

WAR APPEARS TO BE NEAR

The Administration Now Considers a Clash of Arms With Spain Unavoidable.

IF AVERTED SPAIN MUST BE MOVER

Lee About to Leave Havana, and at Madrid the War Feeling is Said to be Increasing.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—There is no longer any doubt as to the purposes of this government with respect to the situation in Cuba. War, in the opinion of the administration, is inevitable, except in the unlikely event of a surrender on the part of Spain.

The president's message, which he had intended to send to congress yesterday, has not been changed in any particular, and embodies the unanimous views of the cabinet, without the slightest variance or exception. Any movement to avert war now must come from Madrid, and must concede American demands, including an end to Spain's dominion in Cuba.

Three features stand out plainly in the developments of yesterday. At noon the six great powers of Europe, through their representatives here, called at the White House and presented to President McKinley a joint note expressing urgent hope for a peaceful adjustment between the United States and Spain, to which the president replied with unmistakable plainness as to the duty and unselfish endeavors of this government to terminate the insufferable conditions in Cuba.

Another, and probably the most significant actual step showing the finality reached by the United States government, was the authoritative statement that Consul General Lee would leave Havana on Saturday. This step, it is known, will be regarded in Spain as an overt act preceding war, as it will terminate the medium of official intercourse between the United States and the island.

Third, and almost equally important, was the ominous tone of press advices from Madrid, where the war fever seems to dominate, instead of the concessions, the opening of prison doors, and other manifestations of peace and good will which Holy Thursday was expected to bring forth, and the more definite announcement of action that would bring peace to Cuba.

The heavy guard about Minister Woodford's house, the imperative character of his last note, the war utterances of Minister Corroera and the turbulence at the Spanish capital, left little hope that pacific counsels would prevail.

No negotiations are proceeding at Madrid on the part of this government but the powers of Europe, it is understood, are doing their utmost to persuade the Spanish government to yield and avert war.

On the highest authority it can be stated that no instructions have been given as yet to Minister Woodford contemplating his withdrawal, the only step in that direction being the determination that General Lee leave Havana Saturday.

The note of the European powers presented to the president has not, in the opinion of members of the administration, changed the situation in the slightest degree. What pressure was brought to secure even the mildly expressed hope that further negotiations would result in the maintenance of peace is not known, but it is confidently believed that it is the result of persistent appeals on the part of Spain for some expression in favor of peace between the two countries.

The note is not regarded in any sense as a protest against the course this government has pursued thus far, or is likely to adopt to secure a stable government in Cuba. Some of the governments represented in the note are known to be in full accordance with this government in its purpose with respect to the Cuban question and therefore any theory that the note was intended as a remonstrance is not regarded as tenable.

The reply of this government, which had previously been read and approved by members of the cabinet, is not considered as indicating any change in the fixed purpose of the president to intervene in Cuba at once, nor is it believed it was the expectation of a majority of the foreign representatives present that the United States would change its policy or regard the joint note as other than an expression on behalf of peace, and without special significance.

So far as known in administration circles no further representations on this subject are expected. No offers of mediation on the part of any European power have been received, and there is high authority for the statement that none will be accepted or proffered. This has been the fixed policy of the government from the first, and there is no prospect of a change in this regard.

NO CHANGE IN THE MESSAGE.

It Will Go to Congress on Monday as Now Prepared.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Up to noon yesterday nothing had occurred which will have any bearing upon the president's message as already prepared, nor will it be changed in any important particular save in the unlikely event of submission on the part of Spain to the demands of this government. This statement was made at noon by a high official of the government, who has full knowledge of the real situation. The intimation given out at Madrid yesterday was about the effect that the queen regent was about to proclaim an armistice in Cuba and that the indications were that the Spanish government would make important concessions looking to the establishment of peace on a basis of practical Cuban independence, as regarded official circles here as a diplomatic play to gain time. So far as this government is concerned, diplomacy, he stated, has run its course. No negotiations of any character are

now planning nor will they be resumed except at the solicitation of Spain, and for the stated purpose of carrying into effect the demands of this government already communicated to the Madrid authorities.

The president remains firm in his determination to forcibly intervene in Cuba if necessary to put an end to hostilities and to secure tranquillity and a more stable government on the island. Information from a high source clearly intimates that a real demonstration against Havana has been considered and is almost certain to be made within the next few days unless Spain yields, and if this demonstration results in war the president is ready to meet the issue.

A cabinet officer said today: "Why are we hurrying Americans out of Cuba, except that their lives will be in danger after the president's message has gone to congress and his purpose fully known to Cubans? That is the reason, and the only one."

The government, it is further stated, has learned to distrust much that comes, even from official sources at Madrid, and from now on actions and not words, a member of the cabinet declared, will determine our policy.

Senator Gray, a member of the senate committee on foreign relations, was with the president for some time. The senator later said that he believed all the Americans who intended to get out of the island would be gotten out safely in due time. He believed that both General Woodford at Madrid and General Lee at Havana would not be at their posts after the opening of next week. He thought the precautions taken by this government and the threatening state of affairs at Havana with relation to the American citizens thought to be imperiled tended to stimulate the Spanish government to afford better protection. The senator said he did not believe there was any likelihood of an armistice between Spain and the insurgents. Such an act, he said, naturally would have an effect on the situation, but the mere offer of one unaccepted by the Cubans, whatever might be the part it would play in the sentiment of outside powers, would not, in his opinion, change our attitude in any way.

Assistant Secretary Day, after a conference with the president this morning, said he expected Consul General Lee would leave Cuba by Saturday. He said the Americans on the island were being gotten off rapidly and about Saturday, he believed, the situation would permit General Lee to vacate his post and return to the United States.

Up to late in the afternoon there had not been any important developments bearing on the situation. President McKinley announced to some of his callers that he regarded his message to congress as a closed document, unless there is an unexpected radical change on the existing situation.

Representative Grosvenor said that unless there was a revision of the facts, which he did not deem at all probable, there would be no revision of the president's message. Mr. McKinley, he said, was conscious of the criticism passed on the administration for the delay, but he expected it would follow despite the actual facts of the danger threatening our people on the island. Up to 11 o'clock four members of the cabinet and Assistant Secretary Day had been with the president. They were Secretaries Sherman, Long and Bliss and Attorney General Griggs.

Senate Adjourns Until Monday. WASHINGTON, April 8.—The senate decided not to meet until Monday after adjournment yesterday.

Speaking on the subject of an appropriation for Mobile harbor as a matter of defense, Mr. Morgan (Ala.) of the foreign relations committee made a speech for Cuba and said he was for a declaration of war and he thought there was ample justification for such action. Mr. Morgan said Secretary Alger had recommended the improvement of Mobile harbor as a war necessity.

Mr. Allison telegraphed the secretary regarding the matter. In reply the secretary said he thought it would be well to deepen the harbor at Mobile after the present crisis has passed, but that he was not in favor of doing anything now to deepen the channel which would allow warships to enter, as it would make one more place to defend.

Mr. White (Cal.) said it was evident that our harbors were not properly defended by fortifications in this emergency into which we are so madly rushed.

Spain Busy With Preparation. MADRID, April 8.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—When the inhabitants of Madrid today heard of the grave decision taken by the government during the night the people bought papers largely. There is much subdued excitement among all classes, with visible satisfaction among the majority at having got out of the past period of doubt and quickly dispelled hopes of peace. Most Spaniards seem disposed to face calmly and resolutely the eventualities of the future, and the government is hourly receiving offers of assistance from all parties, civil and municipal corporations, even the clergy and religious orders. The press of every shade publishes patriotic articles approving the conduct of the government, especially Sagasta, and the ministers of war and marine.

To Feed Off All Further Delay. WASHINGTON, April 8.—A small coterie of the republicans of the house who fear that there may be a respite for further delay of the sending of the message on Monday are canvassing their side of the house and obtaining the signatures of all republicans who will go Monday, if the message does not go to congress on that day, join with the democrats to overrule the speaker or support any revolutionary action necessary to get the question before the house. Messrs. Lorimer and Mann of Illinois and others are at the head of the movement. They say they will have over fifty pledged votes. Twenty-four votes with the democrats and populists are a majority of the house.

OUTLINE OF THE MESSAGE.

Some of the Points in the Document About to be Made Public.

NEW YORK, April 11.—A special to the World from Washington says:

The high privilege of seeing the president's message has been accorded to only four persons outside the cabinet—leading men in the national government—and it is most significant that each of these four men now express his personal belief that war is inevitable. Having seen what the president will communicate to congress today they declare that no other result is possible. The opening part of the message is devoted to a terse review of the whole Cuban insurrection. It is shown that it directly concerns the people of the United States, their interests in the island and on the high seas. The patience of our people, what they have done and what they have foreborne to do is pointed out. The president then recites specific acts, showing the origin and spread of anarchy in the island. He refers in detail to the devastation of fertile plantations, he points out the starvation of an innocent and inoffensive people as a result of this anarchy, which the Spanish government has never been able to quell, and in which, recently, Spanish officers have participated.

This theme of existing anarchy in fact runs through the message—anarchy, that is, "the whole history of the Cuban war," as the president himself terms it. It is against this anarchy that the forces of the United States are to be promptly used if the Spanish government, at this final hour, does not grant the concessions absolutely necessary to remove and destroy it.

The president points out the justification for interference by the United States. In his opinion, plainly and explicitly expressed, this interference should take the form of forcible intervention, so that the anarchy and lawlessness now existing shall have immediate end.

There are two counts in the indictment drawn by the president, both due to Spain's complete failure to maintain law and order. The first count is the menace to the commerce of the world and particularly to that part which is supported by the United States and protected by its flag. The president gives specific instances of the depredation of American commerce with West Indies since the virtual overthrow of civil government in Cuba was accomplished by the creation of a government which has its foundation in anarchy.

But it is in the second count that the president describes to the people of the United States the terrible results of this lawlessness under Spanish rule. Here he deals with the destruction of the Maine. In plain, forcible language the president declares that the blowing up of the battleship in Havana harbor was the direct result of the failure of the Spanish, the Cuban or any government claiming to administer laws in the island of Cuba to suppress the condition of anarchy existing there.

Then there is set forth this noteworthy fact: The Spanish government has not since the day the Maine was destroyed, either through its diplomatic representative in Washington or through the American representative in Madrid, disavowed the responsibility for that destruction.

The president points out as evidence of the discourtesy of Spain the failure of the government to establish the innocence of its servants in connection with the loss of so many lives on the ship of a friendly nation within the jurisdiction of its own alleged government. As for Spain's protest against being held responsible for the loss of the battleship, the president treats that as a simple diplomatic protection, having no tangible evidence to support it. The sole declaration in the protest of Spain at all worthy of consideration, in the president's opinion, is the assumption that the cause of the explosion was internal, but he insists that the Spanish government has not presented a single fact to justify this theory.

The message does not contain a single encouraging word for the so-called government of the Republic of Cuba. The president does not suggest any recognition of the Republic of Cuba. He says he does not know that the people of Cuba are in full accord with the so-called republic. That is a matter, he thinks, for them to settle for themselves, without reference to the United States or interference by the United States.

The president most vigorously sets forth his position as not intending that a declaration of war shall imply a war of conquest. This, he declares, according to our code of morals, would be a crime. There is no desire on the part of the American people to profit by the misfortunes of Spain.

The president's treatment of the annexation proposition is not encouraging to its promoters. The United States, he declares, does not desire to acquire territory. Its intervention is inspired by its desire as a civilized government to check the barbarities that have characterized the anarchistic war now reigning in Cuba. The civilized code of war has been disregarded, the president says, no less so by the Spaniards than by the Cubans. The existing conditions cannot but fill this government with the greatest apprehension.

The message furnishes no definite conclusion as to the next step to be taken. It merely suggests that the facts which the president sets forth justify immediate action by congress. The message itself bears evidence that the president himself has purposely refrained from making direct and specific recommendations.

Has a Plot Against the Navy. NEW YORK, April 11. A special to the Press from Key West says: General Lee is said to have a signed statement from a Spanish official which tells in detail the true story of the destruction of the Maine. The consul general refuses to make any statement until he reaches Washington. He is in good health, and says that, while he is glad to return to America, he is sorry that the situation has reached such a crisis that his recall was necessary.

BARTLEY VERDICT STANDS

The Action of the Jury in Exonerating the Bondsmen Remains Unchanged.

MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL DENIED

Judge Holds that Charges of Misconduct of the Jury are not Well Sustained.

The verdict in the case of the State against F. M. Cook, A. B. Clark, John H. Ames, Charles A. Hanna, Mary Fitzgerald, C. C. McNish, E. E. Brown, Thoma Swobe, Cadet Taylor, N. S. Harwood and William A. Paxton, first term bondsmen of Joseph S. Bartley, ex-state treasurer, will remain undisturbed, says the Omaha Bee. This is the decision of Judge Powell, who has denied the motion of the state, asking that the verdict of the jury be set aside and a new trial had.

As state treasurer, Joseph S. Bartley was accused of embezzling state funds aggregating \$555,750.66, and his bondsmen were sued for the amount. Suit was brought October 20, 1897, and the trial was had during the early days of the present term of court. A verdict was returned on Feb. 27, the jury finding for the defendants. After the verdict had been returned charges were filed, accusing the jurors of irregularities and misconduct during the trial, and at the same time Attorney General Smyth filed a motion for a new trial, alleging that the jury had been tampered with. When the motion was argued these charges were investigated and formed a part of the basis for demanding a new trial. It was also alleged that the verdict was contrary to law and was not supported by the evidence. The matter was taken under advisement by Judge Powell and passed upon this morning.

Judge Powell's opinion in the case is as follows: The State asks the court to set aside the verdict heretofore rendered in this case and grant a new trial, and as reasons therefor, among others, urges, that there was misconduct on the part of the jury to which the case was tried, and especially that:

First, Juror Hyland had formed and expressed opinion before being called and sworn as a juror and, Second, That several, if not all the other jurors improperly communicated with, and received letters, packages, and in some instances sums of money from outside persons during the trial, and in general, were allowed too great liberty by the officers, whose duty it was to care for them.

As to the charge that Juror Hyland prior to being called as a juror, expressed an opinion to the effect that a recovery should not be had against the defendants, W. B. O'Shaughnessy, in an affidavit filed herein states: That on the morning of the 5th of February, (which was before Hyland had been called as juror) he O'Shaughnessy said to Hyland, in substance, that it did not seem fair to hold such business men as were the bondsmen in the Bartley case liable for the wrongs done by others, and that to this statement, Hyland answered, substantially, that "it seemed unfair to do so," or that "it seemed so."

Joseph H. Schmidt also testified that Hyland, on the evening of February 7, in his store, said that he thought the defendants ought not to be held liable.

Hyland is entitled to the benefit of the presumption of law that he observed his oath as a juror (Traey against State, 46 Neb. 361). Previous to taking such oath he had sworn upon his voir dire examination that he had neither formed nor expressed any opinion as to the liability of the defendants, and that he then had no opinion, and he has since the trial filed an affidavit positively and specifically denying the testimony of both Schmidt and O'Shaughnessy.

As against this showing the evidence of the state is not sufficient to support a finding of misconduct on the part of this juror in this regard, nor to justify a court in setting aside the verdict of twelve men of which the juror was only one.

The other charges of misconduct rest entirely upon the affidavits of two men employed by the state and detailed by a detective agency to watch the jury during the progress of the trial. Neither of these affidavits contain any statement, which, even if wholly true, is not susceptible of explanation, entirely consistent with honesty and integrity as jurors.

Against this showing each of the jurors has filed a separate affidavit meeting every charge contained in the affidavits of the state, covering and fully explaining their actions and conduct the entire time of the trial with great particularity.

These affidavits are supported by the testimony of both bailiffs who had charge of the jury continually during its confinement.

A consideration of all this evidence leaves no room for the slightest suspicion of misconduct on the part of any member of the jury which tried this case. Indeed the conduct of these jurors and of the bailiffs in charge of them is shown to have been in every respect most exemplary and is deserving of the highest commendation.

The other reasons urged for the granting of a new trial have all been considered, but none will be noticed here except the principal one, that the verdict is not supported by sufficient evidence, and is contrary to the evidence.

Upon the trial of this case and at the close of the introduction of evidence the state requested the giving of a peremptory instruction for the plaintiff. This instruction was refused for the reason, as I then believed, that to instruct under the evidence adduced would have been reversible error.

TIPS FOR NEBRASKA TEACHERS.

Instructions Regarding Exhibits for the Exposition.

State Superintendent Jackson has issued a new circular letter to the teachers which contains instructions and suggestions as to the preparing of exhibits for the educational department of the exposition. The letter is as follows:

To Those Preparing Exhibits: You will be greatly pleased to learn that I have effected arrangements that will enable me to make an extension of the time in which to prepare an educational exhibit. It will not be necessary for the educational work to be shipped to Omaha until May 10.

In compliance with my request the state commission has designated room No. 1 in the beautiful Nebraska building as "Nebraska Educational Headquarters." This room is on the first floor in the northwest part of the building, commanding a beautiful view of the exposition buildings, and is a cool, spacious room, twenty-four feet square.

It will save much correspondence if each one will note carefully the following suggestions:

1. Our exhibit is the "general or collective" exhibit, and is distinct from the "specific or individual" exhibit, which is in charge of the Board of Lady Managers.

2. All kinds of school work is acceptable in our department if it is of the proper quality.

3. We will pay the terminal charges for one shipment from each county.

4. Counties desiring to ship more than one point may do so by sending to me \$1 for each additional shipment, to defray the terminal charges. The terminal charge for each shipment, we understand, is \$1.

5. Envelopes should be made of manilla paper (or of other suitable paper), large enough to hold six or more of the mounted cardboards. These will protect the work from dust. Each should be labeled with the name of the school and county.

6. All shipments should be securely packed in boxes and labeled with the tags which will be furnished in due time by us to the county superintendents.

7. The mounted cardboards should be sent for each teacher represented, in order to have two to exhibit and one to replenish any damaged work. In mounting cardboards leave at least one-half inch margin for moulding to hold the same in place. We will furnish moulding.

8. Those going to Omaha to assist in placing the exhibits should not be there for this purpose before May 18 or 20. The necessary workmen's passes will be supplied. Exhibits will be placed without expense where it is not convenient for some one from the school or county to do this work.

9. We have provided for each school of the state a "Bird and Arbor Day Manual," the program to be carried out April 22. Why not arrange to make April 22 "Educational Rally Day" for your school? In addition to your program arrange to exhibit the work that has been prepared for the Trans-Mississippi Exposition. You can make this a gala day that will inspire your pupils and secure the hearty co-operation of the patrons. Try it.

10. Let me urge that you seek to make the school room more cheery and inviting by suitable pictures and decorations.

Still Holds His Job.

Chief Surgeon Galbraith of the Union Pacific has not given way to the successor recently appointed, Dr. A. F. Jones, but is hanging to his place because of an order of Judge Santorn directing that he shall do so until the distribution of the surplus hospital fund to the employes of the road who contributed it shall have been accomplished. When President Burt found that Surgeon Galbraith was disposed to hang to his job in spite of the decision to the contrary, he at once wrote Judge Santorn to ascertain whether Galbraith's claim to the place was based on valid grounds, and was assured by the court that the court's original order directed that the officials, who had the hospital fund in charge at the time the order was entered, should continue the discharge of their duties in that connection as they had done under the receivership until the fund should be finally disposed of. On this account Dr. Galbraith will not relinquish his graft upon the Union Pacific's office of chief surgeon until May 1, when the distribution of the surplus hospital fund will take place.

Getting Ready for War.

Adjutant General Barry, says a Lincoln dispatch, is hard at work making preparations for the expected calling out of the national guard. He was visited by a number of officers of the guard who were seeking information as to the situation and making arrangements for a quick concentration of the forces when the call comes. Most of the mail received by General Barry, and fully three-fourths of that received by the governor, is from persons desiring to enlist in the service of the state in case of war. Many of the former members of the guard who have served out their term of enlistment or received discharges for other reasons have volunteered their services. Some of these offers come from parties now living in other states. Whenever information is given out it is to the effect that the companies of the guard will be recruited to their full size before volunteers are called for. This is resulting in a large number of applications going to the various companies for membership.

Blew Out the Gas.

John Miller of Thurman, Ia., arrived at the State hotel in Omaha and when he retired left a call for 6 o'clock the next morning. When the caller visited his room he found him unconscious from asphyxiation. He had blown out the gas, which was flowing from the jet in the room. A physician was called and endeavored to resuscitate him, but he died in the morning, eighty-six hours after the fatal act. Deceased was about forty years of age and apparently a hard working man. He was sober when he went to his room and it is believed that he blew out the gas through ignorance or inadvertence.

Spring is the Time

When Impurities in the Blood Should Be Expelled

America's Greatest Medicine is the Best Spring Medicine.

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

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

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

In June, beginning on the 27th, in Milwaukee, will be celebrated the semi-centennial of Wisconsin's admission to the union as a state, and elaborate preparations are being made for the display which will be inaugurated on Monday by President McKinley and the governors of all the northwestern states. Tuesday will be military day, with a parade and the unveiling by the president of a \$50,000 monument commemorating the part borne by Wisconsin in the civil war. On Thursday the city library, a beautiful structure, costing \$1,000,000, will be dedicated; a floral parade and a carnival pageant will be the attractions on Friday, and the week will close with a regatta and a splendid display of fireworks.

It may interest weak eyed persons to hear that Queen Victoria bathes her eyes every morning and evening in weak and tepid tea. This old-fashioned remedy was in favor with the Duchess of Kent, and her daughter filially practices it, finding much benefit from the tannin in the tea, which is said to be an admirable astringent for the eyes. Furthermore, the London papers deny that the queen suffers more from falling sight than other ladies of 70 years are prone to do, and her eyesight is really better than that of most women of her age.

In 1877 Falcon island, in the Friendly group, began as a smoking shoal. Ten years later it was a volcanic island about 300 feet high and over one and a half miles long. Now it is disappearing.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. \$1. All druggists.

Don't be witty. A man who says a good thing always is expected to keep on doing it.

HE LIKES WESTERN CANADA.

Has a Good Farm, Lots of Stock and Pays Little Taxes. Dominion City, Man., Jan. 17, 1898.

At the request of the Immigration Department of the Canadian Government, I give the following information:

I immigrated to Manitoba in October, 1892, from Laverne, Rock County, Minn., and took land in Dominion City, Manitoba, where I now reside. I have been very successful in Manitoba, and have more than doubled my capital since I went to Canada. I took about \$2,500 worth of wheat, 200 bushels of flax and 600 bushels of oats; I do mixed farming. I milk as many as ten cows. Dairying and stock raising has paid me well. I have on the farm now 14 head of cattle and 18 head of horses, and sold during the past year, 1897, \$425 worth of fat cattle. I have good buildings and a comfortable house and good stock. My children have had better school advantages in Manitoba than they had in Minnesota. The district schools are very thorough and good. My son, now 16 years of age, is teaching the public school in our district, and receives a salary of \$420 per year. All my children have done well at school. I have \$1,700 insurance on my buildings on the farm. I also own my personal warehouse, and ship all my grain through it to the railway station at Dominion City. It is free of debt.

I have no prejudice against the state of Minnesota, as I made a living and a little more while in the state, but would not take a farm as a gift in Minnesota and leave Manitoba. The taxation in Minnesota was too great. I paid taxes on my stock and chattels. No such taxes have ever been exacted in Manitoba from me, and my land tax is about one-half or less than it was in Minnesota. I am delighted with my new home, and expect in a few years to be in circumstances that will enable me to take life easy. Yours very truly, S. G. MAYNES.

P. S.—Any person that may take exception to the foregoing letter will kindly investigate, for I can back up every word it contains. I am not an Immigration Agent, nor the agent of any corporation, but simply a farmer. S. G. MAYNES.

The above letter was written at the request of C. W. Speers, in the state of Minnesota, where I am at present with my wife visiting my friends in my old home. It is my intention to do what I can to have them remove to Canada, where I have done so well. Having called upon Mr. Davies of St. Paul, Minn., I was received with every courtesy, and got some valuable information, as well as literature pertaining to Western Canada. SAMUEL G. MAYNES.

The average engaged girl has no idea how embarrassing it is to be embarrassed.

Smoke Sledge Cigarettes, 20 for 5 cts.