

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Ex-Congressman Charles W. Warren of Maine is dead. The Ohio Valley stove manufacturers will make another 10 per cent raise on prices. The Illinois Central has begun passenger service on its new line from Fort Dodge to Omaha. The work of mounting the big guns at Fort Casey and Flagler, Port Townsend, Wash., is completed. Prof. David Edward Hughes, inventor of the Hawes printing telegraph instrument is dead, aged 69 years. Andrew Carnegie has sent word that he will contribute \$25,000 to help erect a Leavenworth, Kansas, public library building. Thirty-nine deaths has thus far occurred at Honolulu from bubonic plague. One white woman was among the victims. President Russell of the Mobile & Ohio says there is no truth in the reported sale of that road to the Illinois Central. The secretary of war transmitted to the house an estimate of \$225,000 for rebuilding officers' quarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. An electric locomotive for towing canal boats between Berlin and Stettin has been introduced with extremely satisfactory results in respect to cheapness. E. J. Phelps, former minister to England, is ill with pneumonia at his residence in New Haven. His physicians announced that his condition is not yet serious. Resolutions providing for the appointment of a permanent committee to enforce a reduction in freight rates were adopted by the Missouri, Kansas & Oklahoma Lumber Dealers' association. At Sydney, N. S. W., a wharf laborer has been stricken with the bubonic plague and the attending doctors are of the opinion that he was inoculated with the disease through the bite of a flea. When the will of Captain I. Friedman, who died in the Palace hotel at San Francisco is opened, it will be found that of an estate valued at \$750,000, three-quarters has been given to charity. The official census of Puerto Rico has been finished. San Juan has 32,500 inhabitants. Ponce has nearly twice as many residents, the number being 56,000. There are 957,000 inhabitants on the island. The bacillus of the bubonic plague has been found on dead rats at Adelaide, Australia, in a place where a plague patient was isolated. The Australian colonies have declared Adelaide an infected port. Half a million dollars is the estimated cost of repairing the Olympia, according to the report to the Construction board. The work will be done at the Boston navy yard and will occupy but a year. Senator Tillman, from the senate committee on naval affairs, reported favorably the bill authorizing the secretary of the navy to permit the repair of the old United States frigate Constitution and to recommission it. The Commercial Cable company at New York sent out the following notice: "We are advised that the postmaster general at Pretoria announces that all private telegrams for the South African republic will be stopped." The Great Northern railway authorities are preparing for trouble. This is evident by the discovery that arrangements have been made to hire a large number of extra watchmen, who are instructed to be ready to report for duty. The board of directors of the New Amsterdam was company held a special meeting and reduced the price of gas from \$1 for 1,000 feet to the old price of 65 cents. The rate is now common with all the companies in the city of New York. Harry S. King and James Prince, managers of the Chicago Embroidery exchange, have been arrested, charged with swindling thousands of sewing women by offering inducements for work and receiving money therefor. Oliver W. Stewart, chairman of the national prohibition committee, has issued a call for the assembling of the national convention of that party in Chicago, June 27 next, to nominate candidates for president and vice president. A correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle at Sterkstroom, telegraphing Monday, says: "Many Dutch colonists, although ostensibly loyal, really sympathize with the Boers and keep them posted regarding all British movements. They discharge rockets and make other probable signals to the enemy. A general rising, however, is no longer feared." At a meeting of the reception committee having in charge the arrangements for Admiral Dewey's visit to Chicago on the anniversary of the battle of Manila bay, May 1, it was decided to proceed immediately with preparations for a naval parade upon the sanitary canal between that city and Lockport, Ill. The proposition to make the canal a part of the waterway from the lakes to the Gulf of Mexico will be given prominence in the arrangements. The governor of California will call a session of the legislature to meet January 29th, probably, to elect a United States senator. The Pennsylvania railroad system subscribed \$50,000 toward the \$5,000,000 subscription fund being raised for the St. Louis world's fair. The governor and council of Massachusetts have decided to sell the state's stock in the Leavenworth road to the Boston & Maine. Senator Healy, in defending his bill to repeal the anti-fusion law, says that the law is unconstitutional and has been so held by the supreme court of Pennsylvania.

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 Honeysport 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 Camerons 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 Thornycroft'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, eight-five yards broad, with twenty-foot banks and a very stiff 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."

Robertson Inspects the Maine. CAPE TOWN, Thursday, Jan. 29.—Lord Robertson 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.

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

Six Carlises who are implicated fled across the frontier.

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.

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 spur, 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 Krupp's, a Crueset 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 sea.

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 steamers wintering on the upper 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 Volunmia, 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 Volunmia 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.

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 lays 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.

WHAT NAVY IS DOING

Commodore Watson Tells of Its Work in the Philippine Campaign.

LAND AND SEA FORCES CO-OPERATE

Mariceta 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 Mariceta 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' trenches. The admiral's account of the affair is as follows:

"The Mariceta, with Gheen commanding, on the 19th co-operated with the army in the capture of Taal; engaged 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 Catanduanos 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 75,000 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 Athay, 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 Berau 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.

SHOW NO SIGN OF QUITTING.

Boers Mount Guns at Ladysmith and Sit Down for Pleasant Time.

LADYSMITH, Sunday, Jan. 21.—(By Runner via Frere Camp, Wednesday, Jan. 24.)—The garrison is watching General Buller's guns shelling the Boers. Their fire can be seen at a distance and appears to be very effective. The movements of the Boers show that they are evidently determined to stubbornly oppose the advance of the relief column. They show no signs of removing their guns and have mounted new ones and are continually strengthening their fortifications. Our fortifications have been greatly strengthened since January 6 and Ladysmith is now practically impregnable.

Owing to the dry weather the fever has diminished and the number of convalescents returning from Intombi camp exceeds that of the patients being sent there. The supplies are spinning out splendidly, all the troops having sufficient of wholesome food. The heat is terrific, the thermometer registering 107 degree in the shade.

Nothing Further from Conger.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Nothing further has been heard from United States Minister Conger at Peking since his cablegram yesterday announcing the selection of an heir apparent to the Chinese throne. Hence it is concluded that the action taken by the convention of Chinese notables was technically limited to the naming of Pu Chun as the heir apparent.

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.

THE BRITISH IN BAD FIX.

After Seven Days' Fighting Boer Forces Are Still Intact.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—(New York World Cablegram.)—The news of Warren's loss at Spionkop let the London public drop from the height of its elation almost to despair. The Leader expert says:

"Buller is very sorry to say the capture of Spionkop has been abandoned; so we dare say is Warren, for it knocks the bottom out of his tactics. His true tactics were to move by Acton Homes with a week's supply of ammunition and food."

The Post expert says: "The loss of Spionkop is a serious matter and no attempt will be made here to minimize it. The Boers appear to have no lack of men, for it turns out that the affair of Tuesday at Chiveley was not a British, but a Boer reconnaissance and the Boer efforts against Ladysmith have increased."

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The War office announces that there will be no further news from the scene of hostilities tonight.

The War office has just posted the following dispatch from General Buller, dated at Spearman's camp, Thursday, January 25, noon:

"General Warren's garrison, I am sorry to say, I find this morning had in the night abandoned Spionkop."

General Buller reports that the British casualties January 24 were:

Killed: OFFICERS, SIX. NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN, EIGHTEEN.

Wounded: Officers, twelve; non-commissioned officers and men, 142.

Missing: Thirty-one men.

FURNISH FEAST FOR NATIVES.

Crew of Schooner Killed and Eaten by South Pacific Islanders.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 27.—Details have been received of the killing of the captain and crew of the schooner Nikamarra on one of the islands of the Admiralty group, by the natives, who are cannibals. It is said that all of the victims were eaten.

The Nikamarra was owned by E. E. Forsythe and had left New Britain early in October on a trading cruise to the Admiralty. On arrival there it was boarded by a number of the natives with whom Captain Dalthe was unsuspectingly doing business, when he was set upon by his treacherous customers and killed, his fate being shared by the mate and six New Ireland natives, all of whom were cut and hacked with knives and tomahawks. The natives then plundered the vessel.

TIME FOR CONGRESS TO ACT.

War May Otherwise Degenerate Into a Bloody Feud.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—A dispatch to the Herald from Manila says: The war in the Philippines is over. No further surrender can be hoped for.

The danger in the present situation is that a bloody feud may arise between the American army and the Filipinos.

This danger can be greatly lessened by action by congress, which is now imperative, outlining the policy of the government in the Philippines. It is likely that many insurgents are still holding out for the very terms which congress will be willing to give.

The time is ripe for a conciliatory policy, allowing the Filipinos to have some say as to the nature of the government under which they will be obliged to live.

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.

Bryan Sees Abner McKinley.

SMYRNA, Del., Jan. 27.—W. J. Bryan arrived here from Harrisburg today and spoke to a large audience in the opera house. He was accorded a hearty reception. Governor Tunnell of Delaware and Congressman L. Irving Handy met him in Philadelphia and accompanied him here. He was warmly greeted at stations along the route. Mr. Bryan and a number of prominent citizens were entertained here at luncheon by Governor Tunnell.

An incident on the train during the run from Wilmington was a meeting between Bryan and Abner McKinley, brother of President McKinley, who was on his way to Norfolk. The two exchanged pleasantries.

Enlistments for the Navy.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Captain Blockinger, 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 landsmen, seamen, electricians, carpenters and shipwrights.

Bryan and Dewey Invited.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 27.—The lower house of the general assembly passed a resolution today inviting Admiral George Dewey to address a joint session of the legislature during his visit to the south. Hon. William J. Bryan has accepted an invitation to address the general assembly at an early date.

Republicans Issue a Call.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 27.—A call has been issued for a joint caucus of republican senators and representatives in congress at 5 p. m. January 30

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 dar, and don't you eat it, but jes' bus' it on de grave and let dat good old jutee dribble 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.



Tobias Barley, of Snow Hill, Md., was buried in a grave he had dug for himself thirty years ago.

Winter Tours.

Should you desire information regarding California, Arizona, Texas or Mexico, and the long limit, low rate, round-trip tickets, sold to principal points, the various routes via which the tickets can be purchased, or regarding one way first and second-class rates, through sleeping car lines, first-class and tourist, call upon or address W. G. Nelmer, Gen'l Western Agent, Southern Pacific Co., 238 Clark St., Chicago; W. H. Connor, Com'l Agent, Chamber Commerce Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio, or W. J. Berg, Trav. Pass. Agt., 220 Elliott St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Washington, D. C., has 2,000 printers.

The Land of Bread and Butter.

is the title of a new illustrated pamphlet just issued by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, relating more especially to the land along the new line it is now building through Ben Homme and Charles Mix counties in South Dakota. It will be found very interesting reading. A copy will be mailed free on receipt of 2-cent stamp for postage. Address Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

For starching fine linen use Magnetic Starch.

England has 347 women blacksmiths.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, O., ss.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County of Lucas aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY, Notary Public. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1884. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c. P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

No man is so weak you can afford to oppress him.

Indianapolis sends pumps to Russia.

A Busy Woman

is Mrs. Pinkham. Her great correspondence is under her own supervision.

Every woman on this continent should understand that she can write freely to Mrs. Pinkham about her physical condition because Mrs. Pinkham is

A woman

and because Mrs. Pinkham never violates confidence and because she knows more about the ills of women than any other person in this country.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured a million sick women. Every neighborhood, almost every family, contains women relieved of pain by this great medicine.

LA PORTE TEXAS

Situated at the head of Galveston Bay, is destined to be the MOST PROSPEROUS CITY on the Gulf of Mexico. It possesses unequalled natural advantages, geographically and from every point of view. Its future as a great city is assured. The U. S. Government is now spending a large amount of money in harbor improvements. La Porte is the natural seaport for the products of the entire Middle, Northern and Western States and for Houston, the great railroad center of Texas. Excursions at reduced rates will be run twice a month. First general sale of property, Feb. 14th 1890. Write for FREE MAPS, DESCRIPTIVE LITERATURE and particulars to AMERICAN LAND CO., 188 Madison St., CHICAGO.

CARTER'S INK

Have you tested it? No other ink "just as good."