

AND FREEDOM.

PROCLAMATION BY REVOLUTIONISTS.

That the Deliverance of Spain from Spanish Domination is Assured - Two More are in Revolt.

June 15.—The following committee of Havana, has been formed from Cuba:

Cuban People: Maximo Gomez, with 2,000 men. The Santa Lucia, with the cry 'Libre,' has joined him with twenty of the most noted of Puerto Principe accom-

worthy son of Camaguey, no hope for Spain. Remidos led the landing of Roloff and men. He brings munitions of 10,000 pounds of dynamite. The Yero and Seraphin Sanchez led. They bring American py-

Santa Spirit has already 1,000 Machesenos, is destroying everything he finds in his general Spaniards have nothing lives and property will be re-

TALKS FOR SILVER.

Addresses the Conservative Association of Belgium. June 15.—M. Alphonse Al-

TAYLOR'S RETURN.

Arrive in Pierre Tuesday Morning—The Conditions. S. D., June 15.—Attorney Gen-

BOOM IN BRAZIL.

Manufactured Extensively by Our Southern Neighbor. Washington, June 15.—There has been

ROBBED A MAIL CAR.

Clerk Ordered to Jump, and is Badly Hurt. Weston, Texas, June 15.—The mail

NO UNCERTAIN SOUND.

Silver Convention at Memphis Adopts Strong Resolutions.

Memphis, Tenn., June 15.—When the silver convention was called to order for the afternoon session Thursday Senator Jones of Arkansas, as chairman, presented the report of the committee on resolutions, which was unanimously adopted. The resolutions advocate the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, declare that international co-operation is not necessary, and attribute the recent hard times entirely to the demonetization of silver. They continue:

"Believing that it is absolutely necessary to reverse the present iniquitous and ruinous financial policy, we therefore resolve

"That we favor the immediate restoration of silver to its former place as a full legal tender, standard money, equal with gold, and the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 and upon terms of exact equality.

"That while we should welcome the co-operation of other nations, we believe the United States should not wait upon the co-operation of other governments or the pleasure of creditors, but should themselves proceed to reverse the 'grinding process' that is destroying the prosperity of the people, and should lead by their example the nations of the earth.

"That the rights of the American people, that the interests of American labor, and the prosperity of American industry have a higher claim to the consideration of the people's law-makers than the greed of foreign creditors, or the avaricious demands by 'idle holders of idle capital.' The right to regulate its own people is right which no free government can barter, sell or surrender. This reserved right is a part of every bond, of every contract, and of every obligation. No creditor or claimant can set up a right that can take precedence over a nation's obligation to promote the welfare of the masses of its own people. This is a debt higher and more binding than all other debts and one which it is not only dishonest, but treasonable to ignore.

"We therefore appeal to the plain people of the land, with perfect confidence in their patriotism and intelligence, to arouse themselves to a full sense of the peril that confronts them and defend the citadel of their liberties with a vigilance which shall neither slumber nor sleep."

The following resolution was also presented and adopted:

"Resolved, That a committee composed of one member from each state be appointed by the delegates thereof in this convention, whose duty it shall be to correspond with the representatives and advocates of bimetalism and bimetallic societies in the different states of the union, and devise measures to advance the cause of bimetalism throughout the United States. This committee shall have power to call a national conference of bimetalists whenever, in the opinion of the committee, the cause of bimetalism can be advanced thereby. Said committee shall have power to fill all vacancies."

The platform as it was originally intended it should not, the call being strictly non-partisan, contains no mention of any party. The convention adjourned after speeches by W. J. Bryan, A. J. Warner and Senator Wolcott of Indiana.

Contesting Fred Douglass' Will.

Rochester, N. Y., June 15.—Efforts to settle the Frederick Douglass will contest out of court have failed, and Mrs. Nathan Sprague, a daughter of Mr. Douglass, will commence a suit to enforce her rights. The action will be against Mrs. Douglass, the widow; her brother and Lewis H. Douglass, who are the administrators of the estate. It is claimed by Mrs. Sprague that by the most recent arrangements Mrs. Douglass is to get all of the estate that is in sight.

Against International Conference.

Berlin, June 15.—The National Zeitung says that replies have now been received by the government from the majority of the federal governments to the former's inquiry regarding the expediency of an international conference for the settlement of the currency question. It is added that while several answers do not imply opposition to the proposal, not one of them manifests a real desire to a conference. The replies, it appears, generally indicate a conviction that such a meeting will be fruitless.

FAVORS HOMESTEADERS.

Important Decision by Secretary Smith as to Land Payments.

Washington, June 15.—Secretary Hoke Smith has rendered a decision that will be of interest to many Western homesteaders. The case in question was that of J. A. Wells of the Alliance land district, Nebraska, who requested an extension of time for making payment on his preemption claim. The land office refused the request on the ground that such extension could be granted only in cases where inability to pay existed by reason of failure of crops. In his decision Secretary Smith reversed this ruling, and calls attention to a recent act of congress which extends the time of final payment for ten years in cases where the entryman is unable to make payment on account of any cause which he is unable to control.

Gail Hamilton Improving.

Washington, June 15.—Representative Hitt is still confined to his bed. There was no marked change in his condition. Miss Abigail Dodge continues to improve. She is able to take more nourishment than formerly. It is thought that if the improvement continues she may be able to be removed to her home in Salem, Mass., within a week or ten days.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 14.—The Indiana tax law was again upheld in the Federal court yesterday by Judge Baker, who decided against the Western Union Telegraph company in its suit for an injunction against the state auditor to prevent him collecting the full amount of taxes assessed by the state commissioners.

To Succeed Hazleton.

Washington, June 15.—The president has made the following appointments: Allen Thomas, consul-general, to be United States minister at Venezuela. Emory Best of the District of Columbia, to be assistant commissioner of the general land office.

SILVER'S SECOND DAY.

MEMPHIS CONVENTION CONTINUES ITS LABORS.

Senator Stewart Makes the Speech of the Day in Arrangement of Our Present Financial Policy—The Attendance Continues Large.

Memphis, Tenn., June 14.—The second day's session of the silver convention opened this morning with no sign of a diminution in the supply of speeches. The attendance was almost up to the first day. At 10:15 o'clock Rev. Dr. Brooks of Memphis opened the convention with prayer, after which the arrival of delegates from Arizona and one from Arkansas was announced. Chairman Turple then announced that the committee on resolutions was not ready to report, and introduced Senator William M. Stewart of Nevada, who addressed the convention in part as follows:

"The object lessons of the last three years show that the American people are face to face with concentrated capital, the enemy which destroyed all previous civilizations. A shrinking volume of money as compared with population, paralyzes industry and compels the producers of wealth to pawn their property to continue the struggle against impending fate. The vast bonded debts of the United States and Europe have passed through the hands of the Rothschild combination for nearly a century, and the increment retained by them alone independent of their numerous associates, is estimated at \$2,000,000,000. This combination robbed the United States of gold to convert the silver debt of Austria into gold obligations and made \$400,000,000 in the transaction. By this means the great combination wrecked the finances of this country and caused the panic in 1893."

The senator said the present lull in the financial storm had been purchased by our government with the last issue of bonds. He declared nine-tenths of the people of the country were in favor of the free coinage of silver. Continuing, he said: "The people have at last taken this matter into their own hands. The democracy of Illinois has broken the ice. The advocates of free coinage at 16 to 1 by the United States alone comprise three-fourths of the voters of the United States. The only hope for gold monopoly is to divide and conquer. They have played that game for the last time. Whatever politicians and timeservers may do, the south and west and all lovers of free institutions everywhere will come together and rescue this government from the rule of the gold kings. * * * If the people submit to financial bondage and lose their liberty, they will have been warned in time. The gold standard, falling prices, and hard times are as much the policy of the republicans as of the democrats."

TAYLOR WILL RETURN.

State of South Dakota May Lose Nothing by His Acts.

Sioux Falls, S. D., June 14.—There is no longer any question of the return of W. W. Taylor to this state within ten days. Attorney-General Crawford, State Prosecutor Horner and Stewart of Pierre, attorneys for Taylor and bondsmen, and H. M. Benedict, brother-in-law of Taylor, are in the city and authorize this statement. Attorney-General Crawford told friends the state had nothing to offer except indictment, prosecution, and enforcement of every claim. Statements were made as to how much money Taylor could put up to meet his defalcation and Attorney-General Crawford is satisfied that a schedule of property which Taylor owns or controls will nearly meet the claim of the state. Taylor's representative was supplied with a warrant under seal of the state to escort him to South Dakota, the warrant being for the purpose of protecting Taylor from reward sharks who might arrest him while on the way. Taylor went from Florida to Havana, then to Central America, Dutch Guiana, Jamaica, thence to Para in Brazil. From there he came north.

WHISKY TRUST DEFEATED.

Adverse Decision Rendered by Illinois Supreme Court.

Springfield, Ill., June 14.—The decision handed down by the supreme court this morning in the Whisky trust case, in which the decision of the Cook county court declaring the trust illegal, is affirmed, is one of the strongest arrangements of combinations for the purpose of cornering or controlling prices in products ever promulgated by any court. The language is of no uncertain character, and has given Attorney-General Moloney and his assistants much satisfaction. The principle of corporation and trusts of this character is hit hard by the court, and the attorney-general feels that the principles underlying the decision are broad enough to include the Pullman company. He feels that the adverse decision in the Pullman case will be reversed on reaching the Illinois supreme court. The decision in the Whisky trust case is thought to end the career of that monopoly.

Will Demand Indemnity.

Washington, June 14.—The confirmation of reports that American missionary property in China has been destroyed makes it probable that a United States government will require China to make suitable indemnity when the facts are officially established. The reports of losses to mission property in China vary. It is said the indemnity asked will cover not only the actual damage and loss to the American missionaries, but also a punitive sum as recompense for the indignity suffered.

Trouble with Miners Threatened.

Boise, Idaho, June 14.—An alarming state of affairs exists in the Coeur d'Alenes, in North Idaho, owing to trouble between the miners' union and the law and order men, who have organized to protect laborers in their rights to work if they can get employment. A man who incurred the enmity of the miners' union was killed there recently, and the coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide. Gov. McConnell has secured several hundred stands of arms, and over 200 volunteers are drilling here to prepare for coming conflict, which seems imminent. Idaho has no state militia.

BERING SEA TROUBLE.

United States Will Have to Patrol Sealing Grounds Alone.

Washington, June 14.—Great Britain has failed to renew her adherence to the joint regulations for the government of the seal fisheries in Bering Sea, and upon the United States has devolved the patrol of this vast area single-handed and under conditions that may at any time give rise to trouble. Beginning early in the year, the state department sought to induce the British government to renew these regulations, but up to this date the effort has been unsuccessful, and now that Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, has gone home to England on leave of absence it is certain nothing in that direction can be accomplished before next fall. This declination of the British to enter again into the joint regulations is ascribed entirely to Canadian pressure, and it is felt that if left to follow their own impulses they would not hesitate to join the United States in the execution of the recommendations of the Paris arbitration in spirit as well as in letter. The situation is one calculated to breed trouble and is the cause of some anxiety to the treasury officials.

London, June 14.—The Bering Sea bill which was introduced into the house of commons Monday last by Sir Edward Gray and which passed its first reading upon that occasion replaces the act of 1893, which expires in July, and will enable the government to carry out its agreement with Russia. It empowers the government by order in council to prohibit seal catching. The act remains in force until January, 1898. In addition to the Bering Sea award in regard to seizure, it empowers the officers of foreign states which are parties to the agreement to seize British ships and equipment when they violate the order. An impression prevails here that Canada will vigorously oppose the passage of the new act.

SHOW A DECREASE.

Our Exports Have a Decided Falling Off—Official Figures.

Washington, June 14.—The bureau of statistics in its bulletin on exports shows that during the month of May the exports of cotton aggregated \$9,857,361, which is about \$1,250,000 in excess of May, 1894. For the last nine months, however, there has been an aggregate loss of nearly \$4,000,000. The exports of breadstuffs during May amounted to \$11,809,697, a gain of \$1,000,000 over May last year. For the last eleven months, however, there has been a falling-off of over \$52,500,000. There was a decrease in barley of over \$1,300,000; in corn over \$1,610,000; in oats over \$1,800,000; in wheat, \$16,300,000; in wheat flour, \$17,000,000. During May of this year the exports of provisions amounted to \$11,971,410, a loss of over \$3,000,000 from May, 1894. For the last seven months the loss on provisions was over \$8,700,000.

AGAINST THE CUBANS.

Fillbustering Expeditions from America to Be Stopped.

Washington, June 14.—President Cleveland late yesterday afternoon issued a proclamation, being the first step toward a vigorous suppression of Cuban fillbustering. Reports to the navy department are to the effect that the Raleigh will sail for Key West today, and will patrol the waters between Florida and Cuba as carefully as possible. The campaign against the fillbusters is to be a vigorous one. The Raleigh will be supported by a number of revenue cutters, and in addition to this steps will be taken ashore to prevent the fitting out of expeditions.

Oppose Sunday Malls.

Denver, June 14.—The synod of the Reformed Presbyterians adjourned at midnight last night and most of the delegates went on a trip to Pike's Peak. The committee on temperance reported very strong resolutions against the sale or use of liquors and tobacco and the report was adopted unanimously. The government of the United States was condemned for countenancing the liquor traffic and the sale of narcotics. The report of the committee on Sabbath observance condemned Sunday malls, transportation, newspapers, street cars and all kinds of work, also the tendency to turn the day into an occasion for merry-making. The appropriations adopted footed up about \$80,000.

Gov. McKinley in Chicago.

Chicago, June 14.—Governor William McKinley of Ohio visited Evanston at the invitation of the Alumni association of Northwestern university, and was the orator of the day at the meeting of the alumni in the First Methodist church of Evanston, when he delivered an eloquent address on "The Relation of Education to Citizenship."

German Lutherans.

Chicago, June 14.—At yesterday's session of the convention of the Augustana synod Dr. Olsson, president of the Augustana college, led a discussion as to whether the synod should support a Persian mission conducted by Knani-shu Morakthan in his native land. The clergymen favored supporting the mission, and appropriated \$300 for the school work. The report of the Ladies' Missionary society showed an income of \$2,891.16. The convention will close to-day.

Hailstorm in Minnesota.

Fergus Falls, Minn., June 14.—A terrible hailstorm struck this city and surrounding country yesterday. Thousands of panes of glass were broken, causing a loss of \$5,000 to \$10,000. A thousand panes of glass were broken in the insane asylum alone. Gardens are completely ruined. The storm covered fifty square miles, and the damage to wheat is very great, and corn and potatoes are ruined. Reports state that a general storm prevailed in northern Minnesota, and crops have no doubt been greatly damaged.

Muskegon, Mich., June 14.—The Free Methodist camp-meeting for this district is located near Ravenna in this county. Yesterday Mrs. Burleson was struck by lightning and killed. Mrs. Hilliard, who was in the same tent, was seriously injured and may die. Will Hilliard, her son, aged 21 years, was struck on the hip, and, though severely injured, mounted a horse and rode to Ravenna for help. Besides the injured there were in the tent Mr. Hilliard and his daughter Ada, aged 13 years. These were all severely shocked. Those in the adjoining tents were stunned for a moment by the explosion, but soon recovered.

BEAUTY OF THE BENCH.

A Pretty Girl Once Sat with California's Supreme Court.

"Few people are aware that a woman once sat on the supreme bench in California," said ex-Secretary of State Thomas Beck. A look of incredulity overspread the features of his listeners. "It is a fact, nevertheless," continued Mr. Beck. "It was in—well, never mind the year, but I was then secretary of state, and court was being held in Sacramento. Judge Wallace was on the bench, and among those in the capital city during the session was Col. Shafter and a number of his officers. The colonel was accompanied by his daughter, a very young, bright and handsome girl.

"One morning at the breakfast table in the Golden Eagle hotel Justice Wallace said: Miss Shafter, I feel quite slighted. Since you have been in Sacramento you have not deigned to visit me. Won't you come up this morning and sit with us in banc? My colleague, Judge Crocker, is absent, and you might as well occupy his seat."

"Oh, yes, I'll come," returned Miss Shafter, and the subject was dropped, and I am sure that Judge Wallace never dreamed that the invitation would be accepted.

"About an hour afterward, Miss Shafter, accompanied by one of the officers of her father's staff, came to my office and said that she wanted to go to the Supreme Court. Would I take her? With pleasure. And away we went. A young attorney was arguing a case when we entered the court. He did not notice us as we quietly seated ourselves and went on with the most brilliant eloquence. Judge Wallace laid his hand on the arm of the empty chair and nodded to my companion to take it.

"('Shall I go up?' she asked of me. 'Why, certainly,' I responded. 'It would be discourteous to the bench not to do so.'"

"She hesitated a little, but as Judge Wallace regarded her with a smiling invitation and patted the chair provokingly, she arose and firmly and with the grace of a queen walked up the aisle to the platform. The judges arose and gravely bowed. Wallace stepped forward, and, extending his hand, escorted her to the vacant chair, and each justice was presented to her in turn and shook the tiny hand of their dainty associate. Miss Shafter was quite equal to the occasion, and, bowing, took her seat and let the case proceed. The young attorney, though, lost his head, and afterward lost his case. Whether he wished to make an impression on the new associate or whether the strangeness of the proceedings rattled him I never learned, but he got badly tied up in his peroration.

"What did Judge Wallace do? Why, at the dinner that evening he conferred with the new judge and insisted upon her occupying the seat on the bench next day. After dinner he asked me to take a walk with him. 'Beck,' said he, 'if you do not bring that girl into court in the morning I'll have proceedings instituted to declare your position vacant.'"

TRIED IT ON A FRIEND.

Puzzled by a Poison, the Professor Gets Petie to Taste It.

A well-known Bohemian visited his friend, Prof. Price, at the latter's laboratory yesterday, says the San Francisco Post. The professor was examining a dark brown substance spread on a paper.

"Say, Petie, would you kindly let me place a little of this on your tongue? My taste has become so vitiated by tasting all sorts of things."

"Certainly," responded the ever-accommodating Petie, thrusting out his tongue.

The professor took up a little of the substance under analysis and placed it on Petie's tongue. He worked it around for fully a minute, tasting it much as he would a fine confection.

"Not any effect?" inquired the professor.

"No, none."

"It doesn't paralyze or prick your tongue?"

"Not that I can detect."

"I thought not. There are no alkaloids in it, then. How does it taste?"

"Bitter as the dickens."

"Um—m; all right."

"What is it, anyway?" inquired Petie, as he spat out the hold-over taste.

"I don't know. That's what I'm trying to find out. Some one has been poisoning horses with it out in the Mission."

Petie rushed to the telephone and called up a veterinary surgeon.

Thought the Balloon the Devil. Superstition is still very strong in some parts of Germany. A few days ago a balloon, sent up by the army balloon battalion near Dantzie, and in which two aeronauts of that corps were studying atmospheric conditions at an altitude of 6,000 feet, happened to pass the district of Tuelch, inhabited by people of the original Slav race. They took the balloon—a thing never seen before—to be the Szank (or devil) and followed it for miles, intending to slay it whenever it should happen to alight. Fortunately for the aeronauts they passed the region safely and the bullets fired at their balloon did not reach it. Otherwise they would have fared badly.

FOR WOMEN!

One Kind of Protection That Protects.

No traveler, not even a doctor, ever objected to having his or her life saved by a Westinghouse air brake, and no one declines to enjoy the blessings of Edison's electric light or Bell's telephone. All these discoveries are protected by law. Civilized governments recognize the fact that public benefactors are not only worth protecting, but that they require protection for the good of the people. By protecting them the public protects itself. Discoveries that increase the comforts of life and lessen its burdens and dangers are the result of brains, study and genius, and there is a premium on brains the world over.



Every discoverer is entitled to the fruits of his labor, genius and skill. It is enough that he places his discovery within the reach of the people. He need not make a partner of the public or a confidant of the profession.

The case in point is a discovery which is annually brightening the lives of THOUSANDS OF WOMEN,

a discovery which, according to their own written statements, has rescued over 90,000 women from conditions of hopeless despondency and despair and brought them to happiness and health.

This discovery is legally protected as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is not a patent medicine, but its name and individuality are, for the benefit of all, protected against pirates and humbugs. It is the discovery of Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute.

Why shouldn't women use it? Its discoverer is a regularly qualified physician who has made the treatment of ailments peculiar to women a life study and a life specialty. His thirty years' practice in this special field, during which he with his staff of specialists have successfully treated hundreds of thousands of cases, has afforded him opportunities enjoyed by no one else for discovering the right methods and the right remedies.

That he should, for his own protection and the protection of his patients who are scattered all over the globe, take advantage of that law of which every inventor in other fields avails himself, is neither unprofessional nor business-like. It's good, sound common sense.

One reason that women suffer in silence agonies that would make A COWARD OF MAN

is because her inborn modesty causes her to shrink from the ordeal of submitting to medical examination and the stereotyped "local treatment." When, finally, torture drives her to seek advice, she, unfortunately, only too often falls into hands that lack the rare ability upon which her peace of mind, her happiness, and her life depend. Instead of the treatment that makes thousands of cures a certainty and failure almost unheard-of accident, she receives that which makes failure a certainty and the cure a mere accident.

No woman, who is tired of suffering, tired of doctoring, or tired of life, should fail to write Dr. Pierce, or to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, of Buffalo, N. Y., of which he is President. She will receive, free of charge, good, sound, professional advice that will enable her to cure herself at home (if her case is curable), pleasantly, painlessly, permanently, and this, too, without having to undergo the trying ordeal of "examinations" and the stereotyped and dreaded treatment by "local applications." If her case is really incurable, she will be told so plainly. But Dr. Pierce's records, covering hundreds of thousands of cases, prove that there are not three incurable cases in a hundred.

A GREAT BOOK FREE.

When Dr. Pierce published the first edition of his work, The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, he announced that after 680,000 copies had been sold at the regular price, \$1.50 per copy, the profit on which would repay him for the great amount of labor and money expended in producing it, he would distribute the next half million free. As this number of copies has already been sold, he is now distributing, absolutely free, 500,000 copies of this most com-

est and valuable medical work ever published—the recipient only being required to mail to him, or the World's Dispensary Medical Association, of Buffalo, N. Y., of which he is president, this little coupon number with twenty-one (21) cents in one-cent stamps to pay for postage and packing only, and the book will be sent by mail. It is a veritable medical library, complete in one volume. It contains over 1,000 pages and more than 300 illustrations. Several finely illustrated chapters are devoted to the careful consideration in plain language, of diseases peculiar to women and their successful home-treatment without the aid of a physician and without having to submit to dreaded "examinations" and the stereotyped "local applications," so repulsive to the modest and justly sensitive woman. The Free Edition is precisely the same as that sold at \$1.50 except only that the books are bound in strong manilla paper covers instead of cloth. Send now before all are given away. They are going off rapidly, therefore, do not delay sending immediately if in want of one.

The June Atlantic contains installments of the two leading serials by Mrs. Ward and Gilbert Parker, also a short story of frontier garrison life, by Ellen Mackubin, entitled Kosita. Another bit of fiction of unusual character and interest is "Through the Windows; Two Glimpses of a Man's Life." The two chapters bearing the significant titles "Detachment" and "Disenchantment" Lafcadio Hearn contributes a delightful paper entitled in the "Twilight of the Gods," which, with Mary Stockton Hunter's poem, A Japanese Sword Song, gives this issue a distinct flavor of the Orient.

Advertising Pays. If you intend to secure the trade of, let us say, 65 people, \$2 would not be an unreasonable expenditure, would it? If you appeared to be succeeding, you might put out \$1 more—possibly \$5. The proprietors of Cottolens have started out to gain the patronage of 65,000,000 people. They are getting it, too! and their expenditures for advertising have not yet reached \$2,000,000. This is a great country! Look at the Royal baking powder business.