Collins. Jordan and Harper were the principal witnesses against Collins at his trial.

BRUTAL MISSOURI HAZERS.

Student Stripped, Thrashed and Left in the Woods.

The first case of hazing at Missouri University, at Columbia, in many years was reported to the disciplinary committee of the faculty the other day. S. A. Thompson was the victim. Under the supposition that he was to be initiated by a secret fraternity he was enticed into the woods, stripped of his clothing, tied to a tree and thrashed with switches. His hair was clipped close to his head by his tormentors, who, after hiding his clothing, deserted him. As it was dark and cold, the victim suffered severely while he wandered through the trees and bushes in quest of his garments. Thompson reported the matter and requested an investigation, but, as he was unable to identify any student implicated, nothing has been done toward punishing the malefactors.

Will Found a New Town and Plant.

The Westinghouse Company will continue at once the erection of a new town and a mammoth foundry plant at Stewart Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, a short distance east of Pittsburg. The company has secured 650 acres and proposes to concentrate all of its foundries in one plant and build around it, for the benefit of the employees, a town to be called Trafford Park.

To Memorial to Capt. Eads.

Mrs. Eliza A. How, widow of James F. How, president of the Wabash Railroad Company, has donated \$100,000 to Washington University, St. Louis, to be used in the erection of a memorial to her father, the late Captain James B. Eads, who built the Eads bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis and the jetties below New Orleans.

Looks Like Double Crime.

Otto Pulich and his wife, Emeline, were found dead in bed at their home in New York. The dead man held a revolver in his hand. There were bullet holes in Mrs. Pulich's head and she had been shot in the mouth. The police believe the man shot his wife and then killed himself.

Trust Leader Sentenced.

E. J. Smiley of Topeka, secretary of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association (grain trust), was fined \$500 and sentenced to three months in jail for violating the State anti-trust law. An appeal was taken.

Fatal Fire in Sandusky.

Fire destroyed the plant of the American Crayon Company at Sandusky, Ohio. A panic resulted among the fifty girls on the second floor and two of them are thought to have perished.

Dozens Killed in Hungary.

It is estimated that twenty-four were killed and hundreds injured during the Hungarian election riots. In various places voters were coerced by threats of death or torture.

Wrenched Foot and Ankle Cured by St. Jacobs Oil.

Gentlemen: A short time ago I severely wrenched my foot and ankle. The injury was very painful, and the consequent inconvenience (being obliged to keep to business) was very trying. A friend recommended St. Jacobs Oil, and I take great pleasure in informing you that one application was sufficient to effect a complete cure. To a busy man so simple and effective a remedy is invaluable, and I shall lose no opportunity of suggesting the use of St. Jacobs Oil. Yours truly, Henry J. Dolrs, Manager The Cycles Co., London, England.

St. Jacobs Oil is safe, sure and never failing. Conquers Pain.

At the United States mints 66,838,700 bronze cents were coined last year—a larger number than was produced during any previous twelve month.

POTNAM FADELESS DYES are fast to sunlight, washing and rubbing.

The farm value of the potato crop last year was \$90,800,000; the hay crop, \$445,500,000.

If you love your wife, make it easy for her to get breakfast. Take home Mrs. Austin's Pan Cake Flour.

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING STRAP for Children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Fitcher.

LIBBY'S



SOUPS.

of LIBBY'S PREMIER SOUP. A 10c canful of the best soup you ever makes six there was a way to make soup better. If you learn the way to make it, we would like to see it—but there isn't.

- OXTAIL MULLAGATAWNY CHICKEN MOCK TURTLE TOMATO CHICKEN GUMBO VEGETABLE

Libby's Atlas of the World, with 32 new maps, size 8x11 inches, sent anywhere for 10 cents in stamps. Our Booklet, "How to Make Good Things to Eat," mailed free.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago.

WISE PAINTING

Not much wise painting done; poor paint, mostly; too cheap. Nobody wants it poor; everybody wants it cheap.

Devoe ready paint is cheap because it isn't poor; it's unlike any other; because we guarantee results instead of materials.

Wise painting is—Paint in the fall and use Devoe.

Ask your dealer; he'll get it for you. Book on painting free if you mention this paper.

GOOD-PAINT DEVOE, CHICAGO.

WEATHERWISE AND OTHERWISE!

Advertisement for Tower's Fish Brand Oiled Clothing, featuring an illustration of a fisherman and text: "WHY DON'T YOU WEAR TOWER'S FISH BRAND OILED CLOTHING AND KEEP DRY? BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. LOOK FOR ABOVE TRADE MARK. CATALOGUES FREE. Showing Full Line of Garments and Hats. A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS."

Amateur Theatricals

Now so much in vogue may be easily and successfully accomplished with the aid of the instructive hand book and excellent plays published by us. Our catalogue describes 2,000 plays and other entertainment books, including recitations, dialogues, charades, pantomimes, tableaux, negro minstrels, drills, operettas and mock trials, as well as everything else required for amateur entertainments. This catalogue will be sent free on request.

THE DRAMATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY, 258 to 264 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs. in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

If afflicted with Thompson's Eye Water weak eyes, use it.

MONEY FOR YOU We guarantee you a large income weekly. Address A. C. Morgan & Co., 23 Duane St., N. Y. City.

SOZODONT for the TEETH 25c

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

VICE-PRESIDENTS WHO SUCCEEDED TO THE PRESIDENCY

Those Who Have Been Elected to the High Office by the Deaths of Chief Executives

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT is not only the youngest Vice President who has succeeded to the Presidency, but the youngest Chief Magistrate our country ever had. He is not yet 43 years old. Tyler and Arthur were each 51 when their chiefs died; Fillmore was 50, when Taylor laid down the cares of life and Johnson was



JOHN TYLER.

57, when Lincoln was assassinated. The ages of our other Presidents when they assumed the duties of the high office were: Grant, next youngest to Roosevelt, 47; Pierce and Garfield, each 49; Polk, 50; Harrison, "Old Tippecanoe," the oldest man ever chosen to the Presidency, 68; Lincoln, 52; McKinley, 53; Hayes, 54; Van Buren and Benjamin Harrison, each 55; Washington, 57; Jefferson, John Quincy Adams, and Madison, each 58; Monroe, 59; John Adams and Jackson, 62, each; Buchanan, 66; Cleveland, the only living ex-President, 48. He is now 64 and enjoying robust health.

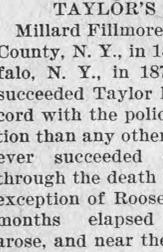
A short review of the Vice Presidents who have become elevated to the Presidency by the deaths of the Chief Executives may be of interest now.

"Tippecanoe and Tyler Too" was the political slogan heralded by the victorious Whigs during the campaign of 1840. It made Gen. William Henry Harrison President and John Tyler Vice President. Just a month after the inauguration the President died and John Tyler became the 10th President of the United States. He was born in Virginia in 1790 and died in his native States in 1862, when civil war was rending his country. He was a graduate of William and Mary College and at the age of 19 was admitted to the bar. He was fond of reading history, a lover of poetry and music, and, like Thomas Jefferson, an accomplished violinist. Although opposed to the Whigs, he was not a supporter of the radical policy of Jackson, "Old Hickory," and, therefore, occupied to a certain extent an independent position. Despite this, the State of Virginia always stood by him, and for this reason he was a political power. When the Whigs nominated Harrison for President they were happy to accept Tyler as his running mate, believing that such a course would attract all factions opposed to the Jacksonian Democracy. The result of the election showed that good judgment had been exercised, but when President Harrison died the Whigs found that Tyler was not in accord with their ideas. He had opinions of his own and a determination to carry them out. He came into direct conflict with Henry Clay, the Whig leader, on bills relating to financial affairs and in his contention received no support from the Democrats. At one time his entire cabinet, with the exception of Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, resigned. He was also at variance with the dominant party on the tariff question and his administration was one of political strife. The most notable events were the signing of the Webster-Ashburton treaty with Great Britain and the adoption of the resolutions admitting Texas into the Union.



MILLARD FILLMORE.

TAYLOR'S SUCCESSOR.
Millard Fillmore was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., in 1800, and died in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1874. At the time he succeeded Taylor he was nearer in accord with the policy of the administration than any other Vice President who ever succeeded to the Presidency through the death of his chief with the exception of Roosevelt, yet only a few months elapsed when dissensions arose, and near the close of his administration he was unable to secure a nomination from his party. It is probable that his administration was the most tempestuous, politically, of any since Lincoln's, through which this country ever passed. The slavery question agitated the country and such giants as Clay, Calhoun, Hayne and Douglas were in conflict.



ANDREW JOHNSON.

The signing of the fugitive slave law and its attempted enforcement were the acts which made him unpopular and prevented his nomination. Thus one incident might turn the tide of pop-

ularity against a President and do away with any possibility of his becoming his own successor. His cabinet was in entire accord with him throughout his administration, and the country at his retirement was enjoying peace and prosperity. Despite this he could not command 20 votes in the Whig convention of 1852. In 1856 he was the nominee of the American party for President, and only the State of Maryland gave him its electoral vote.

Andrew Johnson, who succeeded Lincoln, the first of our country's trio of martyred Presidents, was born in Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 29, 1808, and died near Carter's Station, Tenn., July 31, 1875. His parents were very poor and when he was 4 years old his father died from injuries received while saving another from drowning. He was taught to read by his fellow workmen in a tailor shop, where he was an apprentice. Shortly before he was 21 he was married and his wife, being a talented woman, taught him writing and read to him while he worked at his trade. When 21 he was elected an Alderman of Greenville, Tenn., where he had moved, and thenceforth was active in politics. Not until he had been in Congress could he write with ease. He was always a leader in advocating what he believed to be the rights of the great masses of the people. He strongly opposed secession, but was not an out and out Republican. He might be termed a Douglas Democrat. He was a powerful orator and had a commanding presence. Because of his services in maintaining the authority of the government during the early years of the rebellion, he was considered an available candidate for the Vice Presidency on the ticket with Lincoln in 1864 and it was believed that he would attract to the ticket the support of those people who did not wish to ally themselves with the Republican party, but who were opposed to the principles of the secessionists. Shortly after President Lincoln's death, Johnson was sworn in as Chief Magistrate by Chief Justice Chase. He made no pledges, but it was known that he was not in accord with the pacific policy of Lincoln in bringing about the reconstruction of the Southern States. He said, "Treason is a crime and must be punished." This was the keynote of his policy and it soon brought him in conflict with the leaders of the Republican party. So wide did the breach become that impeachment proceedings were instituted and President Johnson was sustained by only one vote.



ANDREW JOHNSON.

ARTHUR'S ADMINISTRATION.
When President Garfield died from the wounds of an assassin's bullet, the Republican party was divided into two powerful factions, known as the stalwarts and half-breeds, the former led by Roscoe Conkling and the latter by James G. Blaine. The martyred President had favored the Blaine contingent while Arthur was allied with Conkling and his followers. Therefore, when the Vice President succeeded to the Presidency, the political policy, at least, of the administration changed, but despite his large following and the power of political patronage, he could not control the next Republican National convention. He made a good President, however, and the country enjoyed peace and prosperity while he was at the helm of State.

Conservative and Progressive.
A Mexican paper says that some of the old conservative business houses of the city of Montezumas cling to eighteenth century ways as persistently as do a few such establishments in London. Several of them are still using tallow dips.
A bookkeeper, we are told, may be seen making his entries in a great ledger by the light of a single candle, and the wealthy proprietor may be found bending over his big mahogany desk flanked by two tall and stately candelabra.
While Mexico holds on to the good old times and ways, farther north we do not know how to move fast enough, and the invention of yesterday must stand aside for the improvements of to-day. In California fruit-growers are no longer content to let nature take her own way, and freeze up their crops when she has a mind so to do. They now prevent damage by frost by forcing hot water through a number of furrows among their groves. The air is heated by the rising of the water vapor, and thus the temperature cannot cool to the degree of frost. Every country has its own methods.

Church and Clergy.
The Presbyterians of Clinton, Ill., will expend \$5,000 in improving and enlarging their church.
The Rev. John Brann has resigned the rectorship of St. Matthias' Episcopal Church, Waukesha, Wis.
The death of the Rev. George Warren, D. D., leaves Dr. Henry M. Field at the head of the roll of the New York presbyter.

College Days Begin.
Reports from various institutions show how increase in attendance. There is a marked increase in the demand for higher education this fall. Reports from universities and colleges in the East and West show a larger registration than a year ago. For two weeks there has been a steady current of humanity toward the seats of learning. Coeds and young men alike have again entered upon a year of college life, and for the next nine months will proceed to grind out themes and poetry as their fancy or their instructors dictate, while fond parents read the same and foot the bills.

The average number of students who have been in attendance for one or more years has been maintained at the various institutions. The usual number of freshmen entering for four-year courses has been passed and the high water mark reached. The first arrivals at the schools belonged to the class who were high-school graduates last spring. They came attended in many cases by their mothers, and the process of registration was as intricate to them as a cobweb to a fly.

Throughout the middle West there has been an awakening to the advantages of a college education, as shown by the figures in the business offices of the schools. University authorities from the large and small educational centers unite in the opinion that this will be the most prosperous year in the history of their charges.

BRIGANDS WILL WAIT

EXTEND TIME FOR RANSOM OF MISS STONE.

Captors of Missionary to Let Her Live a Month—State Department Authorizes Effort to Compromise—Outrage May Involve Nations in Controversy.

The State Department has endeavored to bring about a compromise with the captors of Miss Ellen H. Stone, the missionary who was abducted from near Samakox, in Turkey, by supposed brigands and taken into the Balkan mountains to await the payment of a ransom for her return to her friends. Miss Stone's relatives and friends and others interested in her case petitioned the President and the State Department by wire and letter to secure an extension of time in which the ransom demanded by the brigands may be raised, assuring President Roosevelt and Assistant Secretary Ade that the \$110,000 needed to secure her release will be forthcoming in a very short time.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Express declares that the statement that Miss Stone will be executed if the ransom is not paid has absolutely no foundation. A telegram from Sofia, received at Vienna, stated that the brigands have offered to wait a month for the money. They would never dream of murdering her while there is the slightest chance of obtaining a ransom.

The Daily Telegraph publishes the following dispatch from Vienna: "Mr. Dickinson and the director of the American



MISS ELLEN M. STONE.

mission had a long audience with Prince Ferdinand at Sofia. There is no doubt that Miss Stone was abducted under orders from the Macedonian committee."

It is planned to send the money to the State Department at Washington, whence it will be transmitted to its representatives in Constantinople. Consul General C. M. Dickinson will act for the government, and associated with him will be William Peet, the treasurer of the American board in Turkey, who resides in Constantinople.

Nations May Be Involved.
The capture of Miss Helen M. Stone by brigands is likely to become an international question because of the alleged complicity of the Bulgarian government. Miss Stone, an American missionary traveling with a party of friends, was captured on Sept. 3. All of the party except Miss Stone and Mme. Tsilka, wife of a teacher of Samakox in Bulgaria, were released. Those who were released reported that the capture was made near a Turkish guardhouse, and that among the brigands were several Turkish or Bulgarian soldiers. The two prisoners were carried at once into the mountains, in Bulgarian territory, and ransom was demanded.

This was not an unusual procedure. For several years brigands in the unsettled parts of the Turkish dominions have made it a point to capture foreigners and demand ransom. In the case of the German tourists captured in May, 1891, a ransom of 200,000 francs was demanded, and the German embassy at Constantinople paid the ransom and exacted repayment from the Turkish government. In the case of the French party captured by brigands, the French ambassador insisted that the Turkish government should send the ransom, and it did.

In the case of Miss Stone the Turkish government on demand of the United States government took measures to secure the release of the prisoner. The unusual complication in the case lies in the charge that the Macedonian committee, organizing a movement hostile to Turkey, connived at, if it did not participate in, the capture, and that the Bulgarian government, sympathizing with the committee, is reluctant to take any action except on the payment of ransom. This would put funds in the hands of a revolutionary committee, and to this Turkey naturally objects. The outrage may have results so far-reaching as to involve other governments besides those of the United States, Turkey and Bulgaria.

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SETH LOW.

Eminent New-Yorker Again a Mayor-Candidate.

The nomination of Seth Low for Mayor of New York on the fusion ticket of the anti-Tammany forces is the logical consequence of the campaign of four years ago, when he was defeated in a four-cornered contest. The two principal candidates with Low on the fusion ticket are Edward M. Grant for Comptroller and Jacob A. Cantor, the erstwhile Tammany leader in the State Senate, for president of the borough of Manhattan.

Seth Low is the son of Abiel Abbot Low, who was long one of the foremost merchants of Brooklyn. The present candidate for Mayor was born in that city Jan. 18, 1850, and graduated from Columbia College in 1870. He then be-



SETH LOW.

come a clerk in his father's mercantile house, and in 1875 was admitted as a partner. He became a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce and attracted attention by his addresses on the carrying trade, both on the rails and water. He founded the Brooklyn bureau of charities and was its first president. Political reform next engrossed his attention, and at the age of 31 he was a reform candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn. His majority was decisive and the people of Brooklyn re-elected him. After a four years' term he resumed his commercial occupations, but, in 1889, accepted the presidency of Columbia University, being one of the youngest college presidents in the country.

HON. ELI TORRANCE.

He Is the New Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R.

The depressing event at Buffalo so completely overshadowed the encampment of the G. A. R. at Cleveland that many veterans even are unaware of the name of the new commander-in-chief. He is Hon. Eli Torrance of Minneapolis, one of the ablest judges in Minnesota



HON. ELI TORRANCE.

and a most popular veteran. The contest for the election was a warm one, the candidates being Gen. Daniel E. Sickles of New York, Gen. Stewart of Pennsylvania and Gen. Torrance. Sickles finally withdrew and Torrance received 476 votes to 230 for Stewart.

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Congress will make special provision for the payment of the physicians and surgeons who attended the late President McKinley at Buffalo and for the payment of his funeral expenses. This was the course pursued after the death of President Garfield. What these expenses will amount to in the case of President McKinley cannot be stated even approximately, at this time, as none of the bills has yet been sent in. In the case of President Garfield Congress appropriated in all \$57,500. Of this amount \$35,500 was for the payment of the physicians and \$22,000 funeral expenses. The total expenses in the case of President McKinley will probably be fully as great, for though the bills of the physicians will not be so large as they were in the case of President Garfield, who lingered for more than two months after he was shot, the expenses of the funeral are expected to be larger. The principal item, as in the case of the Garfield funeral, will be for railway transportation. This will include the special train which brought the funeral party from Buffalo to Washington, the special train of three sections which carried the party to Canton and the special train of five sections back to Washington. Congress not only paid President Garfield's funeral expenses, but also made liberal provision for Mrs. Garfield. She was paid her husband's salary for the remainder of the year, was given a pension of \$5,000 a year for the remainder of her life, and was given the franking privilege, by which she can use the mails without the payment of postage. Mrs. McKinley will certainly be treated with equal liberality.

For the second time within two successive administrations the duties attached to the office of Vice-President devolve upon United States Senator William P. Frye of Maine, by virtue of his position as President pro tem. of the Senate, which he has held since 1896. The constitution does not provide for a successor to the Vice-President in the event of his death or accession to the presidency. Under the rules of the Senate, however, his only official function, which is to preside over the Senate, is performed during his absence from the chamber by the President pro tempore. Under this ruling, in the few cases where the death or accession of a Vice-President has occurred, the President pro tempore has been invested with the authority of President of the Senate and Acting Vice-President.



SENATOR FRYE.

When Vice-President Hobart died during the latter part of President McKinley's first administration, Senator Frye assumed this position, and now that Theodore Roosevelt has succeeded to the presidency he will again be acting Vice-President. Senator Frye was elected to the Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of James G. Blaine and took his seat March 18, 1881. He has served continuously since.

The disaster to Company C, Ninth infantry, at Balangiga, Samar, P. I., in which forty-eight American soldiers were killed by Filipino insurgents, is the worst reverse our troops have met with since the war in the Philippines began. In fact, it is the only one of serious magnitude. There have been other defeats, but they were all of a minor character. The capture of Lieut. Gilmore's party at Balar two years ago was regarded as quite serious at the time, but only two or three were killed, the rest all being released after a long captivity. Last year fifty men of the Twenty-ninth infantry were captured in an engagement in Marinduque, but shortly thereafter were rescued by re-enforcements. Only a few were killed. More Americans were killed at the time of the Filipino attack on Manila, Feb. 4, 1899, and in the first day's engagement in the advance upon Malolos than in the Samar disaster, but in both those instances our troops were victoriously. The Ninth infantry has been peculiarly unfortunate in the matter of fatalities. Its commander, Col. Liscum, was killed while the regiment was serving in China. Early in the fighting about Manila the commanding officer of its battalion, Capt. Rockefeller, was captured by the Filipinos and presumably put to death by them. At any rate he has never been heard from since. The regiment has seen all sorts of hard "hiking" and fighting in the past three years, getting its baptism of fire at San Juan Hill, Cuba.

A new ship subsidy bill will be introduced in the Senate early in the next session of Congress. It will differ from the one which Senators Frye and Hanna made strenuous efforts to have passed last winter. What the differences are to be are to be determined between this time and December, but it is determined they shall not alter the bill in any radical manner. Some efforts will be made, however, to make the new measure acceptable to those who opposed the old one.

President Roosevelt is an early riser, and to expedite business he has introduced the novelty of inviting prominent public men to breakfast with him at 8 o'clock. The President, by taking an early breakfast, is enabled to dispose of considerable business before his host of callers begin to arrive at 10 o'clock.

A gay deceiver is never gay long.

GREAT CORN EXHIBITION

AT ALLMAN'S BIG STORE.

Bring a few ears of your corn any time before December 1st. Ten big prizes awarded December 2nd. We already have a

GRAND DISPLAY.

You are cordially invited to visit the BIG STORE during the exhibition. TO EVERY LADY clipping and presenting the following coupon, we will give a useful souvenir of the corn exhibition.

THE BIG STORE

Corn Exhibition

Souvenir Coupon.

M. ALLMAN, Plymouth, Ind.

A. E. BARNES

Maxinkuckee - - Indiana.

At the present time, the above named gentleman has one of the largest and most select stock of goods on the shores of Lake Maxinkuckee.

His Dry Goods and Boots and Shoes are complete.

His Grocery and Notion Department are simply unsurpassed in the county. Branch Store near Maxinkuckee Pier

Fall and Winter Stock of Dry Goods, Etc., are now On Exhibition at our store, direct From New York. Goods have are

purchased for cash at the Lowest Market price and will be sold Accordingly. See our prices on Jackets and Cloaks.

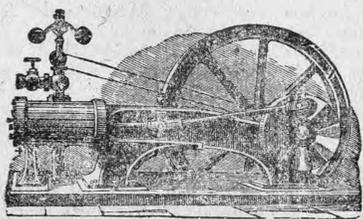
Lot No. 1.
Ladies and Misses
Jackets, 1900 prices
from \$2.98 to \$4, to
close at \$1.98.

Lot No. 2.
Ladies and Misses
Jackets, 1900 prices
from \$4.50 to \$8, to
close at \$2.98.

Lot No. 3.
All of Best Jackets
left over from 1900
used to sell from
\$9 to \$15, now \$3.98.

Kloepfer's
New York Store,
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CULVER CITY
Construction Company,



Culver,

Iron and wood workers. All machinery promptly repaired. Repairing Engines and Boilers a Specialty. Shop opposite M. E. church.

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For Six Months .70
For Three Months .35
If paid promptly in advance a discount of 25 cents will be given on the year.

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Lower Rates to Buffalo.

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, beginning Oct. 5th, the Nickel Plate Road will sell round trip tickets at one half of the one way, first class limited fare. Return limit 5 days after date of sale. Inquire of nearest agent of the Nickel Plate Road or C. A. Asterlin, T. P. A., Ft. Wayne, Ind., or R. J. Hamilton, Agent, Ft Wayne, Ind. 210 10-30 10

ANNUAL OHIO EXCURSION,

Via Vandalia Pennsylvania Lines. Will leave Lakeville, Ind., Oct. 3 1901. For rates and particulars, call on or address W. T. Schallhorn, Agent Vandalia Line, Lakeville, Ind., or C. M. Wheeler, T. P. A., Terre Haute, Ind. 3tf.

PALMER

HOUSE.

Near Culver Military Academy, Lake Maxinkuckee. Everything first class Cool Breezes and plenty of shade.

DR. O. A. REA,

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Dr. Stevens,

MAXINKUCKEE, I. D.,

Physician and Surgeon.
CALLS ANSWERED PROMPTLY NIGHT OR DAY.

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DR. B. W. S. WISEMAN,

Physician and Surgeon.

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Calls promptly answered day or night.
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ONE BLOCK WEST DEPOT

Lake Maxinkuckee, Culver, Ind.
One Dollar per day.

Lunch at all hours.
Ice cream in season.
Fruits, Candies, Cigars, Tobacco.
Board by the week.
MAJOR ANDERSON, Prop.

ATTENTION
EVERYBODY!

E. F. HOOVER

Has purchased the Clemmen's Blacksmith shop where he is prepared to do all kinds of Repairing and Horseshoeing, but makes HORSESHOEING his SPECIALTY.

Guarantees to cure all knee-kickers, interferers, forgers, paddlers, quarter cracks, toe cracks, corns, and hoof-bound horses. M. C. BROWN still occupies the wood-work department. All work done on short notice and at reasonable prices.

Call and see them,

Robert C. O'Brien,

Attorney at Law and Notary Public.
Also Deputy Prosecutor, Office in Pick

EASTERDAY & OVERMYER,

DEALERS IN

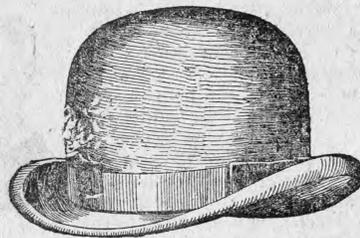
Furniture, Buggies, Wagons,



CULVER, - INDIANA

BALL AND COMPANY

LONGLY HATS



are satisfactory Hats. The only test for the material in a hat is the wearing. This is conceded by experts. The hats we sell are renowned for the service which they give, and you need have no hesitancy in purchasing one with every assurance that it will outwear any hat you have

ever had of another make. The LONGLY HATS are produced in one grade only. ONE PRICE, \$3.00. Other grades of hats in new styles, much cheaper. Come in and see them.

NEW FALL SHIRTS.

A very complete line in both 50c and \$1 grades. Fancy and plain stripe Percales with cuffs to match. Don't forget our KNEE PANTS, advertised at 39c. You save 11c on every pair.

BALL & Co, Plymouth Ind.

THE ROSS HOUSE

Plymouth, Ind.

Newly furnished and rebuilt, with all modern improvements. Hot and cold water in every room and all bathing appliances. Best supplied tables in northern Indiana. Absolutely loaded with all the delicacies of the season.

TERMS, \$2.00 PER DAY.

Rates for permanent board and lodging made known on application.

JOHN BOWELL, Prop.

John C. Bannell,

Telephone--Residence, 33,
Undertaking, Rooms 112.

Furniture Dealer

and Undertaker.

Lowest Prices.

Pickled Points in Print.

John Osborn has added a complete line of boots and shoes to his grocery department.

Wood wanted on subscription at this office immediately.

Fresh oysters served by the dish or furnished at retail by the pint, quart or gallon, guaranteed first-class at Bill's place, opposite depot. 3mo9

"I had long suffered from indigestion," writes G. A. LeDeis, Cedar City, Mo. "Like others I tried many preparations but never found anything that did me good until I took Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. One bottle cured me. A friend who had suffered similarly I put on the use of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. He is gaining fast and will soon be able to work. Before he used Kodol Dyspepsia Cure, indigestion had made him a total wreck. For sale at T. E. Slattery's drug store.

A good laugh is sunshine in a house.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is not a mere stimulant to tired nature. It affords the stomach complete and absolute rest by digesting the food you eat. You don't have to diet, but can enjoy all the good food you want. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure instantly relieves that distressed feeling after eating, giving you new life and vigor. For sale at T. E. Slattery's drug store.

Fidelity is seven-tenths of business success.

Mothers everywhere praise One Minute Cough Cure for the sufferings it has relieved and the lives of the little ones it has saved. Strikes at the root of the trouble and draws out the inflammation. The children's favorite Cough Cure. For sale at T. E. Slattery's drug store.

Silence, when nothing need be said, is the eloquence of iscreou.

W. T. Wesson, Gholsonville Va. druggist writes: "Your One Minute Cough Cure gives perfect satisfaction. My customers say it is the best remedy for coughs, colds, throat and lung troubles." For sale at T. E. Slattery's drug store.

Superstition renders a man a fool, and skepticism makes him mad.

C. M. Phelps, Forestdale Vt., says his child was completely cured of bad case of eczema by the use of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Beware of counterfeit. Instantly relieves piles. For sale at T. E. Slattery's drug store.

In character, in manners, in style, in all things, the supreme excellence is simplicity.

Do you suffer from piles? If so do not turn to surgery for relief. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve will act more quickly, surely, and safely, saving you the expense and danger of an operation. For sale at T. E. Slattery's drug store.

To judge of the real importance of an individual, we should think of the effect his death would produce.

DeWitt's Little Early risers never disappoint. They are safe, prompt, gentle effective in removing all impurities from the liver and bowels. Small and easy to take. Never gripe or distress. For sale at T. E. Slattery's drug store.

The death penalty for murder has been restored in Colorado and Iowa.

In both states the imprisonment for life experiment resulted in a largely increased list of homicides. There are now only four states in which the death penalty is not inflicted—Wisconsin, Michigan, Maine, and Rhode Island.

There are some things which seem household necessities in the United States, for which there is no market whatever in France or southern Europe. One of these is the range with a hot water back, another is the refrigerator, and a third is the rocking chair. Americans living abroad often want these articles so badly that they even send home for them, but among the French there is no demand for them whatever, and American manufacturers only waste time in trying to create a market for them.

When you have no appetite, do not relish your food and feel dull after eating, you may know that you need a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Price 25 cents. Samples free at T. E. Slattery's drug store.

The only way Carrie Nation can gain a hearing for herself again is to take her hatchet and go after a few anarchists.

A new remedy for biliousness is now on sale at T. E. Slattery's drug store. It is called Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. It gives quick relief and will prevent the attack if given as soon as the first indication of the disease appears. Price 25 cents per box. Samples free.

Bishop McCloskey is said to be one of the oldest of the Catholic bishops in America.

A Word to Travelers.

The excitement incident to traveling and change of food and water often brings on diarrhoea, and for this reason no one should leave home without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy. For sale by T. E. Slattery, Druggist.

Boy's Life.
"I believe I saved my (nine year old) boy's life this winter with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," says A. M. Hoppe, Rio Creek, Wisconsin. "He was so choked up with croup that he could not speak. I gave it to him freely until he vomited and in a short time he was all right." For sale by T. E. Slattery, druggist.

Attention Everybody!

We offer a lot of Dress Goods this coming week at

8 to 15c Per yard, worth

12 to 25c.

PORTER & Co.

Culver, - - - - - Indiana

STAYTON

& LANDIS,

General Draymen Goods - delivered promptly to any part of the city, or - around - the Lake. Reasonable Prices.

Time Table.

VANDALIA LINE

Terre Haute and Logansport R. R.

In Effect June 2, 1901.

For the North

No. 10. Daily Except Sunday. 8:03 A. M.

No. 14. Daily Except Sunday. 11:40 "

No. 8. Daily Except Sunday. 9:45 P. M.

No. 12. Sunday Only. 9:24 A. M.

For the South.

No. 21. Daily Except Sunday. 6:07 A. M.

No. 3. Daily Except Sunday. 12:56 P. M.

No. 9. Daily Except Sunday. 7:52 "

No. 11. Sunday Only. 6:26 "

Sunday Trains.

Arrives..... 9

Leaves..... 9 J. Shugrue, Agt.

Lumber

Lumber till you can't Rest at the Culver

Lumber Yard.

Call and get prices. Salt \$1.00 per Barrel.

J. O. FERRIER, CULVER, INDIANA.

Farmers, * Attention

Why pay high prices when you can get your horse shed for One Dollar with new shoes and other work in proportion?

W. H. WILSON, Culver.

The Argos House.

A. J. BOWELL, Proprietor.

Newly furnished throughout and up-to-date in every particular.

TERMS REASONABLE.

Only first-class hotel in the city. ARGOS, INDIANA.

Dr. Geo. S. Hollister,

Physician & Surgeon,

CALLS ANSWERED PROMPTLY NIGHT OR DAY.

Office Over Culver City Drug Store CULVER, IND.

O. R. Larson, of Bay Villa, Sundays River, Cape Colony, conducts a store typical of South Africa, at which can be purchased anything from the proverbial "needle to an anchor." This store is situated in a valley nine miles from the nearest railway station and about twenty-five miles from the nearest town. Mr. Larson says: "I am favored with the custom of farmers within a radius of thirty miles, to many of whom I have supplied Chamberlain's remedies. All testify to their value in a household where a doctor's advice is almost out of the question. Within one mile of my store the population is perhaps sixty. Of these, within the past twelve months, no less than fourteen have been absolutely cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This must surely be a record." For sale by T. E. Slattery, druggist.

Stricken With Paralysis.

Henderson Grinnett, of this place, was stricken with partial paralysis and completely lost the use of one arm and side. After being treated by an eminent physician for quite a while without relief, my wife recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and after using two bottles of it he is almost entirely cured.—George R. McDonald, Man, Logan county, West Va. Several other very remarkable cures of partial paralysis have been effected by the use of this liniment. It is most widely known, however, as a cure for rheumatism, sprains and bruises. For sale by T. E. Slattery, druggist. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy Saved His

J. K. MAWHORTER,

Tinners and Furnace Dealers,

All kinds of Roofing and Eave Troughing promptly attended to.

Cleaning and Repairing Gasoline Stoves a Specialty.

Terms Reasonable. CULVER, - - - - - IND.

ALL ROADS LEADS TO BUFFALO,

But all shrewd Buyers come to my store if they wish the best of Everything

for the least money. Our General Line of Merchandise is complete in every particular.

F. SMYTHE,

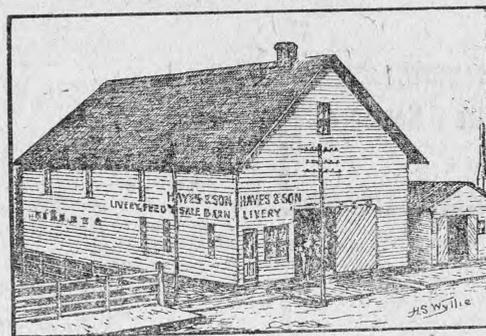
Maxinkuckee, Ind.

Attention, Everybody.

Why pay more for your laundry when you can receive just as good work for less money by leaving our orders with Peter Keller, barber, who represents the Plymouth Steam Laundry at Culver, Ind. Give him a trial. Work warranted. Collars 2 cents each; cuffs 4 cents per pair.

HAYES & SON,

PROPRIETORS OF



Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.

First-class Horses, Buggies and Vehicles of every description. Can stable 300 horses.

The Biggest of Fall and Winter Suits

Overcoats to be found in Northern Indiana. Special Sale for the next 15 days. It will pay you to call and see the bargains at

M. Lauer & Son

One-Price outfitters, Plymouth, Ind.

We Know

That in order to make people come IN and goods go OUT prices must go DOWN.

RUBBER - MONEY.

You will be surprised at the way your dollars will stretch the moment you invest in our HARDWARE and TOOLS. Everything for the Kitchen, Garden and Barn.



John H. Aslley & Son
COPPER-CASED WELL POINTS

THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN

The INTER OCEAN is a member of the Associated Press and is the only Western newspaper receiving the complete telegraphic and cable news matter of both the New York Sun and New York World respectively—besides daily reports from over 2,000 special correspondents throughout the country. No pen can tell more fully why it is the best on earth.

ONE DOLLAR YEAR. 52 Twelvepage papers—52 Brim full of news from everywhere, and a perfect feast of special matter. ONE DOLLAR YEAR.



America's Best Republican Paper.

Editorially Fearless.

Consistently Republican—Always.

News from all parts of the world—Well written, original stories—Answers to queries on all subjects—Articles on Health, the Home, New Books, and on Work About the Farm and Garden.

BUBBLES ON THE STREAM.

See the bubbles as they float on the stream,
They are men!
You are there and moving swiftly on your way;
I behold you pass, and then
Find myself a peaceful eddy, and I stay
There and dream.
See the bubbles bursting ere they start;
See the bubbles that have troubles as
Each is some one's counterpart,
they go:
Each is doomed to weal or woe,
Some are carried with the current;
some are dashed
To destruction on the shores; some are
dashed
By the water, which is Fate,
And the bubble that is great
Of is whirled around forever in some
dark, secluded pool,
While there's many a little fool
Of a bubble that goes floating smoothly
past,
Ah, the bubbles are but men—some are
tossed
Fiercely out against obstructions and
are lost;
Some are cast
In the stream where all is clear
And at last
Whether justly or unjustly it has got
Far away from where it started forth or
not
Each frail bubble has to burst and dis-
appear—
Where they sparkle now and gleam
Others shall appear again;
The bubbles come and go upon the
stream.
They are men.
—S. E. Kiser, in *Chicago Record-Herald*.

The Squire's Romance.

BY T. F.

Hop-Picking was always a gala time at Pendexter Farm. Far away the golden haze hung over the hills like a quivering veil; the bland air was full of soft, subtle fragrance of wild grapes ripening in the woods, and wherever a dead tree or rude stone wall afforded it a vantage ground the silvery tangles of clematis wove a lovely garland, and the masses of golden rod and purple-fringed asters held up their clusters of dazzling bloom. And in the hop field merry voices echoed from morning until night.

Will Pendexter, walking up and down the aisles of silver-green leafage with his hands behind his back, might have reminded one of Boaz in the ancient Scripture story—princely Boaz standing in his harvest fields and giving a kind glance and pleasant word to every one.

"Isn't he handsome?" said little Fanny Dix to Miss Morgan, the rector's daughter. Fanny was a pale little dress-maker, with an incipient cough, who had been recommended by her doctor to spend a fortnight in the hop fields; and Miss Morgan, whose mother had died of consumption, picked hops every year on principle, just as Judge Marier's daughters visited Long Branch.

"And all the handsomer since he has turned gray! I do wonder why he never married?"

"Don't you know?" said Miss Morgan, sagely.

"No."

"I can tell you, then," said the rector's daughter, who dearly loved a morsel of genuine romance. "Because his first love jilted him."

"As if any one would jilt Will Pendexter," said incredulous Fanny.

"Oh, but he wasn't Squire Pendexter then—and all this happened twenty years ago," averred Miss Morgan, her flying fingers never leaving off among the clusters of pale green hops. "That was before he inherited Pendexter Farm. He was only a poor young farmer then, with his own living to make, and this was a beautiful girl who was spending the summer here. And they were engaged and all—and the very night before the wedding she ran away with an Italian, one Count Caprivi, who was singing on the New York stage."

Fanny drew a long breath.

"And what become of them?" she said.

"Oh, they went to Italy, where the count expected to succeed to large estates, and I suppose they are there now."

Fanny looked with secret awe at the ruddy face and magnificent height of Will Pendexter, as he sauntered down the green aisles of waving tendrils and tremulous leaves, and almost wondered to hear him ask Mahala Bently about her baby in the off-hand, ordinary language of every-day life, and give lame Billy Bartlett "Good-day," just as if there had been no Countess Caprivi in the world.

But Fanny Dix was but a girl yet; and did not know how twenty years will bridge over the darkest gulf in a human life. There is no scar that will not heal in twenty years; there is not a grave on which grass will not grow—aye, and daisies bloom—in twenty years. "I do not know that we can take another hand, Simpson," said Squire Pendexter, meditatively. "The field is crowded already."

"What I thought exactly, sir," said the overseer, respectfully. "But this 'ere is a pretty young slip of a girl, with a feeble mother dragging along on

her arm. And a man don't like to say 'no' to such! So I thought I'd just speak to you before—"

"Where are they?" said the squire, rubbing the gold knob of his walking cane against his nose, and Simpson knew that the cause of the forlorn strangers was safe enough.

"Mother, don't fret; here comes the gentleman now," said a clear, soft-toned voice, and Squire Pendexter found himself looking into a pair of wistful, deep blue orbs—orb that belonged to a slight, beautiful girl dressed in faded fabric and worn shoes, who was leaning against the well-curb, for, while Simpson had been gone on his errand of inquiry, she had drawn a bucket of clear, cold water out of the sparkling depths of the well, and given her mother a drink out of the silver-bound gourd which always hung there. "Sir," without a moment's hesitation, "might I have a job of work in your hop fields? We have come from the city—mother and I—there's no living to be picked up there, and my mother is ailing, and we thought the smell of the hops might do her good. Please, sir, we'd work cheap, if only we might sleep in the barn and have a bit of something to eat between whiles!"

"I don't want you to work cheap," said the squire, assuming an aspect of unwonted gruffness to cover the sympathetic thrill in his voice. "I never grudged money's worth for good, honest work. As for the barn, my housekeeper can put you up in one of the vacant back chambers over the kitchen, and there's always enough to eat at Pendexter Farm."

"Pendexter Farm!"

"The woman, who had been sitting on the mossy cattle trough, slowly lifted her head here and pushed back her worn sunbonnet.

"Where are we, Isora? Whither have we come? I knew a man named Pen-

ce, who—"

"Yes," said the squire, who had given a little start at the first sound of that low contralto voice. "It was I, Clara Caprivi! To think that fate should have brought us together again after all these years!"

The pale woman struggled to her feet and clutched at her daughter's slim, strong arm.

"Let us go, Isora," said she. "We—we have made a mistake." Give me my shawl. Quick. Let us go!"

"But, mother, why?" soothed the girl, who scarcely as yet comprehended all this byplay. "Don't you hear what the gentleman says? We can have work here, and food and shelter. Mother, sit down again! You are trembling all over!"

"I tell you, child, you don't know!" said impatient Clara, possessed with a sort of wild, unreasoning terror. "We—we must go!"

"Clara," said the squire, he himself assuming the direction of affairs, "the child is right. Let bygones be bygones. You don't suppose I would turn you from my door?"

Clara looked into his face.

"Have you forgiven me, then?" said she.

"Forgiven you? Yes, years and years ago. Let us be friends again, Clara."

For his heart ached to see how pale and wan she was—how haggard were her cheeks, and how like smouldering fires the light burned in the sunken eyes.

She told him all that afternoon, while pretty Isora was stripping the clustered hops from the vines, with a dozen girls as pretty and as blooming as herself, how her life had been an aimless wreck; how Carlo Caprivi had been no count, after all, but a nameless pretender, with neither honesty nor money; how he had left her, with the baby Isora on her hands to shift as best she might for herself, and was killed in a gambling brawl; how she had struggled on for years, constantly feeling herself less able to wage unequal warfare with the world.

"Clara," said the Squire, when she had finished, "why didn't you come to me?"

"Because I had wronged you so deeply," she faltered.

"You might have known I would have been kind, even to Caprivi's child. Well, it doesn't matter now. You are here, and you must stay here. Do you hear me, Clara? Must! Bless my heart! You'll grow strong in these country breezes, and that pale girl of yours will get a color in her face."

So they stayed at the Pendexter Farm and beautiful Isora Caprivi grew fairer to look upon with every passing day.

"Clara," said the blunt squire one day, "that girl of yours is prettier than ever you were."

"I know it," said Mme. Caprivi.

And as she spoke the words a pang of jealousy struck sharply through her heart. Yet was it not natural enough that Squire Pendexter should take note of Isora's opening loveliness?

And in her room that night Clara wrestled with her own heart and conquered it.

"He will marry Isora," she told herself. "Isora is beautiful, and he is in the prime of life. It is as it should be. While I—I am only a wreck, waiting on the shore of time for the usual billow to come and sweep me away. God bless his noble heart! God bless my sweet-souled girl. And God grant that they may be happy together for many, many long and happy years!"

The squire came to Madame Caprivi the next day with rather an embarrassed face. "It is coming," thought Clara; "I knew it would come!"

"Clara," said he, "I've a question to ask you."

She held out her hand with a smile. "Ask it then, freely," she said graciously.

"Should I be making a fool of myself, if, at my age, I were to marry?"

"You would be doing the most proper and natural thing in the world," Clara answered, still smiling, although her heart seemed to stand still within her.

"Then, by Jove, I'll risk it," said the squire, jubilantly. "Clara, will you have me? Shall we begin our disjointed lives over again, my girl?"

Madame Caprivi grew pale, then red. "Hallo!" said Squire Pendexter; "have I spoken too abruptly. Have you—"

"No," said Clara, faintly. "But—but I thought it was Isora that you loved."

"Then you thought wrong," said the squire, briskly. "I have never loved any woman but you, Clara, and I never shall."

So they were married quietly, and the autumn of life shined softly over them as the veiled sunlight hangs its golden haze over the picked hop fields of Pendexter Farm.

And poor Clara is content at last—
Waverly Magazine.

NOT A COMMERCIAL SUCCESS.

Vegetables Grown in Artificial Light Are a Failure.

The valuable scientific experiments in forcing plant growth by means of the stimulating influence of artificial light, produced by the electric light, have failed of commercial realization. Undoubtedly increased plant growth resulted, but the advantage even in the early maturing of hot-house vegetable crops did not prove alluring to the practical truckster. In a series of experiments extending over the last five years these results have been duplicated by the use of incandescent gas lights. Nothing could more completely prove the effectiveness of the stimulation on the plant growth of lettuce, radishes, spinach, tomatoes, sugar beets and seeding cabbage than these investigations. In the experiments upon lettuce alone 12 crops were under observation, embracing in all 10,000 plants, in which the effect of the light under different conditions was tried in all possible combinations. The lights throughout the experiments were altered in positions from time to time in order to overcome, or counteract, the possible influence of local temperatures and differences of light. It was found that transplanting the young plants from pots and using an artificial light only during the period the plants occupied the permanent greenhouse bench was the most successful method of forcing lettuce on a commercial scale. In general it was found, as in the case of the use of arc lights, that the plants matured earlier and bore heavier foliage or fruit when exposed to the stimulating influence of the artificial light. For instance, 400 lettuce plants stimulated by artificial light for 46 nights, weighed 68 1-2 pounds, while 400 similar plants grown under normal conditions weighed only 49 1-2 pounds, a gain of nearly 39 per cent.

Radishes showed the influence of the light in a slightly increased size of the roots and heavier top growth. Spinach proved the crop most susceptible to the influence of the night light, and plants even eight feet distant from the burner showed plainly the effects. In the case of tomatoes the stimulation showed itself in the earlier blossoming of the plants, which took place from eight to ten days earlier than under ordinary conditions. The weight of the individual fruits was larger, although its total weight was not; that is to say, there were fewer but heavier fruits.

Sugar beet tops were larger, and it is asserted there was observed an increase in the percentage of the sugar content and in the purity of the beets grown under the artificial gaslight.

It is interesting to note the periods of maximum growth in the plants under the artificial light, and with the usual day lighting. With the artificial light the hours of greatest growth were from 11 p. m. to 9 a. m., while under ordinary conditions this growth was attained during the intervals between 4 a. m. and 11 a. m.

The stimulating influence ranges from 12 to 16 feet, though its effects are perceptible even at 24 feet.

There appears to be no probability of immediate practical application of the facts here disclosed, but the possibility exists that with cheaper methods of producing light, or the discovery of a method of economically producing in greater abundance those rays which are responsible for the increased growth and quickening of maturity, all hot-house forcing will be accomplished by the aid of artificial night lighting.

Money in Strange Places.

On the death of Miss Ullett at Holbeach, says the *London Mail*, it was found that she had secreted parcels of gold wrapped in paper in various boxes, drawers, etc., to the value of £700. At the sale of her furniture the auctioneer made the following novel stipulation: "Intending purchasers, if they find money secreted in the furniture they buy, must return the same to the executor, or run the risk of an action at law."

Servia is described as a kingdom of peasants. Austria buys over eighty-three per cent. of her farm products and live stock.

COLUMBIA SAVES CUP. INDIANA INCIDENTS.

DEFEATS SHAMROCK IN THREE STRAIGHT RACES.

Uncle Sam's Boat Wins on Time Allowance—Shamrock Turned the Outer Mark 48 Seconds Ahead, but Twice Lost Leads in the Windward Work.

Columbia, the defender, scored her third victory Friday afternoon over Shamrock, the challenger, and won the right to hold the America's cup. Shamrock crossed the line first, but Columbia won through time allowance. Course—Fifteen miles south-southeast to leeward and a beat home. Wind—From the northwest, diminishing from eighteen knots for the first leg to ten and then twelve knots for the second. The finish was exciting, Shamrock leading until near the finish, when the American boat spurred in and won.

The same strong northwester which Thursday blew the Columbia to victory prevailed Friday. A smashing wind scur-



SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

ried across lower New York bay, kicking up whitecaps in every direction. Over the first leg of the course, fifteen miles to leeward before a heavy wind, Shamrock outsailed Columbia and turned the outer mark forty-nine seconds in the lead. On the beat home, however, and in lighter weather, the defender cut down this advantage, and passed the challenger. For an hour she held the van with Shamrock only a little astern. When the wind became lighter and fluky the positions were reversed. Then Columbia went on the port tack, heading for the lightship, while Shamrock went about on the starboard tack and took the lead a moment later.

Thursday's Race.

The Shamrock had the kind of wind her owner wanted, the kind of a course supposed to be best for her, the kind of sea wherein she foats the best, and she was outsailed and outpointed by the Columbia. That is the substance of the story of race No. 2. The even going of the yachts, the conditions of wind and weather, the wonderful skill wherewith they were handled and the uncertainty that until almost the finish hung over the outcome give this struggle a heroic aspect beyond all other races for the cup.

When the start was made the Shamrock stood out to sea nearly a minute and a half in the lead. The story of the way in which the Columbia little by little reduced this lead is one of the most exciting in modern yachting annals. On the last leg of the course, with the goal in sight, it finally succeeded in coming up with its rival and overtaking it in the fastest of all races for the cup. At the finish it was three minutes and thirty-five seconds in the lead.

Often hitherto in the history of the cup the end of the contest has seen the American yacht at the finish line and the challenger just visible down the horizon. Only once before has there been a dogged inch by inch fight from start to finish and that once was when the Defender, crippled by the Valkyrie's foul in 1895, fought with a broken wing over thirty miles of fiercely disputed sailing.

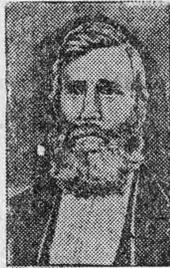
She is a wonderful boat, the Columbia, and the Shamrock's owner may think it no shame to be defeated by the finest creation of the greatest modern boat designer, sailed by a captain like Barr, whose skill amounts to genius, and manned by those quick-witted, swift-heeled Deer Islanders, the greatest sailors in the world.

FINDS HIS WIFE ANOTHER'S.

Romance in Real Life Like the Story of "Enoch Arden."

A romance in real life equaling that of Tennyson's famous "Enoch Arden" recently reached its climax in Narrows township, Macon County, Mo. About forty years ago Mark Summers, a respected citizen of that township, joined the Confederate army, leaving his happy home, and for four years fought bravely. Mrs. Summers was a Northern sympathizer and told her husband when he left home that if he ever donned the gray he need never return. The old man took his wife at her word, though she says she never meant it, and at the close of the war settled in Mississippi.

In about five years Mrs. Summers was married to a Mr. Stanfield, and after his death a few years later to Mr. Cochran. A few weeks ago Summers wrote to his son, who answered the letter, and soon after Mark Summers came to visit his children. He found the wife of his youth another man's wife, his sons and daughters the fathers and mother of grown sons and daughters.



MARK SUMMERS.

RECORD OF EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK.

Lad Takes \$500 and Decamps—Big Fire Loss at Logansport—Tragedy Ends Married Life of Forty-five Years—Importing Glass Workers.

W. H. Wood, keeper of a store at Deep River, secreted \$500 in a soap box under the counter and then went upstairs for dinner, leaving the place in charge of James Manly, 17 years old. When he returned from dinner Manly was gone, and so was the money. The grocer went to Chicago and reported the theft to the police. Detective Sergeant Buggie was sent out with him to search the levee district, as it was thought the boy had come to the city. The man from Indiana espied young Manly at Polk and State streets. Buggie caught him after a short chase. He confessed the theft, and turned over \$305 of the stolen money.

Beats Aged Wife and Kills Self.

Frederick W. Hartman, an aged farmer living near Hobart, fatally wounded his wife, aged 50 years, by striking her several times on the head with a piece of iron. Leaving her for dead, he went into his bedroom and committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. Mrs. Hartman's skull is fractured. The couple had been married forty-five years and had raised a family of five children. Of late they had quarreled over money matters.

Bad Blaze at Logansport.

A fire in the printing establishment of Wilson Humphrey & Co. in Logansport caused a loss of \$40,000, the blaze starting in the linotype room and gutting the building. Work for the Lewis Publishing Company of Chicago, Bowen & Co. of Logansport and the entire works of the American Bankers' directory were destroyed. About 140 men are thrown out of employment temporarily. Insurance will probably cover half the loss. Two firemen were injured, but will recover.

Bring Men from Belgium.

The party of 240 Belgians who recently left Brussels bound for Muncie will work in the factories of the American Window Glass Company. It is said this means that the American company has planned a general importation of Belgians to man its factories, as there is a great shortage of American skilled workmen and the company's plants have been many hundred workmen short for the last three years.

Veterans Driven Out.

Jerry Kuder, Peter Locke and James Spears, veterans of the Soldiers' Home at Marion, who have been in the guard-house of that institution since the night of the shooting of President McKinley for having expressed pleasure over the work of Czolgosz and hopes that the President would die, have been sentenced by the board of managers of the home to be publicly degraded and dishonorably discharged from that institution.

Within Our Borders.

Martinsville is enjoying life under a \$1.58 tax levy.

O. B. Dickerson, 96, Owen County pioneer, is dead at Spencer.

A cousin of Admiral Dewey is in Longcliffe insane asylum, Logansport.

Mrs. I. M. Hass' residence, Evansville, burned. Loss \$7,000; origin unknown.

Anderson is to have more public improvements than ever next year, two to one.

The Bell Telephone Company has a line from Columbus to North Vernon almost completed.

Laborers are scarce in Elwood, and are being imported for factories and public improvements.

John Cripe was killed by a boiler explosion in a Montpelier limestone quarry, his body being torn to pieces.

Alonzo Smith Hanna of Laporte County killed himself while in a fit of despondency, caused by the death of his wife.

Rezim Jamison, for nearly fifty years pilot on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, is dead at his home in Harrison County.

The Cincinnati, Richmond and Muncie track has reached Jonesboro, seventy-five miles from Cottage Grove Ohio, the place of beginning.

George Brown, the negro who broke jail at Washington with his throat cut, has been recaptured. He tried to kill his wife and aunt.

The dead body of Samuel Connors, a young farmer, was found in Haw creek at a lonely point near Crawfordsville, where he had apparently been enticed and murdered.

Miss Sarah Williams of Muncie, 52 year old, wealthy, is just \$3,400 poorer than she was when she became engaged to Charles Hawkins a few weeks ago. Hawkins is 35 and popular with the sporting fraternity. He first secured \$900 in cash as a loan, saying he needed it in a business deal. Then he asked for \$2,500 more, and Mrs. Williams mortgaged her sixty-acre farm, turning the cash over to him. On Sept. 5 he started to buy a livery stable and never returned.

The biggest telephone deal in the State in years was made at Frankfort when about twenty co-operative companies representing towns and rural districts covering practically all of western Indiana and eastern Illinois, controlling nearly 10,000 'phones, consolidated under the name of the People's Telephone Company. Six miles of trunk line will connect the systems with Frankfort, where connection is made with the wires of the new long-distance company of Indianapolis. The consolidation is regarded as a great victory of the independent lines over the

SCHLEY COURT OF INQUIRY

Eleventh Day.

Captain Charles D. Sigbee, who commanded the battleship Maine when she was blown up in Havana harbor, and who during the war was in command of the scout St. Paul, was on the stand for upward of an hour. He said that in obedience to orders from Captain Wise, who was his commanding officer, he had proceeded to the vicinity of Santiago, arriving there on May 21. He told of taking aboard the Cuban pilot Nunez and said that he did not have much confidence in him. His instructions were to report to Commodore Schley that the Spanish squadron probably was in Santiago harbor.

He fell in with the flying squadron on the evening of May 26, the squadron then being twenty or twenty-five miles south of Santiago. He had reported to Commodore Schley that he "knew nothing positively" about the Spanish fleet. He was then asked if he had expressed his belief to Commodore Schley that Cervera's fleet was not in the harbor as reported later by Commodore Schley. The witness replied:

"I stated that we had seen nothing of the Spanish fleet. I may have stated that I knew nothing positively or absolutely about its movements, but I recited certain events to show that there was a probability of the fleet being in Santiago at that time."

In reply to a question as to the condition of the weather at the time he was at Santiago Captain Sigbee said:

"During May 24, 25 and 26 the weather was unsettled; trade conditions had been hindered. There was more or less rain and moderately heavy sea on those three days. The sea on May 26 was heavy for boats, but it was moderating—that is to say, more moderate than it had been on two days before. I should say, however, it would have been a very difficult job to have coaled from ships alongside that night."

"Did you receive a dispatch from Secretary Long, dated May 29, stating 'The Spanish fleet arrived at Santiago on May 19'?"

"I am not certain, but my recollection is that it stated it arrived on the 19th or 21st. I received the communication just as I have stated. It came from the Secretary of the Navy. It was signed 'Long,' but whether I got a copy of it from Captain Wise or got the original I cannot now recall. I think I got the original."

"Did you show this dispatch to Commodore Schley on May 26?"

"I already said I cannot recollect the act of showing it to him. I presume I did, but that I informed him I remember."

Captain Sigbee was then excused.

Twelfth Day.

The proceedings of the court began with the usual recall of former witnesses for the correction of their testimony in the official record. Rear Admiral Evans took the stand with the purpose of effectually nailing the statement that he made a foolish boast as to what he did at the battle of Santiago. Schley's counsel asked him the other day if he did not tell Schley that he (Evans) destroyed the whole Spanish fleet. Evans at that time denied the report, which in a way placed him in the position of disputing Schley's word, as the inference was plain that Schley asserted that Evans did play the braggart. "Fighting Bob" then came with documentary evidence that he was guilty of blowing his own horn in so offensive a way.

"I have here a letter from Captain Cook of the Brooklyn," said he, shaking it at the court, "denying that I made the boast. I would like to have this letter added to my testimony regarding the matter."

"We do not claim that you said that to Captain Cook," asserted Attorney Rayner. "My question was: 'Did you make that remark to Commodore Schley?'"

"Captain Cook was present during all my conversation with Commodore Schley," answered Evans, "and here is his letter denying that I made so foolish a boast."

Schley's counsel objected to the letter being introduced as evidence, and Admiral Evans hobbled out of the room, not a little disgruntled.

Lieutenant Commander Alexander Sharp, who commanded the Vixen during the Spanish-American war, gave Admiral Schley a jolt when he testified that while on the inner patrol line during the blockade he could not have discovered the Spanish fleet had it attempted to leave the harbor with no lights and with no noise. He said the shore line at night was discernible, but the objects could not be distinguished.

The story of Admiral Schley's loop at Santiago was told in greater detail before the naval court of inquiry on this day than at any time before. It was Lieutenant Commander James J. Doyle, watch officer on the Brooklyn, under Schley, who told the story. Admiral Schley had intended to have him called in his own behalf, but Judge Advocate Lemly summoned him first, and the questions which he was required to answer came from the hostile camp.

As on preceding days, changes in official reports were much under consideration, but this time the changes were in the log of the Brooklyn itself. Lieut. Doyle was thoroughly interrogated as to why it was that the log of the Brooklyn had first been written up to show that the helm had been put to starboard, which would have indicated a direct half-turn to the west, as would be natural in the pursuit, and then two days later had been changed so as to show that the helm had been put to port, and the turn made to the east. Witness insisted that the original entry was purely and simply an error on his part.

No charges or insinuations of any kind against Admiral Schley for his action

were made by attorneys or witnesses, but the vital nature of the questions was uppermost in every thought, and when the lieutenant left the stand for the day it was evident that much more testimony on this line was to follow.

The other new witness of the day was Lieutenant Commander A. M. Sharp, who commanded the Vixen during the blockade of Santiago. He also answered detailed questions about the loop as he saw it, but more time was given to trying to find out how it was that certain changes had been made in reports of the battle prepared on his ship, and whether those changes had been made on the Brooklyn or by him and his subordinate officers.

Just before the adjournment for the day the court ruled that all questions concerning the blockade must refer to the time prior to July 1, when Commander in Chief Admiral Sampson arrived there.

Thirteenth Day.

Rear Admiral Schley made the famous loop during the battle off Santiago to prevent what seemed to be inevitable collision with the Spanish fleet, which was steaming toward the Brooklyn as it came out of the harbor. This fact was brought out in the naval court of inquiry. The testimony was given by Lieut. Doyle of the Brooklyn in answer to questions from Judge Advocate Lemly and from the court itself. Lieut. Doyle testified that the Brooklyn was only 1,400 yards from the Spanish ships, that they were coming straight toward the flagship, and that the Brooklyn was compelled to maneuver to avoid a collision.

Another material fact brought out during the day was that Rear Admiral Schley's reason for making the retrograde movement at the time of his first arrival off Santiago was that his coal supply was insufficient if his squadron had been called on to engage in a running fight with the Spaniards. If it had been necessary to pursue Cervera as far as Martinique under forced draft the flying squadron would not have had enough coal to reach a coaling base at Gonaives Channel or Key West.

This was indicated by a statement made by Counsel Rayner, who objected to the admission as evidence of a series of charts showing the coaling history of the flying squadron from May 18 to June 1 unless it included a chart giving the amount of coal that would have been consumed under forced draft.

The judge advocate agreed to furnish the chart if desired. Those submitted gave the amount of coal on board the Brooklyn, Massachusetts, Iowa, Texas and Marblehead the day the flying squadron started to Key West to coal, the coal capacity of the fleet, the number of days it could have remained on blockading duty with the amount on board May 26, the amount that would have been consumed steaming at ten knots under favorable conditions.

Lieut. Doyle of the Brooklyn was under cross-examination during the greater portion of the day, but the judge advocate was unable to shake his testimony in the slightest, except to show that Lieut. Doyle was somewhat careless about making entries in the log of the Brooklyn, and that the vessel was not prepared to fire on a Spanish torpedo boat as it emerged from the harbor and returned in a few minutes.

Aside from these two points the evidence and cross-examination of Doyle developed many points in favor of Rear Admiral Schley, and it was almost unanimously agreed that everything brought out as to distances his testimony was practically worthless, except to show that his memory was enveloped in a heavy mist.

Commander Bush of the Hydrographic office took the stand and swore to the correctness of a number of charts showing the position of the flying squadron off Santiago, the shortest route from Cienfuegos to Santiago, the hour of sunset and sunrise, and a number of other technical matters which will have an important bearing on the case when the charts are used.

Fourteenth Day.

Mr. Rayner, chief of counsel for Admiral Schley, asked Judge Advocate Lemly to summon Admiral Sampson as a witness in the case. The request grew out of a difference in the construction of a sentence in Admiral Sampson's letter to Commodore Schley when the flying squadron lay off Cienfuegos.

This is known as the "Dear Schley" letter, and in it, as printed in the Navy Department documents supplied to the Senate, the admiral said, after expressing his opinion that notwithstanding the report that the Spanish squadron was in Santiago, it were better to continue to blockade Cienfuegos and Havana, "we shall continue to hold Havana and Santiago until we receive more positive information."

During the examination of Commander Raymond P. Rodgers this dispatch was under consideration. Mr. Rayner expressed the opinion that the word "Santiago" had been inadvertently used by the commander in chief, assuming that he meant to use the word "Cienfuegos" as better corresponding with the context. As the document was printed there was a parenthetical note, to which Admiral Schley's initials were attached, saying that evidently the wrong city had been mentioned.

Mr. Rayner asked Judge Advocate Lemly to make this concession, but the latter declined to do so, saying he would produce the original of Admiral Sampson's dispatch to prove he had said Santiago. Then Mr. Rayner said: "I cannot take that word Santiago to

mean anything but Cienfuegos. It is an imputation upon Commodore Schley and I cannot permit it to rest without summoning the author of that dispatch," to which Captain Lemly responded:

"I have told you once before, you can summon anyone you please."

"Then," retorted Mr. Rayner, "summon Admiral Sampson."

Lieut. Dyson, who was on the stand the previous day when the court adjourned, was recalled as the first witness. Mr. Rayner brought out the information concerning the time the coal on each of the vessels of the flying squadron would have lasted on forced draft, in chasing the enemy's vessels, taking the amount of coal on each on May 26, and leaving sufficient coal to return to Key West. Mr. Rayner read from Mr. Dyson's tabulated statement, showing the Iowa would have consumed 243 tons of coal a day, the Texas 160 tons a day and the Marblehead 77 tons. That estimate would, he said, give the Brooklyn 2.3 days' chase, the Iowa a chase of 1.2 days, the Texas a chase of three-fourths of a day and the Marblehead a chase of about one-third of a day. It was also shown that the Massachusetts could have chased the enemy for 1.8 days.

Commander Rodgers, who was executive officer of the battleship Iowa during the summer of 1898, was then called, and examined at length concerning the coaling of the flying squadron.

Lieutenant Commander Albon C. Hodgson, the navigator of the Brooklyn, who has become more or less famous as the result of a controversy as to whether or not Schley said "d— the Texas, she must care for herself," when the loop was made by the Brooklyn, was on the stand. He told a graphic story of the incident and the battle itself and swore under oath that Schley made the remarks attributed to him.

Hodgson's recital of the story of the battle was listened to by the court and spectators during an impressive silence. He saw smoke at the entrance of the harbor and ordered Quartermaster Anderson to take a glass to ascertain if it was the Spanish fleet. Anderson reported the Spaniards coming out, and Hodgson rang the general alarm. Lieut. Mason then ordered the ship cleared for action. Almost immediately Schley appeared on the bridge with Hodgson, who told the commodore "Nothing was doing," and asked if the flying squadron should go steadily to see which way the Spaniards were going.

"No; go for them," replied Schley, after which the Brooklyn went into action. Cervera's fleet was sailing directly toward the Brooklyn, when Schley said: "Look out, Cook, they propose to ram us." Captain Cook said he would look out for the Spaniards. Then Hodgson heard Schley say, "Hard aport," directing the Brooklyn to turn away from the Spaniards. Cook replied that the helm was aport. Hodgson then told Schley if they ported the helm—that is, turned away from the Spaniards—the Brooklyn would run into the Texas. "D—the Texas, it must care for itself," replied Schley, according to Hodgson.

The commodore said he did not want to go closer on account of the torpedo boats, which were believed to be coming towards the Brooklyn. In order to give the Texas more room Hodgson said he suggested that the helm be turned to starboard, or towards the Spaniards. It was decided to turn away, however, and this was done.

The helm was kept hard aport, and the Brooklyn swung around clear of the Texas. Hodgson said there was urgent need for quick action, as if the Brooklyn did not "take care of the Colon," that vessel would have gotten away. During the turn Hodgson went on the bridge to watch the Texas. He admitted he was skittish, as he was afraid the Brooklyn would run into the Texas, and that the Brooklyn might get a shot from one of the big guns of the Texas.

On cross-examination Hodgson testified that the Brooklyn would have made a quicker turn if the vessel had turned towards the Spaniards, and he also said he was under the impression that the Spaniards would have rammed the Brooklyn if the latter had turned the other way.

It developed that the Brooklyn was not only in the thick of the battle all the time, but that the guns of the ship actually inflicted 35 per cent of the damage done Cervera's fleet. The Brooklyn was the only vessel in the fleet armed with five-inch guns.

A commission was appointed to inspect the wrecks of the Spanish vessels to determine what injuries they had sustained. Captain Rodgers of the Iowa was the president of the commission. It was found that two 12-inch, eleven 8-inch, twelve 5-inch and ten 4-inch shells, a total of thirty-five, pierced the hulls of the Spanish vessels. Aside from these there were many punctures, but it could not be determined whether they were made by four or six-inch shells. As the Brooklyn was the only vessel armed with 5-inch guns it was clear that the twelve 5-inch shells which pierced the Spaniards were fired from the guns of the Brooklyn. Thus twelve of the thirty-five shots were fired by the Brooklyn, making a total percentage of nearly 35. The Brooklyn had 8-inch guns, and as eleven 8-inch shells took effect it is assumed that some of them were fired by the Brooklyn.

Foy Escapes from Jail.

Ernest Spaulding, the 13-year-old train wrecker, again escaped from the county jail at Painesville, Ohio. The lad slipped from his cell by a sheet and went to the home of an uncle in Richmond. Not finding the uncle up, the boy returned, climbed back up the sheet, and when found by the sheriff was sleeping sweetly.

An edict permits free trade between all the coast ports of Morocco, lowering the price of wheat throughout northern Morocco.

It is said that the Czar is to pay China 5,000,000 roubles for China's Pei Yung squadron.

Sozodont Tooth Powder 25c

Good for Bad Teeth Not Bad for Good Teeth

Sozodont Liquid 25c. Large Liquid and Powder 75c.
At all stores or by mail. Sample of the Liquid for the postage, 3c.

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from .22 to .50 loaded with either Black or Smokeless Powder
always give entire satisfaction. They are made and loaded in a
modern manner, by exact machinery operated by skilled experts.
THEY SHOOT WHERE YOU HOLD + ALWAYS ASK FOR THEM

A Pekin Musicale.

From the pagoda of the late Prince Li Sum Whot we heard strains of strange and weird music.

Turning to our guide we asked: "What causes that peculiar melody?"

"Why," he explained, "that is one of our soldiers playing on his loot."—Baltimore American.

The Current Discussion.

Dr. Yungun—No, sir; I do not approve of admitting others than the physician to the sick room. If the physician understands his business he can prepare the patient for the hereafter.

Mr. Oldun—You mean if he doesn't understand his business.—Baltimore American.

Still Talking About It.

Bryant, Mo., Oct. 7.—The case of Mrs. M. A. Goss continues to be the chief topic of conversation in this neighborhood. Mrs. Goss was a cripple for a long time with Sciatica; she was so bad she couldn't turn over in bed, and for four months she lay on one side.

She had tried everything without getting any relief, till at last she heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills. She is strong and well to-day, and has not a single ache or pain.

Mrs. Goss says: "I don't know if Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure anything else or not, but I do know they will cure Sciatica, for they cured me, and there couldn't be a worse case than mine."

Caller Held Up.

Mistress—Jane, have you ever been second girl before?

Jane—No, mum; allus cook.
Mistress—Then, when a caller comes you take the card, show the lady into the reception room and bring the card to me. I will then tell you what to do.

Next afternoon: Jane appearing at the door of her mistress' sitting room—Caller down stairs in th' hall.

Mistress—In the hall? Why didn't you show her into the reception room?

Jane—She didn't hev no ticket.—Boston Herald.

Smith's Handicap.

Rev. Dr. Thirdly—I wish to announce, brethren and sisters, that next Sunday my place in this pulpit will be occupied by the Rev. Mr. Smith. We will now sing three verses of hymn No. 196, "That Awful Day Will Surely Come."

He Wouldn't Back Down.

Miss Jones—Professor, do you dare to look me in the face and then say that I originally sprang from a monkey?

Professor (equal to the occasion)—Well, really, it must have been a very charming monkey.—Stray Stories.

Nothing Equals St. Jacobs Oil

For Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Cramp, Pleurisy, Lumbago, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Soreness, Stiffness, Bruises, Toothache, Headache, Backache, Feetache, Pains in the Chest, Pains in the Back, Pains in the Shoulders, Pains in the Limbs, and all bodily aches and pains, it acts like magic. Safe, sure and never failing.

The Irish Duello.

Sir Lucius O'Trigger—The gentleman I have the honor to represent, being near-sighted, insists on standing three feet nearer his adversary than his adversary to him.—The King.

A Beautiful Steel Engraving for 2 Cents.

Upon application at any postoffice in the United States, a beautiful steel engraving, in miniature, of the New York Central's "Empire State Express," the most famous train in the world, will be furnished for two cents.

This engraving affixed to a letter will insure its transportation to any point in the United States, Canada, Porto Rico, Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands, Guam or the Philippine Archipelago.

True dignity is never gained by place, and never lost when honors are withdrawn.—Massinger.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—Wm. O. Endsley, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Men who are continually receiving fluns naturally feel bilious.

No trouble to get breakfast quick if you have Mrs. Austin's famous Pan Cake Flour. Your grocer waits to supply you.

\$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES \$3.50

For More Than a Quarter of a Century the reputation of W. L. Douglas \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes for style, comfort and wear has excelled all other makes sold at these prices. This excellent reputation has been won by merit alone. W. L. Douglas shoes have to give better satisfaction than other \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes because his reputation for the best \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes must be maintained. The standard has always been placed so high that the wearer receives more value for his money in the W. L. Douglas \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes than he can get elsewhere. W. L. Douglas sells more \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers. W. L. Douglas \$4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.



L. Douglas \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes are made of the same high grade leathers used in \$5 and \$6 shoes and are just as good. Sold by the best shoe dealers everywhere. Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. How to Order by Mail.—If W. L. Douglas shoes are not sold in your town, send order direct to factory. Shoes sent anywhere on receipt of price and 25 cts. additional for carriage. My custom department will make you a pair that will equal \$5 and \$6 custom made shoes, in style, fit and wear. Take measurements of foot as shown on model; state style desired; size and width usually worn; plain or cap toe; heavy, medium or light sole. A fit guaranteed. Try a pair.

Fast Color Eyelets need. Catalog free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

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Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dizziness arising suddenly, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Pain in the head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh. A few doses of

Radway's Pills

will free the system of all the above named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price. RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., New York.

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CURED BY DR. TAFT'S ASTHMALENE. SEND FOR FREE TRIAL BOTTLE. ADDRESS DR. TAFT, 79 E. 130th ST., N.Y. CITY.

\$900 TO \$1500 A YEAR

We want intelligent Men and Women as traveling Representatives or Local Managers; salary \$900 to \$1500 a year and all expenses, according to experience and ability. We also want local representatives; salary \$5 to \$15 a week and commission, depending upon the time devoted. Send stamp for full particulars and state position preferred. Address, Dept. A, THE BELL COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

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The opportunity of your life. We want a lady or gentleman representative in each County. Our goods are known the world over, are used in every home. Easiest to sell in the world. Success assured to any one willing to work. Write once for particulars. SANATIVE CHEMICAL COMPANY, Dept. 2, 24 So. Clark Street, Chicago.

C. N. U. No. 41-1901

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

SOZODONT Tooth Powder 25c

ROUNDER'S COLUMN.

What he Sees, Hears and Thinks About It.

All Told in His Own Way.

The **ROUNDER** now sees that Flora has fire protection. For years upon years, the town was without protection, and every time the question came up, old fogies set up a big kick, stating that there was no danger, and that fire protection is a useless expense. Very recently, the above town was visited by a disastrous fire, which wiped from the face of the earth about \$25,000 worth of property. This was an eye-opener, hence the protection. Culver will have the experience yet, and when the town is reduced to ashes, or the business portion of it, some steps will be taken to save the remnants.

The **ROUNDER** often wonders why some firms will keep a loped, slab-sided, knock-kneed pirate around to vilify and curse their customers behind their backs. This is becoming monotonous, and unless this individual calls a halt upon himself in the near future, he will run up against the real thing yet, and then he will think it isn't so funny.

Finally after allowing the citizens of Culver to plod around in the dark for a month or so, the Common Council of Culver has secured the services of Mr. J. K. Mawhorter to light the street lamps. We are pleased to note this, for if there is any light in 'em, "Jos." will get it out if the board will furnish him good oil, and the material needed to keep the lamps in good repair.

Now if the council will get a move on, and see that the sidewalks are repaired before the cold winds of winter blow, and icicles freeze on their whiskers, they will have done one real worthy act. But then the **ROUNDER** is willing to wait results like the people.

Sometime since, it became necessary for the United States of America to give Spain a drubbing, and that it deserved it is conceded by all fair-minded men in this and all other countries. During their small sized squabble, a part of the United States navy had a goodly portion of the Spanish navy bottled up as it were in Santiago Bay. A Spanish admiral by the name of Cervera was in command of the Spanish fleet, and one day he came to the conclusion that he would give the Yankees the slip, and having everything ready, he sailed out the bay. Admiral Schley, in the absence of his superior, Admiral Sampson, ordered the U.S. fleet in pursuit of the enemy. In a very short time that Spanish fleet was a thing of the past. It was acknowledged by the world that Schley did the job, and did it right. But a fool historian, who was jealous of Schley and in love with the "dudety-dude," "I am the only pebble on the beach," Sampson, questioned in his history of the Spanish-American squabble, Schley's position in the premises which has resulted in a court of inquiry which is now in session at Washington, D. C., the proceedings of which are disgusting all fair minded people. That Spanish fleet was destroyed. The American fleet accomplished the job under the direction of Admiral Schley, hence what does the American people care how it was done. What do they care if the "red-tape" business was laid aside during action. The people who are readers know that Sampson was not in it, and those that are trying to rob Schley of his just dues will be re-

remembered when the time comes to retaliate—bah! it makes us sick.

Old Bachelors and Widowers.

It is a pity that we cannot see ourselves as others see us. There is a certain class of elderly individuals who furnish considerable amusement to people of their acquaintance, and yet these eccentrics are unconscious that they are objects of ridicule to all persons of intelligence.

It would seem that some widowers and old bachelors we know have conceived the idea that it is more admirable to affect the sprightliness of extreme youth, than to attempt to make themselves deserving of the respect everyone concedes to be due men of their advanced age. We all respect elderly people, if they are worthy of our esteem, and the old bachelor or widower as the case may be,—who was never able to find a woman willing to marry him, because of certain disagreeable qualities which no woman blessed with common sense would overlook, is still supreme in his self-conceit, imagining that young girls with whom he may have a slight acquaintance, girls young enough to be the daughters of a man of his age, would be pleased to be the objects of his admiring glances and to receive his attentions. His intellect is warped by conceit, he does not realize that he has years since passed the age limit, and affects the manners of a young man of nineteen or twenty. He believes that a young girl of sixteen or seventeen summers would readily fall in love with him, and cannot discern the scorn of the respectable people to whom he boasts of making conquests of young ladies' hearts.

It is a mooted question as to which of these individuals is the worst,—the old bachelor or the widower. How we despise the widower who allows barely a year to elapse from the time of his bereavement, until he is again courting the girls,—confident that it would be morally right for him to marry a young lady who is no older than his eldest daughter.

It is refreshing to think that the superannuated beau, no matter how ardently he seldom meets with the success he desires, and is finally forced to acknowledge that a woman of about his own age is the only one who would accept his proposal of marriage.

In some communities, these old beaux would be considered proper candidates for the lunatic asylum. They tell absurd falsehoods to their friends, regarding the favor they found in the smiles of the fair sex, in other localities, before they came into our midst. They tell of young ladies with fortunes who made them leap-year proposals, but regarding the truth of these tales, it is impossible to learn. The scenes of these romances are discreetly located by the narrator at a distance that makes investigation impossible. It is hard to believe that the old beau would tell a falsehood. Perhaps he has told these stories until he believes them.

One thing we know, however, no young lady who respects herself would accept the attentions of a man old enough to be her father. Only a young man can win the affections of a young girl. Of course, there have been exceptional cases, where young women of mercenary instincts have married elderly men of wealth, but even that kind of a woman, finding herself tied for life to man she cannot love,—is pretty sure to complain that she is "A Bird in a Gilded Cage."

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