

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Earthquake shocks were experienced in the City of Mexico.

Four Stetlans were burned to death in a fire at New Orleans.

Railroad workmen are trying to form a new brotherhood.

The birthday anniversary of King Oscar was celebrated at Stockholm.

W. F. Schueltes, president of the American turf congress, has resigned.

Brick layers and stone masons have concluded their convention at Rochester.

Andrew Carnegie has given \$50,000 to East Orange, N. J. for a public library.

A transport and collier have left San Francisco for Manila with 8,000 tons of freight.

Amos Kendall, wanted for murder, was run down and badly mangled at Lexington, Ky.

The national association of amateur oarsmen has selected New York for its next regatta.

A constitutional amendment has passed the Iowa senate providing for biennial elections.

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Ex-Congressman Hinrichsen will be general traveling agent of the national democratic ways and means committee.

Filipino insurgents ambushed an American pack train, killing two, wounding four and making nine prisoners.

At Fon du Lac, Wis., two children, Harold Stancliff, aged 6, and Frank Murphy, aged 5, were drowned in the Fond du Lac river.

The secretary of the treasury and Mrs. Gage entertained at a cabinet dinner last night in honor of President and Mrs. McKinley. Covers were laid for twenty.

The Chicago drainage board has appointed ex-Congressman William M. Springer of Washington to take full charge of the drainage canal for the sanitary district.

The president has nominated Col. G. M. Randall of the Eighth infantry and Col. James Bell, of the Twenty-seventh volunteers, to be brigadier generals of volunteers.

Senor de Quesada has returned from his tour of the island of Cuba and reports that the people are cheerful and confident of Cuba's future under the administration of General Wood.

A contract has been signed by M. Labori, counsel for Alfred Dreyfus during the late trial at Rennes, to lecture for thirteen weeks in the United States during the autumn of the present year.

At Mitchell, S. D., Judge Smith has appointed O. P. Auld of Plankinton, receiver of the defunct Plankinton bank. The non-attaching creditors will attempt to have the attachments dissolved.

A number of small creditors of Harper & Bros., printers and publishers, of New York city, have asked in the United States court that the concern be adjudged bankrupt because it can not pay its debts.

Thirty thousand fruit trees, comprising the entire orchards of D. C. and G. M. Bacon, in Mitchell county, Ga., will be burned by order of State Entomologist Scott, owing to the ravages of the San Jose scale.

Trusts and manufacturing combines which increased the cost of building materials were denounced by speakers at the annual meeting of the Illinois Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters' association, held in the Chicago Masonic temple.

Mr. Montague White, formerly consul of the Transvaal republic at London, and who, it is understood, is in this country to endeavor to obtain recognition as the diplomatic representative of the republic here, arrived in Washington from New York.

A. J. Honeycutt, aged 60, a farmer living near Center, Texas, attacked his wife with a knife. Their children ran to the assistance of the mother, when Honeycutt stabbed Rosa, aged 16, killing her instantly. The wife and two sons, aged 12 and 10, were so badly wounded that they will die.

The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps," is to be given an opportunity to edit a daily newspaper as he thinks a Christian daily should be edited. For a week beginning March 13, he will have absolute control of every department of the Topeka Capital—news and advertising.

A committee of Danish farmers has sent to the Princess of Wales 12,000 boxes of choice butter for the British soldiers in South Africa. She has accepted the gift in the name of the sick and wounded, and has returned a complimentary message, which concludes with the phrase: "Especially as it is a present from my native country, Denmark."

The officers of the land office of Rapid City, S. D., received a communication from the general land office at Washington, setting aside for the time being all of the land upon which the famous Wind cave is situated until a braces Wind cave, the greatest cave shall be made a permanent national park. The ground in question has been in suit for a number of years, two parties claiming it.

Representative Ross introduced in the legislature of Ohio a bill to place the oil inspectors of the state on a salary of \$2,000 a year, and allow each one assistant at a salary of \$1,000. The inspectors now draw all the fees, which amount to from \$8,000 to \$10,000 in each district.

At Pittsburg, Pa., the plant of the Duquesne Manufacturing company, makers of stoves and gas appliances, was completely destroyed by fire.

Sidney G. Hawson of Arlington, Ore., a member of the Oregon legislature, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. Drink and domestic troubles are said to be the cause.

AN AWFUL SLAUGHTER

Fifteen Hundred of the Queen's Troops Dead at Spionkop.

WARREN RETREATS OVER TUGELA

Probable Intention of Reaching Ladysmith by More Feasible Route—Boer Artillery Fire Too Hot to Be Endured—Buller Sends a Full Report of the Advance and Retreat.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—General Buller says General Warren's troops have retreated south of the Tugela river. The Boers say that the British lost 1,500 killed Wednesday. It is believed here that this includes the wounded. The Boers also claim that 150 of the English troops surrendered at Spionkop.

General Buller's dispatch to the war office states that Spionkop was abandoned on account of lack of water, inability to bring artillery there and the heavy Boer fire. General Buller gives no list of casualties. His whole force withdrew south of the Tugela river with the evident intention of reaching Ladysmith by another route.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Following is the text of General Buller's dispatch dated Spearman's Camp, Saturday, January 27, 6:10 p. m.:

"On January 20 Warren drove back the enemy and obtained possession of the southern crests of the high tableland extending from the line of Acton Homes and Hondersport to the western Ladysmith hills. From then to January 25 he remained in close contact with the enemy.

"The enemy held a strong position on a range of small kopjes stretching from northwest to southeast across the plateau from Acton Homes through Spionkop to the left of the Tugela.

"The actual position held was perfectly tenable, but did not lend itself to an advance, as the southern slopes were so steep that Warren could not get an effective artillery position and water supply was a difficulty.

"On January 23 I assented to his attacking Spionkop, a large hill, indeed a mountain, which was evidently the key to the position, but was far more accessible from the north than from the south.

"On the night of January 23 he attacked Spionkop, but found it very difficult to hold, as its perimeter was too large, and water, which he had been led to believe existed in this extraordinary season, was found difficult to obtain.

"The crests were held all that day against severe attacks and a heavy shell fire. Our men fought with great gallantry. I would especially mention the conduct of the Second Carabiniers and the Third King's Rifles, who supported the attack on the mountain from the steepest side and in each case fought their way to the top, and the Second Lancashire Fusiliers and Second Middlesex, who magnificently maintained the best traditions of the British army throughout the trying day of January 24, and Thourycroft's mounted infantry, who fought through the day equally well along the side of the mountain.

"General Woodgate, who was in command at the summit, having been wounded, the officer who succeeded him decided on the night of January 24 to abandon the position and did so before dawn of January 25.

"I reached Warren's camp at 5 a. m. on January 25 and decided that a second attack upon Spionkop was useless and that the enemy's right was too strong to allow me to force it.

"Accordingly, I decided to withdraw the forces to the south of the Tugela. At 6 a. m. we commenced withdrawing the train and by 8 a. m. January 27 (Saturday) Warren's force was concentrated south of the Tugela without the loss of a man or a pound of stores.

"The fact that the force could withdraw from actual touch—in some cases the lines were less than 1,000 yards apart—with the enemy in the manner it did is I think sufficient evidence of the morale of the troops, and that we were permitted to withdraw our cumbersome ox and mule transports across the river, eighty-five yards broad, with twenty-foot banks and a very swift current unmolested is I think proof that the enemy has been taught to respect our soldiers' fighting powers."

Pingree vs. Yerkes.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—At the monthly dinner of the Marquette club tonight, Governor Hazen S. Pingree of Michigan and Charles T. Yerkes of Chicago took opposite sides in the discussion of the subject, "Municipal Ownership and Operation of Street Railways." Pingree favoring ownership. Seats for about 200 guests had been provided, but so great was the interest manifested, twice as many were provided when the speaking began.

Roberts Inspects the Maine.

CAPTOWNS, Thursday, Jan. 29.—Lord Roberts after visiting the hospital ship Maine, over which he was conducted by Lady Randolph Churchill, expressed his entire satisfaction with the arrangements. The Maine will sail for Durban tomorrow.

War Breaks Out in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—As a result of a fight over the South African war, Charles Glassbrook, an Englishman, received ten scalp wounds today and was rendered unconscious. His assailant, Francis Edwards, was arrested and Glassbrook also was locked up after he had spent some time at the county hospital. Glassbrook and Edwards met in a saloon and during a discussion over the Boer war soon came to blows. Edwards seized a hammer and struck Glassbrook on the head, repeatedly knocking him down. The timely appearance of the police doubtless saved Glassbrook's life.

Howe Will Write for Sheldon.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 29.—E. W. Howe, editor of the Atchison Globe, has accepted an invitation to write for the Topeka State Journal during the week Rev. Mr. C. M. Sheldon edits the Capital as a Christian daily a lay sermon each day on how ministers should preach the gospel. Mr. Howe asked the privilege of filling Mr. Sheldon's pulpit during that week, but so far the proposition has not been accepted.

Bad Smashup at Ainsworth.

AINSWORTH, Neb., Jan. 29.—Last night between 11 and 12 o'clock when the east bound Elkhorn freight got near the west city limits, by some unknown cause the central portion of the train was derailed and a terrible smashup occurred. Two cars were a total wreck and four more were considerably damaged, but luckily no person was hurt.

Six Carlists who are implicated fled across the frontier.

Carlist Arsenal is Seized.

MADRID, Jan. 29.—The gendarmes yesterday unearthed a Carlist arsenal in a house in Palencia, capital of the province of that name, and seized 100,000 cartridges and a large quantity of arms.

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The cars were loaded with coal and ice. About fifty feet of track was torn up, but the wrecking crew had the track cleared by 1 p. m., so the two passenger trains passed here at 1:30 p. m.

THEY FLEE FROM THE HILL.

British Throw Down Their Arms and Rush Wildly from Trenches.

BOER HEADQUARTERS, MODDER SPRUIT, UPPER TUGELA, Wednesday, Jan. 24, midnight.—(Via Lourenzo Marquez, Thursday, Jan. 25.)—Some Vryheid burghers from the outpost on the highest hills on the Spionkop rushed into the laager saying that the kop was lost and that the English had taken it. Reinforcements were ordered up, but nothing could be done for some time, the hill being enveloped in thick mist.

At dawn the Heidelberg and Carolina contingents, supplemented from other commands, began the ascent of the hill. Three spurs, precipitous projections, faced the Boer positions. Up these the advance was made. The horses were left under the first terrace of rocks.

Scaling the steep hill the Boers found that the English had improved the opportunity and entrenched heavily. Between the lines of trenches was an open veldt, which had to be rushed under a heavy fire, not only from the rifles, but of lyddite and shrapnel from field guns.

Three forces ascended the three spurs co-ordinately, under cover of the fire from the Free State Krupps, a Cruesot and a big Maxim. The English tried to rush the Boers with the bayonet, but their infantry went down before the Boer rifle as before a scythe.

The Boer investing party advanced step by step until 2 in the afternoon, when a white flag went up and 150 men in the front trenches surrendered, being sent as prisoners to the laager.

The Boer advance continued on the two kopjes east of Spionkop. Many Boers were shot, but so numerous were the burghers that the gaps filled automatically. Toward twilight they reached the summit of the second kopje, but did not get further.

The British Maxims belched flame, but a wall of fire from the Mausers held the English back. Their center, under this pressure, gradually gave way and broke, abandoning the position.

The prisoners speak highly of the bravery of the burghers, who, despite cover, stood against the skyline edges of the summit to shoot the Dublin Fusiliers, sheltered in the trenches. The firing continued for some time and then, the Fusiliers and the Light Horse serving as infantry, threw up their arms and rushed out of the trenches.

The effect of the abandonment of Spionkop by the English can hardly be gauged as yet, but it must prove to be immense.

An unusually high proportion of lyddite shells did not explode.

GREAT RUSH TO CAPE NOME.

Fifteen Thousand Men Intending to Reach that Point.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 29.—A special to the Times from Tacoma, Wash., says:

Estimates made by local shipping men show that about 15,000 men are intending to reach Cape Nome by the first steamers from Puget Sound and Dawson. Two-thirds of this number will go from Tacoma, Seattle and San Francisco and the balance will go down the Yukon river from Dawson and other Yukon towns. A great prospective race is in sight between these two contingents. The first arrivals will secure the best part of the beach, which will be in the greatest demand because beach claims may be worked without flumes or machinery. According to latest advices, over half of Dawson's population will head for Cape Nome as fast as the Yukon river can follow the outgoing ice down stream. Dawson miners have great hopes of reaching their mecca first and to accomplish this are even prepared to leave the steamers below Nulato and make a portage of 200 miles across the Tundra.

Nearly thirty steamers, each carrying from 300 to 1,000 passengers, are now scheduled to sail from coast ports between May 10 and June.

REBELS BLUFFED INTO RETREAT.

Governor of Tumaco Announces Alleged Approach of Troops.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 29.—From reports brought by the Hamburg steamer Volunna, it appears that the arrival of the vessel at Tumaco, Colombia, where she touched on the way up, had the effect of saving the place from capture by Colombian rebels. The latter had demanded the surrender of the town and the governor was at his wits' end. Just then the Volunna was sighted. The wily governor saw his chance to make a bluff. So he sent a defiant message to the revolutionists and told them that the steamer off port was bringing 500 government troops. The trick succeeded and the rebels abandoned their purpose to capture Tumaco.

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WHAT NAVY IS DOING

Commodore Watson Tells of Its Work in the Philippine Campaign.

LAND AND SEA FORCES CO-OPERATE

Marietta Shells Enemy's Trenches in Engagements at Lake Taal—Lieut. Price Lands With a Colt Gun—Carries the Bridge and the Town Under a Heavy Artillery Fire.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Admiral Watson has cabled the Navy department an account of the part taken by this navy in the splendid campaign now being made in southern Luzon by General Schwan. The admiral's dispatch refers to the engagement, or rather series of engagements, which took place along the eastern and southern shores of Lake Taal a week ago. There is no outlet from Lake Taal into the sea navigable for war ships, but the Marietta took up a position close to the narrow neck of land which separates the lake from the sea and threw shells across into the insurgents' defenses. The admiral's account of the affair is as follows:

"The Marietta, with Gheen commanding, on the 19th co-operated with the army in the capture of Taal; enfiladed the insurgent trenches at about 1,000 yards. Lieutenant Price landed with a Colt gun. Gheen reports that a battalion of the Forty-sixth, under Major Johnson, carried the bridge and town very gallantly, facing artillery and rifle fire."

MANILA, Jan. 27.—A dispatch from Sorsogon, dated Thursday, January 25, says Brigadier General Kobbe's expedition has captured Sorsogon, Dongal, Bulan, Legaspi and Virac on Catanduanes island. The only resistance was at Legaspi, where five Americans were wounded and forty-five dead and fifteen wounded Filipinos were found. It is estimated that there were 125,000 bales of hemp in these provinces and 76,000 bales in the ports of Sorsogon and Legaspi. The United States gunboat Nashville's shrapnel burned 8,000 bales in Legaspi. The expedition arrived off Sorsogon January 20 and the town displayed white flags.

General Kobbe and Colonel Howe, with a battalion of the Forty-seventh infantry, landed and raised the United States flag. The insurgent force, numbering 30 men, evacuated the place. The natives were passive.

During the morning of January 23 the Nashville and Venus, with four companies of the Forty-seventh infantry regiment under Major Shipton, approached Legaspi. Filipino flags were flying and the trenches were crowded. A detachment of 150 picked men, led by Major Shipton, landed on the beach about a mile north of the town; the Nashville bombarded the trenches and the enemy retreated to Albay, whence they were easily dispersed to the hills.

About 200 insurgents, armed with rifles, forced 600 unwilling villagers, armed with bows and arrows, to serve in the trenches in the close range street fighting before the enemy fled. The Filipino dead were mostly villagers, who were attempting to flee.

The expedition will proceed to Samar and Leyte, where the Forty-third infantry and a battalion of the Third artillery will be distributed. The natives complain of lack of food, resulting from the blockade. They are strongly opposed to the return of the friars. Native priests are officiating in the churches.

Lieutenant Colonel Webb C. Hayes has defeated an entrenched force of the enemy at Sariga. One American was killed and five wounded. A record of eleven American prisoners was found. Captain Casteel, while scouting near Baras with his company, encountered 400 insurgents. He was reinforced by Captain Gracie and the enemy was driven to Tanay. One American was killed and one wounded.

STRIKE AT PARIS EXPOSITION.

Five Thousand Carpenters Demand an Increase of Wages.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—A great strike of carpenters employed on the exposition buildings, involving 5,000 men, has been inaugurated. The strikers demand an increase of wages from 18 sous to 1 franc per hour.

All the work yards are now guarded by strong forces of police. The bridges are also guarded, but there is no danger unless other workmen join in a sympathetic movement, which does not seem probable. Small groups of carpenters discuss the situation here and there, but there have been no disturbances. The strike is not considered serious by the officials, who believe, it will be settled in two or three days.

Visit Santiago Battlefields.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Jan. 27.—General Lee, accompanied by General Ruis Rivera and the other members of General Wood's party, who arrived here yesterday on the Ingalls, paid a visit today to the battlefields. General Lee expressing—as all military men do when they first see the ground—his amazement that the result should have been attained as it was. General Wood is expected by special train from San Luis about midnight.

Census Men Conclude.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27.—The census supervisors concluded their meeting today. The conference, it is believed, will have valuable results, because of the interchange of opinion as to the best manner to secure an enumeration.

Dr. Fred Wines, assistant director of the census, within a few weeks will travel through the south as far as New Orleans stopping at the principal cities, where he will call conferences of supervisors in the work of taking the census. The shipment of schedules will begin about February 1.

Enlistments for the Navy.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Captain Blocklinger, commander of the Chicago naval recruiting station, has been ordered to enlist twenty-five naval apprentices for the United States receiving ship Pensacola, at San Francisco. The local office is authorized to enlist an unlimited number of landmen, seamen.

NO ROOM FOR ROBERTS.

Mormon Representative-Elect Not Permitted to Take His Seat.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The case of B. H. Roberts, the Mormon representative-elect from Utah, which has occupied so much of the attention of congress since the assembling of congress, was decided today by the vote of 278 to 50. The exact language of the resolution was as follows:

"That under the facts and circumstances of the case Brigham H. Roberts, representative-elect from the state of Utah, ought not to have or hold a seat in the house of representatives and that the seat to which he was elected is hereby declared vacant."

The amendment to expel Roberts without seating him, offered by Lacey, was ruled out on a point of order and the house only voted on the resolutions of the majority and minority of the committee.

The latter to seat and then expel Roberts was defeated by 81 to 244. An analysis of the vote shows that 170 republicans, seventy-two democrats and two populists voted against it and seventy-one democrats, six republicans, two populists and two silver republicans for it.

The majority resolutions, to exclude Roberts and declare the seat vacant, were adopted 268 to 50. The affirmative vote was divided as follows: Republicans, 168; democrats, 96; populists, 4; and the negative vote: Democrats, 47; silver republicans, 2; populists, 1.

There were over a score of speakers today and the closing speeches on each side were particularly able. Latham of Texas closed for the majority, and De Armond of Missouri for the minority.

When Latham concluded, Lacey, republican of Iowa, offered an amendment to the majority resolutions providing for the expulsion of Roberts.

To this Taylor made the point of order that the amendment was not germane. The speaker sustained the point of order on the ground that the original proposition only required a majority vote, while if the amendment were added it would require a two-thirds vote. The republicans applauded the speaker's ruling.

Lacey appealed from the decision of the chair. Taylor moved to lay that motion upon the table. While the vote on the latter motion was being taken, it being apparent that it would carry by a large majority, Lacey withdrew the appeal.

The first vote was then taken on the adoption of the minority question to seat and then expel Roberts. At the conclusion of the roll call, Tawney, republican of Minnesota, the republican whip, announced that on account of the nonpartisan character of the vote he had made no effort to pair the absent republicans. Underwood, democrat of Alabama, made a similar announcement concerning the democratic absentees.

Roberts was present throughout the day and only left the hall after the result of the last vote had been announced. As he did so he gave out a statement justifying his retention of his plural wives on the ground that his moral obligation was more binding upon his conscience than technical obedience to statutory law and saying that there was little excuse for the extraordinary efforts to crush a system already abandoned and practically dead. He said he was a martyr to "a spasm of prejudice."

He would not, he said, attempt to run for congress again, although he would go back home with a light heart, confident of the future.

ASHES OF THE HEROIC DEAD.

Remains of Gallant Volunteers Who Fell in Far Away Philippines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—The transport Peking yesterday brought 150 boxes of soldiers who have lost their lives in the Philippines. Tonight the ambulances are taking the caskets from the wharf to the Presidio, where the bodies will remain until ordered to the burial ground, by relatives in the east. Among the dead fourteen states are represented. Following are the dead from Nebraska and South Dakota:

FIRST NEBRASKA.

Company A—Privates Frank S. Glover, George F. Hansen, Elmer B. Wempler.

Company C—Privates Frank K. Knouse, Earl W. Osterhouse.

Company E—Private Ira E. Griffin.

Company F—Arthur S. Sims, Horace S. Faulkner, William P. Philpot.

Company G—Private Walter A. Hague.

Company H—Private Alby Burd.

Company I—Privates Alfred J. Risner, Alfred Pigger.

Company K—Lieutenant Lester E. Sisson.

Company L—Privates Theorge H. Sorsen, Fred Taylor, R. W. Kells, Charles O. Ballinger.

FIRST SOUTH DAKOTA.

First Lieutenant and Regimental Adjutant Jonas Lien, killed in action.

Company D—Privates Askel, Erdanes and Fred Grenslip.

Company F—Second Lieutenant Sidney E. Morrison, killed in action; Musician Irvin J. Willett, Musician J. Berg.

Company G—Private John A. Smith.

Company H—First Lieutenant Frank H. Adams, killed in action; Private Oris J. McCracken, killed in action.

Company I—Privates James E. Lenz, Fred E. Green, William G. Lowes.

Company K—Privates James M. Clarke and John J. Maloney.

Company M—Sergeant William B. Smith.

Lawton's Body at Indianapolis.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The two Indiana senators and several of the representatives in the house from that state called upon Secretary Root to request that a change be made in the program arranged for the Lawton funeral ceremonies, so as to admit of the remains of the general lying in state at Indianapolis one day. Secretary Root telegraphed General Shafter at San Francisco to so amend the itinerary arranged by him. The remains are expected to arrive at San Francisco on the transport Thomas today.

A solicitor in a Georgia court related that he once overheard a conversation between his cook and a nurse, who were discussing a recent funeral of a member of their race, at which there had been a great profusion of flowers. The nurse said: "When I die, don't plant flowers on my grave, but plant a good old watermelon vine, and when it gets ripe you come down, and when it eat, but jes' busy it on de grave and let dat good old juice drible down through de ground."

The direction of the mind is more important than its progress.

"Do Not Burn the Candle At Both Ends."

Don't think you can go on drawing vitality from the blood for nerves, stomach, brain and muscles, without doing something to replace it. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives nerve, mental and digestive strength by enriching and vitalizing the blood. Thus it helps overworked and tired people.