THE OMAHA DAILY BER TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1898.

Work

Coast Dafanas.

Method of Maying Them_

of battle if their services are needed there.

GROUPS OF DESTRUCTION.

of the Bagineers.

A BAKER'S DOZEN. By WILLIAM WALTER COOK.

"Sir!"

"Yes; she's No. 6, and the prettiest of the

noted the woman on this end of the row, the It had long been a pet theory of mine one with the red rose? that if a traveler could get out of that mysterious country from whose bourne he lot. "What does she claim?", "What does she claim?", "She claims that you proposed to her at Newport in June, 1895; that she accepted you, that you were married, and that the matter was kept a secret because she was a governess in the family of one of your friends." s supposed never to return, and could come uck in the flesh and circulate among his friends as in life, he would experience a great many surprises, more os less appertaining to him and to his affairs.

I little thought it would ever come within my experience to test this novel theory, but so it happened, and the attendant results were simply appalling.

Being blossed with an extremely large fortune, I was able to ride a number of very expensive hobbles, among them that of mountain climbing. I was passionately fond of this daugerous sport and would endure hardships innumerable in order that I might indulge in it.

Beginning with Mount Blanc, I had worked my way up to the Jungfrau and the Matterhorn, and it was during the latter climb that a couple of guides and myself dropped over a precipice and were supposedly lost. handkerghief. Consciousness left me at the time of the accident. I had sustained injuries so severe that my mind was affected for weeks; and when at last I awoke to a realization that I still lived, I found myself in a little Swiss chalet and experienced the unique sensation of reading a full account of my death in a Paris newspaper.

It was a grim joke, but I decided to enter actively into the spirit of it. In a few days and a free agent?" I departed, incog, for France, and shortly afterward took ship for America. Somewhat in doubt as to how the exten-

elve fortune of a supposedly deceased bache-lor might fare, I resolved to acquaint my colleitors with the fact that I had not, as This was our pre-arranged signal, and I



ches the sport would die an ignominious death, so I withdrew my wager. But I had to have police protection during the rest of my stay in Spain, which was quite long enough for me to sink \$125,000. Excuse me from Spain and Spaniards, but I must say that the men, women and children have DEADLY MINES IN HARBORS What is Being Done in This Branch of

Vorks on the Continent Works on the Continent. Havana's defenses, which will be com-pelled to resist an attack from United States forces, are weak. The oldest among the works is the Castillo de la Fuerza, the build-ing of which was completed in 1583, during the governorship of Gabriel de Lajan. It faces the bay on the city side, immediately after the Castillo de la Punta. The erection of the Castillo de la Punta, situated to the west of the harbor entrance, relates the Globe-Democrat, was begun as far

governess in the family of one of your friends." "Tort," said I, "here is an opportunity for revenge. I love that girk, and I did propose to her in June, 1895, but she refused me. For this reason I went abroad and began to climb leebergs. I want you to dismiss the other three out there and have a little conversation with No. 6, whom I know as Miss Gunderson, along certain lines that I will lay down to you." In five minutes he returned beamingly to the forlorn widows. The three not wanted were immediately sent away, and thereupon the following conversation took place berelates the Globe-Democrat, was begun as far back as 1590, under the direction of En-gineer J. B. Antonelli. The fort is of scarcely more value than the Castillo de la Fuerza. It has twenty-five smooth-bore bronze pieces, and its ordinary garrison com-prises a detuchment of infantry, in addition to the force in charge of the guns. To the east of the bay is the famous Morro Castle, built upon a rock sixty feet above the level of the sea, which was originally called La

Vigia, the watch house, as from this rock the movements could be watched of all upthe following conversation took place be-tween Tort and Miss Gunderson. "Mrs. Baker, you loved the decedent, Benjamin Baker, very dearly, did you preaching vessels. The Morro, such as it stands today, was built immediately after Havana was returned

to Spain in 1763. The fortifications are of the same outward shape as the rock on which "O, so dearly!" and she sobbed in her their foundation is laid. They comprise advance works, a basilon, a semi-basilon with retired flanks, a ditch of considerable depth dug in the very rock, and a roadway "If fate would only give him hack you would cherish him fondly?" "I would devote my life to his happiness!" with a battery-Bateria de la Reina-over-looking the sea. Facing this, from the angle of the semi-bastion, an irregularly shaped rampart goes to the edge of the rock, known as the Torreon del Morrillo, where "Ah, this is most touching!" murmured the relentlers Tort. "You are not now and have not been in any trance, catalepsy or hypnotic condition?"

the Havana lighthouse is situated. On the southern side of the castle is the "In other words, you are of sound mind battery of the twelve apostles, Los Doce Apostoles, so named because it is composed "Of course!" "There there is a blissful surprise in store for you. Behold!" of an equal number of guns of large calibe ommanding the harbor's entrance.

This battery is in the shape of a convex arc, cord is ninety yards long. whose Bosides those of the Twelve Apostles bat-

tery, there are some seventy guns of all calibers in the Morro. On the outside the Morro measures 180 yards. The distance from it to the Cabana is 180 yards, and 780 to the seat of Havana. There is no room for more than 2,800 soldiers inside the castle The Spanish consider the Cabanas fortress La Cabana, es a most important fortification, as far as regards strength, size and position. It commands the city and the bay, and its guns cross-fire with those of Morro castle. The Cabana lles upon an extensive eminence on the east-northeastern side of the

biy, past Morro costle. A covered roadway, built of small cobble stones laid in cement, leads from the landing place at the water front, up an incline to the main entrance of the ortress. Although many in numbers, 200 nore or less, the guns at La Cabana, with fortress. the exception of two Krupp rifles, can hardly be classed as modern instruments of war. There are two 500-pounders mounted in em-brasures about five feet above the level of branch about new feet above the fevel of the harbor, whose arc of effectiveness is therefore circumscribed, and a man-of-war could lie between the Morro and the Cabana with safety, or with little danger of serious

Injury. The ditch surrounding La Cabana is not very deep. Mpart from the inefficiency of its artillery, this fort prescots a very weak point to an army attacking it from the heights within the range of Fort San Diego No. 4, 1,200 yards to the southwest of La Cabana, This Fort San Diego Cabana. This Fort San Diego is supposed to supplement the radius of action of La Cabana, but the porness of its defense works and of its artillery hardly justifies that supposition. On the contrary, Fort San Diego eccurct large select to action of the Diego cannot long resist a well-combined attack, and its possession by an invading army would place La Cabana at its mercy. As Engineer Antonelli said in 1589, to hold La Cabana is to hold Havana.

The plans for the Cabana fortress were drawn by M. de Valliere, chief engineer of

France, shortly after Spain regained pos-session of Havana in 1763. The fortress has accommodation for only 4,000 soldiers. It fronts the bay for a distance of 800 yards, and is defended on the land side by two bastions.

To the south of the city, on the Soto Hill, at the head of the western arm of the bay, is the Atares fort, a structure which dates PLANTING OUT ROSES.

PLANTING ROWS OF DYNAMITE BULBS marine Mines, Their Uses and the The work of laying submarine mines to protect harbors, relates the New York Sun, man or florist. First, spade up the soil to a depth of eighteen inches, or as the gardener would say, "two spades deep," which depth may seem to the novice to be rather unneces. is in charge of engineer officers of the army and much of the actual work is done by engineer soldiers, for the loading and the planting of dynamite bulbs or torpedoes involve sary, but it is quite essential that the roo have plenty of room in which to work. Se danger to the operators, and skilled work-Sec ond, remove from the bed one-third of the soil and replace it with the same bulk of men are therefore necessary. In view of these requirements the men who make up well-rotted manure (well-rotted cow manure is unexcelled for this purpose), in which the battalion of engineers are more intelligent and of a higher grade than those in the has been incorporated some finely chopped sod. Spade this composi thoroughly into the roll in the bed, and with the back of the spade mash all clods or lumps; Bear in mind that this spading and working of the soil must only be done when the soil is in road condition as reards moleture for the ranks of other branches of the service. Besides being proficient in the technical dutics of the engineering branch of the army, they must also be ready to serve in the front line

good condition as regards moisture, for if the soil is worked when pasty or too wet, the chances are that it will be ruined for Mines for obstructing the approaches of an important position will be disposed upon one or more of four systems, grand groups, the whole season, until the action of from skirmish lines, detached groups and self-acting mines. The last absolutely close the and winter weather imparts to it again its natural friableness. approach to a harbor or channel to all ships; In setting out the roses in the bed do no the others offer a safe passage to friends, neglect the all-important firming of the soil about the base of the plants. This should be

either through a narrow, unolatructed lane, or, with certain precautions, over the mines done by trodding the soil well with the feet immediately about the base of each plant themselves. As for mines now being planted in the Narrows and at Sandy Hook, the genbut not over all the surface of the bed eral plan is to have a skirmish line for the exterior obstruction. This is arranged as

SUPREME COURT SYLLABL

follows: A large loop of single-conductor cable is laid with both ends in the mining Hayes against Slobodney. Error from casemate, from which every mine in the system is fired. This main cable is tapped Valley county, Reversed, Ryan, C. Where, by his affidavit in an action every 250 fect, and a short cable leads from replevin, plaintiff claimed merely the right each of these points to a mine, usually 100 of present possession of a chattel as the feet away to the front. The mine thus planted is fired by the contact of the enemy's of present possession of a chattel as the holder of a mortgage (nereon, and by the verdict upon which judgment was rendered it was found that, at the commencement of the action, the right of property and right of possession were in plaintiff, held, that there exists, such a material variance between plaintiff's claimed rights and those found in his favor by the jury that a judg-ment rendered on such finding cannot be sustained. ship with the torpedo. The electric current is always on, and the circuit is completed by the contact, with the enemy's ship, causing the explosion. This system bears the same relation to the regular grand groups that a skirmish line of soldlers does to a line of battle. It increases the number of mines

sustained. Moores against the State ex rel Shoop, Error from Douglas county. Reversed and dismissed. Sullivan, J.; Norval, J., dissentin a channel at comparatively slight expense and, moreover, extends the area of danger to the hostile ships throughout a wide zone in front. By its use the enemy is forced to take

ing. 1. By section 169 of chapter xila of the Compiled Statutes of 1897 the power to ap-point and remove officers and members of the fire and police departments in cities of the metropolitan class is vested in the fire and police commissioners of such cities. 2. No member of the fire or police depart-ment in any such city can be discharged for political reasons. precautionary measures a long distance from the defended fort in front of the principal lines of defense. The cost of a skirmish line in ordinary channels is about \$6,000. A grand group contains twenty-one mines, separated from each other by spaces of 100 feet, and covers a front of 700 yards. All of

for political reasons. 3. Removals deemed necessary for the these mines are operated through a seven-core multiple cable, each core being con-

core multiple cable, each core being com-nected with three mines, through a water-tight insulated chamber. When set for auto-matic firing, only the mine struck by the enemy's ship explodes. The mines on each core may, if occasion arises, be fired simula grand group in about thirteen hours. From the mining casemate, which is usually near the level of low water, yet sheltered from combardment as much as possible, the seven-

for political reasons.
3. Removals deemed necessary for the proper management, discipline, or more effective services of either the fire or police department must be made pursuant to such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the Board of Fire and Police Commossioners for that purpose.
4. Before an officer or member of either the police or fire department can be discharged for alleged misconduct, unfitness, derelictions of duty, or other cause affecting his character or standing as a public servant, charges must be filed against him and he must be afforded an opportunity to be 'neard in his defense.
5. But the right of an officer of the police force or member of the fire department to defend against formal charges, within the meaning of the law, is a right to vindicate himself from an unjust accusation; not a right to show that the public service, or that the revenues at the disposal of the board are adequate for the payment of his salary. ptranded multiple cable extends to a grand junction box. Here the cores diverge as even single conductor cables, radiating like the ribs of a fan toward the enemy. These branch cables terminate in triple junction boxes 300 feet apart. At each of these points the cable again radiates through a water-tight insulated three-chambered re-

water-tight insulated three-chambered re-ceptacle, called a cut-out box, into three single conductor cables, each terminating in a mine, which is a 500-pound ground mine, fi if the harbor or channel depth is less than thirty feet, or a buoyant mine of haif that weight if there is a greater depth. In the latter case a buoy should mark the position a of the explosive bulb, whose submergence is regulated by an anchor. Two of these mines are planted on the line of the triple junction boxes and one in front of it toward the enemy. The total cost of a grand group for service varies with the depth of the water and the strength of the current from \$6,000 to \$9,000, adding about \$1,600 a mile board are adequate for the payment of his salary. 6. The membership of either the police or fire department may be reduced by the board on economic grounds, and, in such case, men may be dismissed from the serv-ice without a hearing and without an op-portunity being given them to show cause against the order of dismissal. 7. The transcript brought to this court should contain only so much of the record of the district court as is essential to a correct understanding of the case. Nebraska Loan & Trust Company against Ignowski. Appeal from Sherman county. Affirmed. Harrison, C. J. 1. A mistake in the terms of a written instrument, if mutual, will be reformed to express the correct intention, and agree-



now living, speaks to the women of the world and confesses to them that the secret of her beauty lies in perfect healthand the secret of her health lies in the use of her own remedies. Among them-Fruitcura-her great and wonderful tonic for curing all female ailments and building up the system. Fruitcura restores all weak organs to perfect health. It cures the many complaints of woman that only women know of. It restores the vitality, makes the eyes bright, the step elastic, and brings the bloom of health to the faded cheek. It renews the nerve tone and makes the flesh firm, hard and velvety. In fact its use is the royal road to perfect health and beautiful womanhood. It cures their complaints and nervous troubles of any nature and revives the vitality which is lacking in all such cases. For women of all ages. A discovery by a woman to cure women. Price, \$1 per bottle; 6 for \$5. Our special price-

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Mme	. Yale's Complexion Bleach (for Moth Patches and Liver Spots)	2.00	1.75
bime	. Tale's Complexion Cream (for softening and refining the Skin)	1.00	.69
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aime.	. Yale a Elixir of Heauty (Skin Tonic)	1.00	.69
ame	Thie's Magical Secret (for Softening Water)	1.50	1.19
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Mme.	Yale's Fertilizer (for Constipation)	1.50	1,19
Mme.	Yale's Mole and Wart Exterminator (small)	3.00	2.29
Mime	Yale's Lily Skin Whitener	1.00	69
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12

HAVANA'S DEFENSES. of the Oldest and Wenkest Some The Four Chief Warleties

great majority, and so head off any pre-meditated attack on my heaped-up dollars. Messars. Tort and Trapleigh were greatly amazed, of course, and when their astonish-ment had worn off a little I noticed a cool-ness-not very pronounced, indeed, but thor-oughly patent to my sensitive self-in their treatment of me. I was nonplused for the treatment of me. I was nonplussed for the moment, but my wonder was soon set at rest by Mr. Tort, who conducted me to a private room and then put the astounding

"Mr. Baker, are you related in any way to Brigham Young?" "Related to Brigham Young?" I gasped.

"Mr. Tort, you're crazy!" "At least, you're a Mormon? Please as

"At least, you're a mormon'r Please as-sure me that you're a Mormon, and that you did it purely out of religious convic-tion and nothing else." "Did what?" I asked, in a bewildered way.

"Is it possible you don't know that you have been married thirteen times, and that a baker's dozen of women are wearing mourn-ing for you this blessed minute, and have each filed individual claims to your large

'Married-thirteen-times?" I echoed. "Exactly, and each one of these widows seems to have proven a clear case against

I laughed wildly and reached for my bat.

"Where are you going?" asked Tort. "I'm going back to the Matterhorn and fall over another cliff," I replied; "better death in some foreign land than annihilation at the hands of thirteen widows. Unhand me, Tort

"Be quiet, then!" warned the solicitor "Sit down. Be a man. Remember, you can-not possibly be a husband to all of them. We'll weed 'em out. If we succeed in narrowing them down to one, you can placate

Never! Give me liberty, Tort, or give

me death. Those are my sentiments." "Huch, not so loud! There's one of them just come into the outer office. They drift in all day long, by ones and twos. We keep a clerk specially to attend to them. Would you like to talk with this one? She is No. 9. Shall I send her in?"

"Yes," I returned desperately; "I would like to have her give me some information.

and her in." And in she came! It was Miss de Smet fat, fair and forty. I knew her well. She gave a scream when she caw me and began to flutter her bands.

'Don't faint," I requested, in a voice o forced calmners. "We are old friends, Miss de Smet, but I had no idea we had entered the holy bonds of matrimony. I cannot recol hect ever having married you. Still, I may have done so in a moment of temporary aberration. Will you please state where it cs, and when, and why you have struggle along all these years as Miss de Smet rather than as Mrs. Baker?"

nents of an invading army. "Darling!" I exclaimed, rapturously. But she eyed me coldly. "What is the "Darling!" I exclaimed, rapturousiy. But she eyed me coldly. "What is the meaning of this?" she asked, calmiy looking at Tort; "who is this man?" "Don't you know me, my love?" I oried, fearing my revenge was about to be snatched out of my hands. "I'm Baker, allve and well, back from the tomb, and I wasn't killed after all." listance from the Paseo de Carlos III and the Velado. All the guns in this castle are antiquated. The Queen's battery (Bateria a la Reina) facing the Foundings' asylum and over-looking the sea, and Santa Clara battery (Bateria de Santa Clara), on the way from

the asylum to the Vedado, are the most modern, and are looked upon as positively the most formidable of all the defenses of "There is some mistake," said Miss Gunderson, tapping her brow reflectively, while a troubled look came over my face. "You are not Baker, not my Baker. How were the Cuban capital. They command the ap-proaches to Havana, and have several guns of great power. The Queen's battery has one modern gun of large caliber mounted

you supposed to have lost your life?" you supposed to have lost your life?" "Why, I fell over a precipice--" "Then there has been a mistake, a great mistake," she interrupted, with a dazzling smile. "My Baker was blown up on a steam-boat. I regret exceedingly that I mixed the Bakers; but they are so plentifu", how could you expect a grief-stricken woman to dis-criminate? Good day, Mr. Tort. Sorry to have troubled you." By that time I had lost all interest in the

BUFFALO BILL'S GRUDGE.

derson's Baker, after all.

on the rampart and three medium-sized smooth bores below. These works of de-dense are mere batteries, which probably could be easily destroyed by a shell from one of the Iowa's big guns.

WHERE SHAMROCKS GROW WILD.

Unique Distinction Claimed for Grind. By that time I had lost all interest in the stone Point in Maine. There is a firm belief in Maine that the only place in the United States where the Irish shamrock grows wild and hides itself By that time I had lost all interest in the remaining eleven widows, and Tort is still negotiating with them. If he weeds them out as successfully as I weeded out two, I shall feel tolerably safe and happy, although I shall always cherish a lingering regret that I didn't prove to be Miss Gun-

away among ranker vegetation, after the man-ner of all genuine shamrock plants, is on Geindstone point, a bald bluff which makes ut from the south shore of Gouldsboro and stands facing Bar Harbor, ten miles across the bay. At present the rough pasture land produces a big crop of summer cottagers and is worth anywhere from \$500 to \$1,000 an

The Bull Fighters of Spain Nearly Killed Him Once.

is worth anywhere from \$000 to \$1,000 an acre, but when Mooney and Maloney came there, seventy-five years ago, they bought the whole point for "three p'un' ten" English money, and everybody who knew of the transaction declared openly they had been cheated out of \$15, which they would need "If war does come between the United States and Spain the women of Spain will do just as the women of our own country," said W. F. Cody to the New York Sun man. "As poor as they are the women and children, as well as the men, will give their last cent to their country and you can bet your boors and socks, too, that the Spaniards ain't afraid of us. I admire their grit, if I have got a personal grudge against them. The buil fighters tried to kill me once. I was in Barcelons with my show. One evening after ust as the women of our own country," said ater on.

The manner of their arrival on Grindstone point was peculiar. The millionaires from Boston and New York who go there now ride Boston and New York who go there now ride on special trains or embark on steam yachts built for speed and comfort. Mooney and Maloney reached Hallfax from Cork on an emigrant ship which was thirty-five days on the pascage. From Hallfax they worked their way to Pictou and hired out before the mast on a schooner bound for Boston. The schooner carried the usual cargo of oats in the hold and grindatones on deck. When the craft had been out a few days a leak started and the great mass of oats below Barcelona with my show. One evening after the performance I got into my carriage and drove to the various newspaper offices and had this postscript added to my advertisement: 'I will wager any amount that the people in my show can lasso and ride any bull in Spain.' I didn't think it necessary to tell my interpreter that I had done this and I went home and went to bed. I was stepping at the House of Four Nations and it was built in a general and had a large started and the great mass of oats below deck began to swell. As it was nothing more than a Yankee it was built in a square and had a large, beautiful court in the center. Very early

the next morning my interpreter and agent came rushing into my room, crying: "'Get up! Get up! Dress at once. They craft, made of hard pine, and old at that, it couldn't stand the strain which the cats exare going to kill you." "'Who?' I asked.

" 'The bull fighters,' they answered, breathlecely. 'Peep into the court below at the maddened mob.'

"I did, and, by jiminy, it was a sight! The

crait, made of hard pine, and old at that, it couldn't stand the strain which the oats ex-erted, and it began to split open lengthwise, like a pea pod. With water running in and swelling the oats below and with fitty tons of grindstones on deck to drive it to the bottom, the schoener was in great danger of going down with all on board, when a couth-east gale came along and drove it head first on the schoener was in great danger of soing down with all on board, when a couth-east gale came along and drove it head first on the schoener was in great danger of soing down with all on board, when a couth-east gale came along and drove it head first on the schoener was in great danger of soing down with all on board, when a couth-east gale came along and drove it head first on the schoener and beach lying under the bluff. Mooner and Maloney escaped to land, but the rest of the crew, together with the schoener and cargo, were lost. The vessel was lost in June, 1832, and the following autumn Maloney sent home to Ire-land some leaves from the first sharnrock plant, pethaps, that ever took root on Ameri-tan soil. He had breight a few spraye with him in a box mixed with damp moss and when he found he was safe on land he set out the plants on the west side of the point in a small depression which is now known as Sharnrock follow. Mooney and Maloney named the whole hesdiand Sharnrock point and the name would have held if it hadn't been for the grindstones. The vessel soon went to places under the blows of the sea and the broken timbers and oats were ground to pulp or drifted away and were lost. The grindstones stayed where they fell. Geind-stones were high and hard to get in these days. Therefore when the inhabitants along-shore learned that a cargo of grindstones had been dumped down on the point and could be had for the taking away they came and supplied their immediate needs and laid in a stock for future use. It was in the nature of things that a point which furnished ready-made grindstones should be called Grin The second sec

6,000 to \$9,000, adding about \$1,600 a mile can in no way interfere with the move-The Castillo del Principe (Prince Castle) s also situated on an eminence at a short

A mistake in the terms of a written instrument, if mutual, will be reformed to express the correct intention, and agreement of the parties thereto, and with which it was executed, and the instrument as reformed will be enforced.
Reformation of an instrument to correct a mistake will not be accorded unless the intent and agreement which it will express as reformed was concurrently of the minds of the parties to and including the time of its execution.
Dern against Kellogg. Error from Douglas county. Affirmed. Irvine, C.
A verdict rendered in plain disregard of instructions is contrary to law; but the judgment will not for that reason be reversed when the instructions were erroneous and the verdict the only one which could properly be returned under the evidence. \$6,000 to \$9,000, adding about \$1,600 a mile for the multiple seven-stranded cable re-quired between the group and the mining casement. From this place every mine may be fired by turning the proper switches upon a switch or operating board to which all the torpedo cables run. At the proper time the man on the lookout for hostile ships tele-phones to the casemate, and the electric spark is sent upon its deadly mission at the spark is sent upon its deadly mission at the proper moment. Detached groups and self-

acting mines explain themselves by their names. The cost of one mine of the latter lass in \$250.

The destructive range of a submarine ex-plosion is quite limited at present because of the great improvements that have been made in the buils of modern war ships.

The bulk and weight of the charge regu-late the size of the torpedo, the weight of the anchor for each mine, and all the pracical difficulties of submarine mining. That poplosive is always chosen which represents the maximum energy in the smallest bulk.

MINES OF DYNAMITE.

could properly be returned under the evi-dence. 2. A merchant at H. in this state, being in-debted to K. & Co., in Chicago, the latter made a draft upon him and sent it to a bank at H. without other instructions than to collect and remit. The bank received the draft February 19, presented it and ob-tained an oral acceptance and a promise that it would be paid in a few days. At maturity the merchant requested the bank to hold it and repeated his promise to pay in a few days. The same thing occurred later. The bank held the draft without communicating with the drawers until March 5, when, at the merchant's request, it wrote the drawers asking an extension of thirty days. March 7, and before an an-swer was received, it took a conveyance of all of the merchant's property in satisfac-tion of a debt to itself and with an agree-ment to pay debts to strangers to a large amount, but not including that to K. & Co. It then returned the drafts, which could not be collected. Heid, that it had not per-formed its duties in good faith and was liable to K. & Co. 3. A custom of banks at H., unknown to K. & Co., to so treat collection was no pro-tection. A custom to be availed of must be lawful and reasonable. 4. In such a case it is not necessary for the plaintiff to prove with certainity that The work of mining with dynamite tor-bedoes the channel between Fort Schuyler and Willet's Point began last Thursday. The flotilia used for the work cccsists of a steam tug with a crew consisting of one non-commissioned officer of engineers, one private, an engine driver, and a steersman; one grand junction box boat with crew, and three triple junctico box boats and crows. One of the smaller boats accomcrows. One of the smaller boats accom-panies the tug in laying the multiple cables as soon as the position of the grand junction box has been located. This is done by plac-ing the boat at the intersection of the axes of two theodolites whose position is taken from an engineer map of the harbor or channel to be mined. The triple junction boxes are then laid, and finally, after the necessary soundings have been taken, the mines are dropped at the proper measured distances from these last boxes and the coa-nections are male from the box through a well-insulgted cable.

nections are male from the box through a well-insulated cable. The battallon of engineers has an interest-ing history. In 1779 congress authorized a corps of engineers, with General Du Portail as cheif. There were three companies, with four officers and sixey-eight sappers and miners in each. These served during the revolution. The records show that on June 4, 1873, these companies were at West Point under the command of Captain David Bushneil, a submarine mining expert and

Bushnell, a submarine mining expert, and there is now at Willets Point a steam tug

Bushnell, a submarine mining expert, and there is now at Willets Polot a steam tug bearing his name. Soon after this the corps was mustered honorably out of service. In 1802 a corps of engineers, composed en-tirely of officers, was organized by congress, and ordered to assemble at West Point to form a military academy. This marks the beginning of the national war college. On April 12, 1812, additional officers were au-thorized, together with a company of en-listed men, to act as bombarders, sappers and miners. This company served with dis-tinction all through the second war with England, often taking its place in the as-sulting column after its technical work was done. It was sbolished in 1821, but in 1846 congress organized a company of en-gineer soldiers, which has been in service ever since. As soon as it could be placed to readiness for active service this com-pany was hurried to the front in Mexico. It was active in all of General Scott's prin-cipal battles. On June 6, 1845, the com-pany was ordered to West Point. In May, 1861, these soldiers were sent to perform spineer soldiers were authorized by congress and the four companies were designated the battallon of engineers. They worked upon the defenses of the national capital during the winter of 1861-62, and then joked the Antmy of the Point, where it hest then a the four companies were designated the battallon of engineers. They worked upon the defenses of the national capital during the winter of 1861-62, and then joked the Army of the Point, where it hest tailon was also sent. Company E has been stationed at West Point, where it has had special work is connection with the Mil-tary academy. The remaining companies have been stationed at Willet's Point. That

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4. In such a case it is not necessary for the plaintiff to prove with certainty that but for the misconduct of the collecting agent payment would have been obtained. A prima facle case is established by show-ing that such with reasonable probability would have been the result. 5. The fact that all fae time the bank held the draft the merchant continued to con-duct his business and had property subject to execution to the value of many times the debt, is sufficient to charge the bank, prima facle, with the amount of the draft. Laborers Attack a Foreman SCHNECTADY, N. Y., April 18 .- Two

Italian canal laborers were instantly killed and another seriously injured at Fondas and another seriously injured at Fondas Basin, six miles east of this city, yesterday by the breaking of a detrick boom while it was in use in lifting stones. Some of the Italian workmen rushed upon the fore-man with drawn knives, threatening his life, as they blamed him. The attack was checked, however, before they had done any injury.