Read This!

The First Special Sale

We've ever had. It will continue during the entire month and will be the greatest Furniture Sale ever held west of Chicago.

Chamber Suits



#13 Chamber Sults reduced to	
\$19 Oak Chamber Suits reduced to	11.75
\$28 Oak Chamber Suits reduced to	17.50
\$30 Curley Birch Chamber S reduced to	ults 19.50
&5 Maple Chamber Suits reduced to	21.75
\$42 Oak Chamber Sult reduced to	29.00
800 Birch Chamber Suit reduced to	_41.00
\$75 Solid Mahonony Chambe sult reduced to	47.50
#110 Bird's Eye 'faple Chamber Sult, reduced to	72.00
\$140 Mahogony Chamber Sul reduced to	93.00
\$175 Curiey Birch Chamber Suit, reduced to	105.00
\$190 Bird's Eye Maple Suit reduced to	118.00
reduced to	165.00
\$400 Mahogany Chamber Suit reduced to	233.00
\$750 Mahogany Chamber 2	432.00
We show over 250 desi	

Store will be open Monday and Sat urday night of this week.

1115-1117 Farnam Street.

Monday and Saturday Night of this week

Dewey & Stone Furniture Co..

Office and Salesroom 1115-1117 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.

Store will be open Monday and Saturday Night of this week

SEPTEMBER FURNITURE

For the Parlor.

We are the only manufacturers of fine parior furniture in the entire west and devote the whole of our 2nd floor to these goods. We show over 500 pieces of the finest upholstery coverings and make any special designs or ideas to order. This stock comprises all the newest fall novelties and is over \$25,000 in value. It is impossible to quote prices as the designs are delivered any time during the month. unlimited and marked at about one-half the regular value.

Goods can be selected at once and delivered any time during the month.

Dining Tables.

			~ ~ ~	
\$5.00	Extension	Table	now. \$	2.90
\$9.00	Extension	Table	now	5.75
\$14.00	Extension	Table	now	8.50
\$38,00	Extension	Table	now	22.50
				-



Sideboards

Sult, reduced to	Dideboul ds.
tigo Bird's Eye Maple Suit 118.00	4
\$200 Mahogany Suit 165.00	\$15.00 Sideboards now 9.50
reduced to	\$22.00 Sideboards now 14.00
\$400 Mahogany Chamber 233.00	\$30.00 Sideboards now 18.75
\$750 Mahogany Chamber 432.00	\$55.00 Sideboards now 33.00
Surry Petruceu (O)	\$70.00 Sideboards now 46.50
We show over 250 designs in all different woods, such as Bird's-Eye Maple,	\$95.00 Sideboards now 68.00
Curling Birch, Antique Oak and Solid	\$120.00 Sideboards now 87.00
Mahogany.	Our line contains over 200 designs in

mahogany and oak up to \$350. each.

Draperies-

We are headquarters for everything in this line, Special designs and estimates given on all work. We carry a large variety of Nottingham, Brus- Bedsteadssels Net, Irish Point Lace Curtains. In Porteries we show the newest styles in Tapestries, Silk Velours, etc. China, Silk, Swiss and all other goods sold by

Goods can be selected at once and

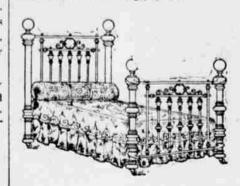


gham C	urtain		.85
	34	471	72 AMERICA
		\$	1.75
oint C	urtains		3.25
ry Curt	ains		3.90
ls Net (Curtain	as	3.75
66	4.4		9.50
- 10	**		16.50
Curtai	ns		8.75
ırtains			7.20
ry Silk	Curta	ins	10.50
be oper of this	Mone week	lay and	1 Sat-
	ry Curt ls Net (" Curtai retains ry Silk	ry Curtains ls Net Curtain " " Curtains rrtains ry Silk Curta be open Mone	ry Curtains is Net Curtains " " Curtains Curtains

say we can please you and the price

will sell the goods.

Brass and Iron



Ø 20.00	Drass	15608	reduced	10	10.00
38.00	16	34	**		25.00
65.00	**	64	66	"	42.50
100.00	.11	14	44	"	68.00

We show over 40 designs and price range as high as \$200.

\$ 5.50	Iron	Beds	now	\$2.75
	44	11	"	3.90
12.00	44	4.4		7.25
And o	thers	as hi	gh as	25.00

Store will be open Monday and Sat-

Remember-

We have been in business 31 years and our reputation is second to none. This alone is a guarantee that we mean what we say. We will have everything as advertised and all goods will be as represented.

Mail orders filled promptly. Goods can be selected at once and

delivered any time during the month, urday night of this week.

Rare Chance for Bargains in Furniture

Bookcases-

		*****		14.7	3.75
10.00	Antiq	ue Oa	k Boo	kease	
wit	h desk	attach	ed, no	w	6.25
14.50 A	ntiqu	e Oak	Booker	45C	9.25
22.00	- 11	**	**	****	13.50
35.00	46		111		23.00
50,00	- 66	. 11	44		34.50
85.00	- 11	**	11		61.00
\$140.00	Maho	gany B	ookeas	e	92.00

Goods can be selected at once and lelivered any time during the month.

Fancy Rockers-

regular price.



Cobbier Seat Rocker In Sol.d Antique Oak Reduced to \$2.65

or September.

Th's \$5.00

And there are others in leather, wood, cane or upholstered seats from \$6.20 up to \$75.00 each. But all are induded in our great sale; you must not

Store will be open Monday and Sat-

Couches



\$16 Corduroy Couches reduced to	\$9.75	
\$23 Corduroy Couches reduced to	15.25	
\$30 Leather Couches reduced to	19.50	
	24.00	

\$45 Leather Couches 31.00 39.00 60 Leather or Corduroy

We manufacture all grades of draped or upholstered couches from the plain patterns to the most elegant, in price from \$10.00 to \$150.00, either in corduroy, leather, velour or tapestries.

Goods can be selected at once and delivered any time during the month,

Women's Desks



our sale. A hundred styles to choose from. The woods are birch, maple, antique oak and mahogany, from \$4.25 to \$100.00-any price between.

Read This ...

Everything in our immense stock of Furniture and Draperies will be included and never before have good goods been offered as low as at this

A Hint...

Of What Few Dollars Will Buy.

\$11.75 will buy a nice solid oak chamber suit.

\$1.75 will buy a very pretty parlor table.

Soc will buy a good oak dining chair, cane seat and

brace arms. \$6.25 will buy a fine solid oak, polished cheffonier, five

\$4 75 will buy a solid oak tanding hall rack with French

\$4 25 will buy a brass table

with onyx top. goc for a woven wire spring. and in fact a few dollars will buy more at our September

before. Store will be open Monday and Sab-urday night of this week.

Sale than ever in all your life

We carry a very complete

Furniture AND Draperies

and can please you perfectly. both in design and price. You must see the goods to appreciate our offer. Goods can be selected at once and delivered ony time during the month of September.

Omaha, Neb.

The Once Opulent Monarch Groveling in a Honduran Swamp.

FRAYED REMAINS OF THE EXILED LOTTERY

Shunted Into an Obscure Corner of the Earth and Too Dead to Skin-Relies of Brigadiers, Colonels

A few short years ago the Louisiana lot tery had penetrated and entrenched itself in every city and hamlet in the land. It levied tribute on all classes and conditions of people. Its influence was not confined to the sporting element. Men and women, otherwise impervious to the gaming spirit, readily fell victims to its malign power and became regular patrons. To such proportions had the evil grown that tickets for a given drawing had to be purchased a month in advance, and a steady stream of wealth from all states and territories flowed unchecked into the coffers of the lottery kings.

the pinnacle of opulence and arrogance to the malarious depths of a Honduran swamp. The present home of the exiled lottery king was recently visited by Mr. Richard Harding Davis, and his observations cover nearly two pages of Harper's Weekly. Every one who goes to any theater in the United States, says Mr. Davis, may have

But how the mighty have fallen!

read among the advertisements on the program an oddly worded one, beginning, "Con-Conrad! Conrad!" and goes on to say

In accepting the Presidency of the Hon-uras National Lottery Company (Louisiana tate Lottery Company), I shall not sur-ender the Presidency of the Gulf Coast re and Manufacturing Company of Bay t. Louis, Miss.

Therefore address all proposals for sup-iles, machinery, etc., as well as all busiplies, machinery, etc., as well as all busi-ness communications, to PAUL CONRAD,

Puerto Cortez, Honduras,
Care Central American Express,
Fort Tampa City,
Florida, U. S. A.

You have probably read this advertisement often, and enjoyed the naif manner in which Mr. Conrad asks for correspondence on dif-Mr. Conrad asks for correspondence on dif-ferent subjects, especially on that relating to "all business communications," and how at the same time he has so described his whereabouts that no letters so addressed would ever reach his far-away home Puerto Cortez, but would be promptly stopped at Tampa, as he means that they should After an anonymous friend had told me of Puerto Cortez, I read of it on the program with a keener interest, and Puerte Cortez became to me a harbor of much mysterious moment, of a certain dark significance, and of possible adventure. I remembered all that the lottery had been before the days of its banishment, and all that it had dared to when, as a corporation legally chartered the state of Louisiana, it had put its chain and collar upon legislatures and senators, judges and editors, when it had silenced the yolce of the church and the pulpit for many times together by great gifts of money to charities and hospitals, so giving out in a lump sum with one hand what it had taken from the people in dollars and half allers. the people in dollars and half-dollars, and six hundred the other. I remembered trade mark, in open-faced "La. S. L.," was as familiar in every paper in the United States as were spaper in the United States as were names of the papers themselves, when mmunicated by the postit had not been exco master general, and before it had nau to hide its real purpose under a carefully worded paragraph in theatrical programs or on "dodgers" or hand bills that had an existence of a moment before they were swept out into the street, and which, as they

urs since the lottery held freely and with much pomp and circumstance in the Charles theater, and Generals Beauregard and Early presided at these cere monies, selling the names they had glorious in a lost cause to help in what was for the lottery people at least, distinctly winning one. For in those days the State lottery cleared above all expenses \$7,000,000 a year, and Generals Beauregard and Early drew incomes from it much larger than the government paid to the judges of the supreme ourt and the members of the cabinet finally declared against the company and drove it into exile. There had been many efforts made to kill it in the past, and the State lottery was called "the national disgrace" and "the modern slavery," and Louisiana was spoken of as a blot on the map of our country, as was Utah when polygamy flourished within her state lines and defied the laws of the federal government. The final rally against the lottery occurred in 1890, when the lease of the company expired, and the directors applied to the legislature for a renewal. At that time it was paying out but very little and taking in fabulo sums; how much it really made will probably more exaggerated by its enemies than was the amount of its expenses by the company itself. Its outlay for advertising, for instance, which was only \$40,000 a year, which is a little more than a firm of soap manufacturers pay fo their advertising for the same length of time and it is rather discouraging to remember that for a share of this bribe every newspaper in the city of New Orleans and in the stat of Louisiana, with a few notable exceptions, be came an organ of the lottery, and said nothing concerning it but what was good. To this sum may be added the salaries of its officers, the money paid out in prizes, the cost of printing and mailing the tickets, and the sum of \$40,000 paid annually to the state of Louisiana. This tribute was considered as quite sufficient when the lottery was first started, and struggling as it was for ten years to make a liv-ing; but in 1890, when its continued existence was threatened, the company found it coulbut \$1,000,000 a year, which throws a lurid light on what its net earnings must have been. As a matter of fact, in those palmy lottery received on some days as many a 18,000 or 20,000 letters, with orders for ticket enclosed which averaged \$5 a letter.

It was Postmaster General Wanamaker who put a stop to all this by refusing to allow any printed matter concerning the lottery to pass outside of the state of Louisiana. which decision, when it came, proved to be the order of exile to the greatest gambling

For some long time the lottery was drive about from pillar to post, and knocked eagerly here and there for admittance, seeking home and resting place for a headquarters and it was not at first successful. Its fire rebuff came from Mexico, where it had proposed to move its plant, but the Mexican government was greedy, and wanted too large a sum for itself, or, what is more likely did not want so well organized a rival to threaten the earnings of her own national lettery. Then the republics of Colombia and Nicaragea were each tempted with the honor of giving a name to the new company, but each declined that distinction, and so is finally came begging to Honduras, the least advanced of all the Central American repub lies, and the most heavily burdened with debt. Honduras agreed to receive the exile and to give it her name and protection for the sum of \$20,000 a year and 20 per cont of the gross earnings. It would seem that this to a country that has not paid the interest on her national debt for twelve years was a very advantageous bargain; but as four presidents and as many revolutions and govern ments have appeared and disappeared in received their charter in Honduras, benefit of the arrangement to them has not been an obvious one, and it was not until a year ago that the first drawing of the lottery was held at Puerto Cortez. The company

and he also added

hat he did not believe in lotteries. During these two years, when representa-ives of the company were taking rides of nine days each to the capital to the objections of the new presidents who had sprung into office while these same repre-sentatives had been making their return trip the coast, others were seeking a foothold for the company in the United States. eed of this was obvious and imperative The necessity which had been forced upon them of holding the drawings out of this country, and of giving up the old name and trademark was serious enough, though it had been partially overcome. It did not matter where they spun their wheel; but if the com-pany expected to live, there must be some place where it could receive its mail and distribute its tickets other than the hot little Honduranian port, locked against all comers by a quarantine for six months of th year, and only to be reached during the other six by mail that arrives once every eight

The lottery could not entirely overcon this difficulty, of course, but through the aid of the express companies of this country was able to effect a substitute, arough this cumbersome and expe nethod of transportation its managers en deavored to carry on the business which in the days when the postoffice helped them had brought them in 20,000 letters in twentyfour hours. They selected for their base of operations in the United States the port of fampa, in the state of Florida-that refug prize fighters and home of unhappy En-ishmen who have invested in the swamp lands there, under the delusion that they were buying town sites and orange plantations, and which masquerades as a winter resort with a thermometer that not infrequently falls below freezing. So Tampa became their home, and though the legislature of that state proved incorruptible, so the lottery people themselves tell me, there is at least an understanding between them and those in authority that the express company is not to be disturbed, and that no other lottery is to have a footing in Florida for nany years to come.
If Puerto Cortez proved interesting when

it was only a name on a theater program, you may understand to what importance it grew when it could not be found on the map of any steamship company in New York, and when no paper of that city ad-vertised dates of sailing to that port. 1 finally discovered that there was a line run-ning from New York, and another from New Orleans, the fastest steamer of which latter line, as I learned afterward, was subsidized by the lottery people. They use it every month to take their representatives and clerks to Puerto Cortez, when, after they have held the monthly drawing, they steam back again to New Orleans or Tampa, with them the list of winning numbers and the prizes.

It was in the boat of this latter line that finally awoke one morning to find her an-chored in the harbor of Puerto Cortez. The harbor is a very large one and a very safe one. It is encircled by mountains on the sea side, and by almost impenetrable swamps and jungles on the other. Close around the waters of the bay are bunches and rows of the cocoanut palm, and a vil-lage of mud huts covered with thatch. There is also a tin custom house, which includes washed boards and the half dozen houses of one story belonging to consuls and shipping agents, are the only other frame buildings in the place, save one. That is a large mansion with broad verandas, painted in colors, and set in a carefully designed garden of rare plants and manage paims. Two poles of rare plants and manaca paims. Two poles are planted in the garden, one flying the blue and white flag of Honduras, the other with the stripes and stars of the United States. This is the home of the exiled lot-It is the most pretentious building and the cleanest in the whole republic of Hon-duras, from the Caribbean sea to the Pacific

Sitting on the wide porch of the lottery building was a dark-faced, distinguished looking little man, a creole apparently, with white hair and white goatee. He rose and worded paragraph in theatrical programs or on "dedgers" or hand bills that had an elebrated this occasion with a pathetic imitation of a moment before they were swept out into the street, and which, as they were not sent through mails, were not worthy the notice of the federal government.

It was not so very long ago that it requires any effort to remember it. It is only a few sequence. The young man who had charge to support him in his invitation. Mrs. Bar-osc and bowed as I came up through the garden and bowed as I came up through the garden and inquired of him if he was the manager of the lottery, Mr. Barross, and if he could sive me food and shelter. The gentleman answered that he was Mr. Barross, and that he could and would do as I asked, and appealed with hospitable warmth to a tall handsome woman, with beautiful white hair, to support him in his invitation. Mrs. Bar-

ross assented kindly, and directed her serv ants to place a rocking chair in the shade and requested me to be seated in it; luncheon she assured me, would be ready in a half hour, and she hoped that the voyage sout? had been a pleasant one.

I had never visited a hotel or a country house as curious as the one presided over by Mr. Barross. It was entirely original in its decoration, unique in its sources of entertain ment, and its business office, unlike mos business offices, possessed a peculiar fascina ion. The stationery for the use of th patrons, and on which I wrote to innocen friends in the north, bore the letter head o the Honduras Lottery company; the pictures on the walls were framed groups of lottery tickets purchased in the past by Mr. Barros which had not drawn prizes, and the safe in which the guest might place his valuable contained a large canvas bag sealed wax, and holding in prizes for the next drawing \$75,000.

Wherever you turned were evidences the peculiar business that was being carried on under the roof that sheltered you, and outside in the garden stood another building. containing the printing presses on which the lists of winning numbers were struck off before they were distributed broadcast about the world. But of more interest than all else was the long sunshiny empty room running the full length of the house, in which on a platform at one end, were two immens wheels, one of glass and brass and as trans parent as a bowl of goldfish, and the other losely draped in a heavy canvas hood laced and strapped around it, and holding sealed and locked within its great bowels 100,000 paper tickets in 100,000 rubber tubes.

I had come to see the working of a grea gambling scheme and I had anticipated that there might be some difficulty put in the way of my doing so; but if the lottery plant bad been a cider press in an orchard I could not have been more welcome to examine and to study it and to take it to pieces. It we not so much that they had nothing to co ceal, or that now, while they are fighting for existence, they would rather risk being abused than not mentioned at all. For they can fight abuse; they have had to do that for a long time. It is silence and oblivion that they fear now, the silence that means they are forgotten, that their arrogant glory has departed, that they are only a memory. They can fight those who fight them, but they cannot fight with people who, if they think of them at all, think of them already dead and buried. It was nelt of these reasons that gave me free admit tance to the workings of the lottery; it was simply that to Mr. and Mrs. Barross the lot tery was a religion; it was the greatest charitable organization of the age, and the purest philanthropist of modern times could not have more thoroughly believed in hi good works than did Mrs. Barross believe that noble and generous benefits were being bestowed on mankind at every turn of the great wheel in her back parlor.

The room in which the drawings are held is about forty feet long, well lighted by many long, wide windows, and with the many long, wide windows, and with the stage upon which the wheels stand blocking one end. It is unfurnished, except for the chairs and benches, upon which the natives or any chance or intentional visitors are welcome to sit and to watch the drawing. The larger wheel, which holds, when all the tickets are sold, the hopes of 100,000 the tickets are sold, the hopes of 100,000 people, is about six feel in diameter, with sides of heavy glass, bound together by a wooden tire two feet wide. This tire or rim is made of staves' formed like those of a hogshead, and in it is a door a foot square. After the tickets have been placed in their little rubber jackets and shoveled into the wheel, this door is locked with a padlock and strips of paper are pasted across, it and strips of paper are pasted across. strips of paper are pasted across it and sealed at each end, and so it remains until the next drawing. One hundred thousand tickets in rubber tubes an inch long and a quarter of an inch wide take up a great deal of space and make such an appreciable difference in the weight of the wheel that it requires the efforts of two men pulling on the handles at either side to even budge it. the handles at either side to even budge it. Another man and myself were quite satisfied when we put our shoulders to it and had succeeded in turning it a foot or two. But it was interesting to watch the little black tubes with even that slow start go slipping and sliding down over the others, leaving the greater mass undisturbed and packed together at the bottom as a wave sweeps back the upper layer of pebbles on a beach. This wheel was manufactured by Jackson for wheel was manufactured by Jackson & Sharp of Wilmington, Del. The other wheel is much smaller and holds the priges,

Whenever there is a drawing, General W L. Cabell of Texas and Colonel C. J. Villere of Louisiana, who have taken the places of the late General Beauregard and of the late General Early, take their stand at different wheels, General Cabell at the large and Colonel Villere at the one holding the prizes. They open the doors which they had sealed up a month previous and into each wheel a little Indian girl puts her hand and draws out a tube. The tube holding the ticket is handed to General Cabell, and the one hold ing the prize won is given to Colonel Viller and they read the numbers aloud and the amount won six times, three times in Span-sh and three times in English, on the printiple probably of the man in the play who had only one line, and who spoke that twice "so that the audience will know I am say-

The two tickets are then handed to young Barross, who fastens them together ubber band and throws them into a basket for further reference. Three clerks with duplicate books keep tally of the numbers and of the prizes won. The drawing begins generally at 6 in the morning and lasts ntil 16 and then everybody having been made rich, the philanthropists and gen and colonels and Indian girls-and, let us the men who turned the wheel-go in to breakfast.

So far as I could see the drawings are conducted with fairness. But with only 3,434 prizes and 100,000 tickets the chances are so ifinitesimal and the advantage to the company so enormous that honesty in manip ing the wheel ceases to be a virtue, and be But what is most interesting about the

ottery at present is not whether it is or is not conducted fairly, but that it should exist at all; that its promoters should be willing to drag out such an existence at such a price and in so fallen a state. This ecomes all the more remarkable because he men who control the lottery belong to class, which, as a rule, cares for the good opinion of its fellows, and is willing to sacrifice much to retain it. But the lottery people do not seem anxious for the good opinion of any one, and they have made such vast sums of money in the past, and they have made it so easily, that they cannot release their hold on the geese that are aying the golden eggs for them, even though they find themselves exiled and excom-municated by their own countrymen. If they were thimble-riggers or confidence men in need of money their persistence would not appear so remarkable, but these gentlemen f the lottery are men of enormous wealth, heir daughters are in what is called society n New Orleans and in New York, their sons are at the universities, and they themselves belong to those clubs most difficult of access. One would think they had reached that point when they could say: "We are rich point when they could say: "We are rich enough now, and we can afford to spend the remainder of our lives in making ourselves respectable." Becky Sharp is authority for the fact that it is easy to be respectable on as little as £500 a year, but these gentlemen. having many hundreds of thousands pounds, are not even willing to make the effort. Two years ago, when, according to their own account, they were losing \$40,000 a month, and which, after all, is only what they once cleared in a day, and when they were being driven out of one country after nother, like the cholera or any other disease, t seems strange that it never occurred to them to stop fighting and to get into a better business while there was yet time. Even the keeper of a roulette wheel has

too much self-respect to continue turning when there is only one man playing against the table, and in comparison with him the scramble of the lottery company after the Honduranian tin dollar, and the scant savings of servant girls and of brakesmen and negro barbers in the United States, is to me the most curious feature of this once great en

What a contrast it makes with those other days, when the Charles theater was filled from boxes to gallery with the "flower of southern chivalry and beauty," when the band played, and the major generals proclaimed the result of the drawings. It is hard to take the lottery seriously, for the day when it was worthy of abuse has passed away. And, indeed, there are few men or measures so im-portant as to deserve abuse, while there is no measure if it is for good so insignificant that it is not deserving the exertion of a good word or a line of praise and gratitude.

experienced for William M. Tweed when, as a fugitive from justice, he sat on the beach at Santiago de Cuba and watched a naked at Santago de Choa and salta and fisherman catch his breakfast for him youd the first line of breakers, or that night feel for Monte Carlo were it to be exled to a fever-stricken island off the swampy coast of West Africa, or, to pay the lottery very high compliment indeed, that which you give to that noble adventurer exiled to

There was something almost pathetic to ne in the sight of this great arrogant gambing scheme, that had in its day brought the good name of a state into disrepute, that had poasted of the prices it paid for the honor of men, and that had robbed a whole nation willing to be robbed, spinning its wheel in a pack room in a hot, half-barbarous country, and to an audience of gaping Indians and unwashed Honduranian generals. Sconer than fall as low as that it would seem to be betfall altogether; to own that you are beaten, that the color has gone against you and gentleman, Mr. John Oakhurst, who "struck a streak of bad luck about the middle of February, 1864," to put a pistol to your head, and go down as arrogantly and defiantly as you had lived.

FREIGHT STEAMERS LOST AT SEA. Two More Heavily Ladened Vessel, Sink Without Loss of Life,

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31 .- Australian adices brought by the steamship Monowaii are to the effect that on the 8th inst. the steamer Catterthun struck on the seal rocks off Sydney at 2:30 in the morning, and sank in fifteen minutes. The boats which landed at Foster contained three Chinese, including sixteen of the crew and four while men, among whom was Captain Frazer, the pilot. The other boats contained the captain of the steamer and other officers who are missing. The steamer had eighty-one on board all told Accounts are conflicting as to the number saved, which is variously stated as twenty the limit. There was £10,800 in spec'e on board, £5,000 having been shipped to board, £5,000 having been shipped to Adelaide and the rest belonged to the Chinese

The kerosene laden ship Hilaria was burned and sunk at Port Melbourne on the 9th of July, the investigation by the coroner's jury resulting in finding that the ship was wilfully fired, the second mate and a watchman being charged with the crime.

Troubled with Periodical Dysentary Henry P. Silvera of Lucea, Jamaica, West "Since my recovery from an attack of dysentery, some ten years ago, it comes on suddenly at times and make me very weak. A teaspoonful of Chamber lain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy taken in a little water gives me relief. I could get a dozen testimonials from people

Elected Officers and Adjourned. CHICAGO, Aug. 31.-The Household of Ruth has closed its convention, electing officers as follows: J. W. Grant, Nashville, Tenn., most worthy grand superior; W. M. T. Forrester, Richmond, Va., past worthy grand superlor: Miss Ella Moore, Lincoln, Neb. worthy grand superior; C. H. Philadelphia. most worthy grand recorder; Mrs. N. J. Banks, grand usher; Mrs. Agnes Moody, grand prelate; Mrs. R. L. Barnes, grand chamberlain; Mrs. C. E. Jackson, grand shepherd, and Mrs. Mary E. Smith, grand treasurer. The convention adjourned to meet in August, 1898, at Washington, D. C.

RIGHTEOUS ANGER.

Godey's Magazine. He looked into her tender eyes With such an earnest gaze
I glare at him with stern surprise,
With wonder and amaze.

And at his cool and steady stare My hot blood swiftly leaps. She is my wife! How can he dare To search those azure deeps?

To see him still persist— To think for this I pay a fee; (He is an oculist.)

TELLS A VERY THRILLING STORY. Relates His Perllous Voyage.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.-Albert Rosrop, a sailor on the ship Sarah B. Ridgeway of Philadelphia, which was burned recently off the coast of Queensland, Australia, tells a thrilling story about the loss of the versel. "It was a wild night off the Queensland oast," said he, "when the Ridgeway sprung a leak. The seas were terrific. Great waves swept completely over the decks. I saw three of my shipmates carried overboard. Hardly had the last of them been swept off,

when I myself was struck by a yard and mass of rigging attached that had been torn away by the force of the gale. The cuptain saw that the vessel was fast sinking and finally determined to leave her in the small boats I was unable to move, but the captain would not leave the ship until I had been placed in one of the boats. We were five days on the sea and finally made a landing when the storm had gone down at Bon Deberg. was sent to us from the nearest English settlement. Just as we were leaving the Ridgeway the captain set the ship on fire. For hours we could see the blaze off on the disturbed ocean, making an almost ghostly light every time the gale fanned the flames.

FORMED A RIVAL ORGANIZATION Independent Distillers Combine to Fight the New Whisky Trust. NEW YORK, Aug. 31.-The independent distillers, after a conference lasting several days, have reached an understanding and formed an alliance for mutual protection

under this agreement: "The undersigned, having secured and now ontrolling practically the entire trade of the United States in spirits and alcohol and onfronted by a new organization, the American Spirits Manufacturing company, successor the Distilling and Cattlefeeding company who desire to gain a position in the trade a our expense, feel that by united action and co-operation we can better protect our mutual interests as well as the trade at large,

thereby serving the best interests of our customers at a minimum expense."

The name of the association is the Inde-pendent Distillers' Protective association.

The object of the association it is claimed, is not to be to raise prices, but to furnish the trade at the lowest cost of production. The companies represented were the Atlas of Pennsylvania, the Globe and American Dis-tilling company of Pekin, Ill., and the Disilling company of Pekin, Ill., tributing company of New York.

It May Do as Much for You Mr. Fred Miller of Irving, Ill., writes that e had a severe kidney trouble for many

ears, with severe pains in his back and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so called kidney cures, but without any good result. About a year ago he began use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once, Electric Bitters is especially adapted to cure of all kidney and liver troubles and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50c. As Kuhn & Co.'s drug store.

Ovation for the German-Americans BERLIN, Aug. 31.-The German-Ameria can veterans arrived here at I o'clock this afternoon. They were met by delegations from thirty veterans associations, headed by the veteran corps in uniform, and a band by the veteran corps in uniform, and a band of music, which were drawn up in front of the railroad station. When the visitors left the train the band played "Deutschland Ueder Alles," and they were warmly welcomed by the members of the reception committee. The Americans were presented with laurel wreaths by twenty is dies, and received an ovation from the people assembled around the depot.

LONDON, Aug. 31 .- A Vienna dispatch to the Times reports that the Abendpost says the Times reports that the Abenapast says the cholera is spreading rapidly, and has appeared in almost every village in the government of Volhynia, Russia. The people are taking refuge in the woods, and the burial of the dead is made in common graves without funeral rites. No records are being kept of the cases. The disease is most virtuent at Semroff. most viruient at Semroff.