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No. 5

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Cigars and Laundry Office.

Wilson & Barton's

Barber Shop,

COR. FIFTH AND LOCUST STS.,

DES MOINES, IOWA.

CHILDREN'S HAIR CUTTING A SPECIALTY.

EVERY THING FIRST-CLASS.

PRICES MODERATE.

CITY NEWS

Watch This Space.

Burlington

Route

Mr. J. R. Weeks will soon open a new

tutorial shop on 7th and Locust.

Mr. C. H. Richardson and family of

Clive spent the 4th, in the Capital City.

Remember the annual meeting of the

Masonic Lodge will meet here next week.

If you desire a grand outing, you

would attend the children's picnic.

The A. M. E. Sunday School, will

picnic at Greenwood park, on the 25th.

E. W. Thompson left for Chicago

Wednesday, to be gone indefinitely.

Mrs. Wm. Fletcher left Sunday to

visit in Omaha, St. Joseph and Kansas

City.

Mrs. Hieronymus of Omaha, N. E., is

visiting her son, Preston of west Grand

avenue a few days this week.

Mrs. W. H. Birney entertained quite a

number of her friends at dinner on the

fourth a delightful time was had by all.

Miss Nina Hamilton left Saturday

evening for Ottumwa to visit friends,

the guest of Ida Hamilton while there.

The Misses Hannah, Ruth and Grace

Lewis also Mr. C. Bass of Clive attended

the lawn sociable at Mrs. Bass last eve.

Remember the Grand Musical and Lit-

erary entertainment to be given by North

Lodge on Tuesday eve at their hall on

Six and Walnut.

Every reader of the Bystander,

should attend the Midland Chautauqua,

now in session, a part of the time at

least.

After a very delightful visit, with

friends and relatives, Miss Eldora

Thompson, returned to her home, in

Oskaloosa, this morning.

Presiding Elder Bundy and Rev. Mrs.

Breckenridge organized a church last

Sunday at Frazier, the Rev. Breckenridge

will have charge of the new church in

connection with her work in Boone.

The members of St. Paul A. M. E.

Church, will hold their 26 anniversary

on the evenings of the 20 and 21, with

an elaborate program, all should at-

tend.

The lawn sociable at the residence of

Mrs. Bass under the auspices of the stew-

ardess department of the A. M. E. church

last Thursday evening was well attended

and all enjoyed themselves, the ladies

realized a nice sum of money for the

pastor.

The Des Moines quartet returned

Tuesday from Dallas Center where

they were engaged to sing the Fourth.

They report a pleasant time. Mr. Wm

Mash is interested in the quartet; it is

composed of Bert Johnson, Jim Straugh-

ter, Charles Schul and Walter Taylor.

Mr. G. Watkins of Albany, Mo., ar-

rived in our city last week to visit a

few days, he also visited a few days

in Newton with his relatives, Mr

Whitsett's folks, and while in Des

Moines was the guest of J. L. Thomp-

son.

Mrs. Summers now of Chicago who

formally lived here arrived to-day and

will be the guest of Mrs. W. H. Humbrad

of Sixth and State street.

The H. B. S. enjoyed a pleasant meet-

ing with Mrs. Holt last Thursday. Mrs.

L. J. Lewis will be hostess for the club

July 21, there will be no meeting next

week.

The M. W. United Grand Lodge of A.

F. and A. M. will hold its Thirtieth

Annual Communication in this city com-

mencing Tuesday July 12 lasting three

days. The members of the local lodge

have made all the necessary arrange-

ment to entertain the Grand Lodge officer

and delegates, the citizens will assist the

home members in entertaining.

Mrs. Annie Lewis gave a very nice

picnic last 4th, at her pleasant home

on East Lyon and Fourteenth street.

A large number of old settlers were

present and all enjoyed themselves, ex-

pressing to Mrs. Lewis their praise for

the manner in which they were enter-

tained.

Rev. J. J. Clark, of Topeka Kansas,

is in the city, and will hold quarterly

meeting at Burn's M. E. church on

Sunday, preaching morning, afternoon

and evening. A cordial invitation is

extended to all.

The Rev. Lomack who has been con-

fined to his bed for several weeks with

the rheumatism in his eyes and face as

well as in his lower joints, has recovered

so as to be about the house, he will leave

Monday for Hot Springs Ark., to try the

virtue in that water, the Rev. has been

very sick and we trust that the Springs

will help him.

CHAUTAUQUA.

Daily Order of Lectur-

es, Classes and En-

tertainments.

MORNING.

8:00—Auditorium.....(a) Prayer Service

8:45—Auditorium.....(a) Chapel Talk

8:00—"A" Room.....(a) Junior Bible Class

MRS. B. T. VINCENT.

8:00—"B" Room.....(c) Primary

Teacher's Class

MISS E. K. MATTHEWS.

8:00—"C" Tent.....(c) Kindergarten

Teacher's Class

MISS LUCY C. MALEY.

8:00—"Hall Philosophy".....(b)

Physical Culture Class

PROF. CARL ROTFUSS.

9:00—"A" Room.....(a) Chautauqua

Normal Class

DR. B. T. VINCENT.

9:00—"B" Room.....(c) Primary

Teacher's Class

MISS E. K. MATTHEWS.

9:00—"Hall Philosophy".....(c)

Physical Culture Class

PROF. CARL ROTFUSS.

9:00—"C" Tent.....(c) Mothers' Class

MISS LUCIE C. MALEY.

9:00—Waiting Room.....(d) German

Class

PROF. JOHN NEURENBERGER.

10:00—Auditorium.....(a) Assembly

Chorus

DR. M. L. BARTDETT.

10:00—"B" Room.....(c) Primary

Teacher's Class

MISS E. K. MATTHEWS.

10:00—"C" Tent.....(a) Model Kinder-

garten

MISS LUCIE C. MALEY.

10:00—"Hall Philosophy".....(a)

Woman's Club

MRS. B. T. VINCENT.

11:00—"Hall Philosophy".....(c) Voice

Culture and Harmony

DR. M. L. BARTLETT.

11:00—Auditorium.....(c) Lecture

AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

1:30—"A" Room.....(a) Chautauqua

Normal Class

DR. B. T. VINCENT.

2:00—Auditorium.....(d) Lecture

Entertainment

2:00—"Hall Philosophy".....(c)

Physical Culture Class

PROF. CARL ROTFUSS.

8:00—Auditorium.....(a) Lecture

5:00—"Hall Philosophy".....(a) Round

Table

7:00—Auditorium.....(a) Music

8:00—Auditorium.....(a) Lecture or

Entertainment

(a)—Free to all on the grounds.

(b)—Free to all holding Youth's Tick-

ets.

(c)—Special Class and Fee.

(d)—May be held at other hours also.

Husband Kills Wife and Self.

Vincennes, Ind., March 25.—William

Osterhage Wednesday murdered his

wife and then committed suicide by

shooting himself. The tragedy was

the result of domestic differences.

DON'T

Don't talk about your friends.

Don't hit a man when he is down.

Don't miss the children's picnic.

Don't condemn a thing because others

do.

Don't fail to be a subscriber to the

Bystander.

Don't expect every one to think as

you do.

Don't forget that economy leads to

wealth.

Don't spread an ill report about your

neighbors.

Don't keep people waiting, if you are

on the program.

Don't fail in your dealing with

others, to be honest.

Don't expect to find uniformity of

opinion on any subject.

Don't get discouraged because you are

unable to understand everything.

Don't forget that every race loving

person will subscribe for some race

paper.

Don't fail to encourage every race

enterprise with both words and

money.

Don't fail to join the company with

a colored captain, if you are going to

free Cuba.

A WORD TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The months of June and July we

will begin our annual tour of collec-

tion as most of our annual subscrip-

tion list comes due, we ask every sub-

scriber that has not already paid to

please lay away the amount that you

owe for the Bystander so that when

our collector calls you may pay your

delinquent. Several failed to

pay their dues last year which mak-

es them owing for two years or more

We know that you like the Bystander

for its news, you know that you

owe for the Bystander and we need

the money very much, as we have

been moving and buying some type.

Therefore with this brief notice, we

hope to receive your dues by remit-

tance or that you be ready and pay

when our collector calls this means

all of our subscribers in the city and

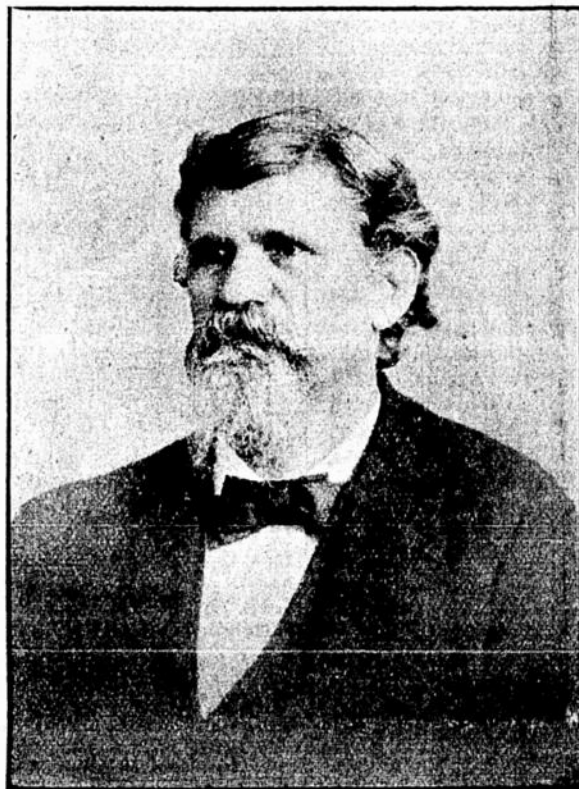
out.

The Bystander does all kinds of

job printing. Give us a call.

Read and patronize our advertiser

FOR COUNTY RECORDER OF MAHASKA CO.



In this issue of the paper, we take pleasure in presenting the cut of Mr. J. C. Hendryx who is a candidate for nomination of county recorder of Mahaska county, subject to the republican convention, which will be held in July 16, at Oskaloosa, Ia. Mr. Hendryx was born in Illinois in 1843 came to Iowa in May 1844, entered the army in 1861 as a volunteer fighting nobly and bravely for the defense of the flag and his country and remain in the army until he saw old glory float in the free air unmoored and the slave emancipated, then he was mustered out in 1866; after the war he remained in the south for several years locating in Alabama, during this time he was connected with the Freeman Bureau and the revenue service as deputy tax collector under Hon. Jas T. Rapier (colored) who was chief collector of the second assessorial dist. of Ala. and he then managed Mr. Rapier's campaign for congress and he succeeded in electing Mr. Rapier for two terms. Mr. Hendryx return to Iowa in 1877 and has lived in Oskaloosa for the past 17 years. was made deputy postmaster under Col. A. W. Swalm through the courtesy of Congressman Lacy, he has been an active republican worker all this life fighting for the principal of the grand old party and has never ask for an elective office in his life before. He is thoroughly competent, highly educated, courteous and gentlemanly to all and by his broad experience of public affairs would if elected make an efficient officer such as other counties seldom have. He has just retired from the grocery and meat business at the north end store he is a strong and a very deserving man; colored voters should see to it that the name of Mr. Hendryx is marked when they vote at the primaries next Saturday, but a few men has been identified with the party and has helped our race advance as much as Mr. Hendryx, he will appreciate any support that you may give him.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Republican County Convention

was held last Friday in the tabernacle

on the East side, it was largely at-

tended and a full delegation from

every precinct in the county. The gather-

ing was enthusiastic and harmonious

as there was but one real contest for

county office, that was for the office of

Recorder Mr. Cook finally being the

successful winner. The convention

was called to order by Amos Brandt

county chairman who after a few re-

marks selected his temporary officers as

follows: J. McCall, chairman; John L.

Thompson, reading clerk and Mr. English

of Valley Junction secretary after the

usual business they adjourned to meet

in the afternoon. The

IOWA STATE BYSTANDER.

BY BYSTANDER PUBLISHING CO.

DES MOINES, IOWA

APPALLING LOSS OF LIFE.

French liner La Bourgogne sinks and six hundred are drowned.
HALIFAX, N. S., July 7.—The British ship Cromartyshire was towed in here by the Allen liner Grecian, with her bows torn away by a collision sixty miles south of Sable Island, with the French liner La Bourgogne, which went down ten minutes later. Of over eight hundred passengers and crew on board, only two hundred were saved. One woman was saved by her husband. The captain and other deck officers went down with the ship. The Cromartyshire lay to and picked up the survivors, transporting them to the Grecian, which came along shortly afterward. The log of the Cromartyshire says that at 5 a. m. July 4, she was in a dense fog, steering northwest under reduced canvas and going four or five knots an hour, with the fog horn blowing at minute intervals. A steamer's whistle was heard on the port beam, approaching very fast. She answered the horn signal and suddenly loomed through the fog and crashed into the Cromartyshire at a high rate of speed, smashing in her bows and doing other damage, and at once disappeared through the fog. A collision bulkhead prevented the Cromartyshire from sinking. While clearing away the wreckage, the steamer blew her whistle and sent up a rocket, which was answered, but the steamer could not be seen. Shortly after, or at about 5:30, the fog lifted and two boats were discovered pulling toward the Cromartyshire. They came alongside and reported that their steamer, La Bourgogne, from New York for Havre, had gone down. The Cromartyshire lay all day and picked up 200 survivors, some floating on life rafts without oars. At 3 p. m. the steamer Grecian appeared and took the survivors on board and took the Cromartyshire in tow.

Only two cabin passengers were among the rescued, while of the 200 women on board only one was saved. Just prior to the sinking of the vessel the scenes on board were awful. Knives were used and men fought like demons for places on the boats. After the vessel had gone down many a man who had grasped a raft or boat was beaten off by those who had been so fortunate as to get in a place of safety.

ANOTHER SPANISH WARSHIP

Destroyed While Trying to Run the Blockade Out of Havana.
KEY WEST, July 7.—The Spanish warship Alfonso XII attempted to run the blockade out of Havana harbor and was captured by an American cruiser.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Secretary Long has received word through General Greeley, which is accepted as confirming the report that the Spanish ship Alfonso XII was destroyed while trying to run the Havana blockade. The ship is said to be a total loss. It occurred near Mariel.

Cervera Reports to Blanco.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The war department has received a report from Cervera to Blanco on the unsuccessful attempt to escape from Santiago harbor, as follows:

To the General-in-Chief, Havana.—In compliance with your orders I went out yesterday from Santiago de Cuba with all my squadron and after an unequal combat against forces more than triple mine, had all my squadron destroyed by fire. Teresa, Quintero, and Vizcaya beached, Colon fleeing. I accordingly informed Americans, went ashore, gave myself up. Torpedo cutters were founded. I do not know how many were lost, but the number will reach 600 dead and many wounded, although not in such great numbers, living as prisoners of Americans. Conduct of crews rose to height that won most enthusiastic thanks of enemy. Commander of Vizcaya surrendered his vessel. His crew are very grateful for noble generosity with which they are treated. Among the dead is Villamil, and I believe Lazaga; among wounded Conesa and Enlate. We lost all and are necessarily depressed.

(Signed) CERVERA.

Want to Leave Santiago.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 7.—The English and Austrian warships which went to Santiago to take away foreign residents say the foreigners were wild in their anxiety to get away. One Spanish merchant offered British Consul Ramsden \$15,000 to designate him as a British Cuban, worthy to be taken away. Non-combatants were in a state of desperate panic, and many of those brought to Kingston came with only the clothes they wore. It was believed there were 9,000 troops in the city fit for duty. The army was without hope since the departure of Cervera. Every fifth house is an improvised hospital. The archbishop of Santiago had cabled Madrid urging that Spain surrender.

Dispatch From Dewey.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The navy department posted the following from Admiral Dewey:

"CAVITE, July 4, via Hong Kong, July 7.—The United States troops are landed and comfortably housed at Cavite, Luzon island. The insurgents are still active. Aguinaldo proclaimed himself president of the revolutionary republic."

Clara Barton Reports.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Clara Barton reports from Siboney, Cuba, that 800 wounded have reached that place; that surgeons and hospital squads are working night and day, and that many of the wounded lie on the water-soaked ground.

Reinforcements for Shafter.

TAMPA, July 6.—Several transports have sailed from Port Tampa within the last week, carrying large quantities of war munitions, horses, light artillery and about 3,800 men to reinforce General Shafter at Santiago.

Wounded Arrive at Key West.

KEY WEST, July 6.—The Red Cross steamer Iroquois has arrived from Santiago de Cuba with 320 wounded on board.

THE NEWS IN IOWA

D. N. RICHARDSON IS DEAD.

One of the Builders of the State and a Brilliant Scholar.

DAVENPORT, July 7.—News is received of the death of D. N. Richardson, editor of the Democrat, at his summer cottage in Groton, Vt. Mr. Richardson went east more than a month ago, accompanied by his wife and son, J. B. Richardson, and the latter's wife. Mr. Richardson had a severe attack of la grippe in 1893, which weakened his heart, and in 1897 an affection of the kidneys made his condition one of anxiety to his family and friends. He was confined to his room a considerable portion of the time since then, but only occasionally forced to take to his couch. Shortly after he reached Vermont he was seized with a relapse, though he recovered so as to be able two weeks ago to sit up on his couch and write a letter to friends. Mr. Richardson was a brilliant scholar and a writer who excelled in literary style and versatility. He was for several years secretary of the Iowa soldiers' monument commission and had much to do with the success of that undertaking.

BY REJECTED MEN.

Two Iowa Batteries Will Be Filled Out.

DES MOINES, July 6.—It is given out at the state house that the fifteen or twenty vacant places in the ranks of the two Iowa batteries will be filled by rejected men from the two original organizations at Cedar Rapids and Burlington. The interesting something of this kind is done. Iowa is likely to be without her necessary quota of artillery men for some days to come. It has already been a week since the governor called for experienced volunteers in the artillery service to make out the small number of ten for each battery. But two out of the number who have volunteered have been accepted. The men refused at Cedar Rapids and Burlington were rejected only because it was the governor's wish to give as many as possible from other parts of the state a chance to volunteer.

CALL BLUFF GAME.

State of Iowa Boycotts Express Companies.

DES MOINES, July 8.—The state of Iowa has set its foot down on the Des Moines express companies by refusing to honor them in constructing the new revenue law to mean that the one cent war stamp shall be put on express packages by the senders. An ultimatum was announced by Secretary of State Dobson when the United States Express company refused to accept a copy of the code for shipment to Omaha unless the state stamped the receipt for it. The codes are being sent out by freight and it is the understanding that all state packages hereafter will be sent either by freight or by mail, as long as the express companies insist that they are not liable for the tax.

CURTIS MONUMENT.

John W. Noble Addresses an Immense Crowd at Keokuk.

KEOKUK, July 5.—The feature of the celebration at Keokuk was the dedication of a soldier monument and statue of General S. R. Curtis. The statue is a reproduction in bronze of the equestrian piece on the state soldiers' monument at Des Moines. The oration was delivered by General John W. Noble, ex-secretary of the interior. He made a deeply philosophical disquisition on the necessity of war. He considered the present war with Spain as a logical historical result. He gave a study of the life and career of General Curtis, who commanded the first regiment to leave the state. The statue was unveiled by William Grover, the first Iowa soldier wounded in the civil war.

REV. MR. SMITH IS SUED.

Miss Forrester Moreland Asks \$5,000 Damages for Slander.

MT. AVE, July 4.—Rev. W. C. Smith, a Methodist minister at Kellerton, has been sued for \$5,000 damages for slander by Miss Forrester Moreland, a music teacher. The petition alleges that the defendant circulated statements derogatory to the plaintiff's business honesty and moral character. Plaintiff's friends say the derogatory statements were caused by jealousy, as Smith's wife is also a music teacher. Defendant's friends say that the action is being brought for revenge and that plaintiff is being influenced by liquor men whom Smith had assisted in prosecuting. Kellerton is divided into two bitter neighborhood factions.

NEWBOYS' BOAT RIDE.

Des Moines Street Vendors Given a Great Treat.

DES MOINES, July 6.—The 250 newboys of Des Moines were given a free steamboat ride on the Des Moines river and free tickets to a show at Crocker Woods the other day by the liberality of the Des Moines Daily News. The News has the enthusiastic friendship of every newboy in Des Moines, as well as of the Iowa public, which greatly appreciates the reduction of the subscription price of the Daily News to \$1 a year, 75 cents for six months, 50 cents for three months and 25 cents a month. The News is making wonderful progress in popular favor.

Hager Gets Guthrie County.

GUTHRIE CENTER, July 3.—At the republican county convention a delegation was selected favorable to the renomination of A. L. Hager for congress. This takes the Guthrie county candidate for the nomination. E. W. Weeks, out of the race, and leaves the contest between Hager, Major Curtis and H. W. Byers.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

DURQUE, July 6.—Receipts at the internal revenue office for the year ending June 30, were in round numbers, \$178,000, a slight increase over last year. Had the stamps been on hand the receipts would have reached \$250,000.

An Unequalled Summer Drink.

You will be pleased with Colfax Mineral Water. It has no equal as a summer drink.

BOMBARDMENT TO WAIT.

Thought Inadvisable to Storm the City Without Reinforcements.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—It is the opinion of the members of the cabinet that there may be no bombardment of Santiago until reinforcements arrive. Alger and Long have been in almost constant communication with Shafter and Sampson on the situation, and the conclusion has been reached that it would not be advisable to attempt to carry Santiago with our present forces. General Shafter telegraphed that Pando had joined General Linares with 6,000 men, making a total Spanish force of from 16,000 to 18,000, which, with the assistance of the fortifications to fight behind, makes the Spanish fighting force one-third to one-half greater than ours. Shafter says that the excessive heat and rain have done almost as much to render our forces ineffective as the Spanish bullets. Under the circumstances, he thinks it unwise to try to carry the city by assault. This view is shared by the officials here, and it is understood by Sampson also. Transports with troops will be started immediately to reinforce Shafter and will continue to go forward as long as it is thought necessary to make victory certain and decisive. The brigade under General Garretson, at Camp Alger, has been ordered to proceed to Santiago.

REFUGEES FROM SANTIAGO.

Appalling Conditions Which Exist in and Around the City.

EL CANEY, July 8.—Between 12,000 and 15,000 victims of the war have fled here in wild panic to escape the threatened bombardment. They are absolutely without food, and General Shafter and the Red Cross society are giving them sparingly of what can be had. These refugees and the foreign consuls report that General Toral will never surrender, but that the garrison is so much in favor of surrendering that Toral is in danger of assassination. Some place the strength of the garrison as low as 5,000, while it is also stated that less than a day's supply of ammunition is on hand. It is denied that Pando has arrived with reinforcements. As time passes it is regarded as marvellous that El Caney, a walled city with stone buildings, could have been taken by infantry assault.

Spaniards Desert to Americans.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Advices from Shafter announce that a number of high Spanish officers are deserting across the lines at Santiago into the American camp. This is regarded here as highly significant of an early surrender.

Miles Goes to Santiago.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Major General Miles, commanding the army, accompanied by the entire staff of army headquarters, left for Charleston, S. C., where the party will embark for Santiago.

Spain Will Continue the War.

MADRID, July 6.—The cabinet council last night, after a brief session, decided not to open negotiations for peace, but to continue the war with all risks while a single soldier remains in Cuba.

Cervera Talks Little.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The only statement made thus far by Cervera is as follows: "I would rather lose my ships at sea like a sailor than in a harbor; it was the only thing left for me to do."

ACCIDENT AT MARSHALLTOWN.

Five Deaths Likely to Result From the Falling of a Scaffold.

MARSHALLTOWN, July 8.—A terrible accident occurred at the big plant of the Glucose Sugar Refining Company, as the result of which two men were killed, one died two hours later and two more are dying. The unfortunate men came here from Peoria to erect a large steel grain tank and were standing on scaffolding inside the tank engaged in raising to position a joint of tank weighing 500 pounds, when the scaffold gave way and all fell a distance of fifty feet, the heavy metal falling upon and crushing them.

Attempted Murder at Frazier.

BOONE, July 7.—At a dance held at Frazier, Nels Martin, colored, became jealous of the attentions shown his girl, Miss Bertha Terry, and, drawing a revolver, fired three shots at her, one taking effect in her thigh. He made his escape, but was arrested next day in a field south of town, where he had been hiding. He waived examination and was held to the grand jury. The girl is recovering.

Dr. Matthews Honored.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—Dr. W. S. H. Matthews, of the Fifty-first Iowa, has been assigned to duty as sanitary inspector of Camp Merritt.

Fatal Runaway Accident.

BURLINGTON, July 6.—Mrs. Eliza May was instantly killed in a runaway, her skull being crushed.

IOWA CONDENSED.

The Iowa College of Law, of Des Moines, has had a most prosperous year. Gov. L. M. Shaw made the annual commencement address. A large class was graduated and the work of the school is said to be very thorough. A special catalogue can be had by addressing P. S. McNutt, Sec'y, Des Moines. Two batteries of light artillery are now encamped at Camp McKinley, Des Moines. They came from Cedar Rapids and Burlington. The time is spent in drills with the practice guns sent from the Rock Island arsenal. The Burlington battery consisted of 101 men and the Cedar Rapids battery had 102 men when they arrived in camp.

A remarkable pension fraud case has been brought to light at Mystic, Appanoose county. Frederick Birdseye served in an Illinois regiment for three years during the late war. After its close he located in an Illinois mining town, where he was killed twenty years ago by a fall of slate. His brother Samuel appropriated the papers and military record of his dead brother, came to Mystic and had no trouble in establishing himself as Frederick Birdseye. A pension was granted him and he drew it for a score of years. Then a man from his old home in Illinois came to Mystic and, learning his ruse, informed a pension examiner. The case was a complete one, and the government was ready to begin prosecution when Birdseye died.

AWFUL WORK AT SANTIAGO.

Losses on Both Sides Were Appalling. Though Americans Fought Best.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—From the heat and carnage of the battlefield of Santiago, where for the last three days the American forces have pressed forward against an entrenched enemy, General Shafter today sent the following dispatch summarizing the situation:

"PLAZA DEL ESTE, July 3.—To Secretary of War, Washington: Camp, Near Sevilla, Cuba, July 3.—We have the town well invested in the north and east, but with a very thin line. Upon approaching it we find it of such a character and the defense so strong it will be impossible to carry it by storm with my present forces. Our losses up to date will aggregate 1,000, but the list has not yet been made. But little sickness outside of exhaustion from intense heat and exertion of the battle of day before yesterday, and the almost constant fire which is kept up on the trenches. The wagon road to the rear is kept up with some difficulty on account of rains, but I will be able to use it for the present. General Wheeler is seriously ill and will probably have to go to the rear to-day. General Hawkins was slightly wounded in the foot during a sortie the enemy made last night, which was handsomely repulsed. The behavior of the troops was magnificent. General Garcia reported he holds the railroad from Santiago to San Luis and has burned a bridge and removed some rails; also that General Pando has arrived at Palma and that the French consul with about 400 French citizens came into his line yesterday from Santiago. He directed him to treat them with every courtesy possible."

SHAFER, Major General.

Secretary Alger sent the following reply to General Shafter: "The president directs me to say that you have the gratitude and thanks of the nation for the brilliant and effective work of your noble army on Friday, July 3. The heroic and gallant conduct of your officers and men thrill the American people with pride. The country mourns the brave men who fell in battle. They have added new names to our roll of heroes."

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

While it was quite evident from Shafter's dispatch that the American forces were in bad shape, definite positive information was at hand that Santiago had been literally torn to pieces and that in the wreck and ruin of demolished buildings the Spanish casualties numbered fully 1,000. This information came from one of the foreign consuls stationed at Santiago, who reported to the representative of his country in Washington the fearful havoc within the city wrought by the American army and fleet. The distress of the city, even before the battle, was clearly shown by the action of this consul in serving out rations of one-half pound daily to his countrymen, a few hundred in number, for the last month. Evidently there was no food to buy. The Spanish military forces had taken every available pound. Then came the brief but graphic recital of the terrible effect of the American attack from land and sea. The bursting shells from our fleet had done the greatest injury inside of the city. Buildings were riddled with rifeshot and moved down with the huge shells and solid projectiles from the ships. Most serious of all, the Spanish commander, Gen. Linares, occupying a place similar to that of Gen. Shafter in the American army, was seriously wounded. This last fact had been grudgingly admitted from Madrid, but the report reaching here left no room for doubt as the seriousness of this feature. With it was the further fact that the Spanish casualties, even behind entrenchments, ran up to a thousand and was equal to that of the fearless men who fought in the open. A conference was held at the white house and it was decided to send fifty thousand or even seventy-five thousand men, if need be, to reinforce the troops at Santiago.

NAVAL FIGHT AT MANZANILLO.

Three Vessels From Sampson's Fleet Destroy Spanish Gunboats.

NEW YORK, July 4.—A dispatch to the Herald from off Santiago, via Playa del Este, July 3, says: Three vessels of Admiral Sampson's fleet have just returned from an adventurous expedition to Manzanillo, during which they sank two Spanish gunboats, one sloop and one pontoon, disabled a Spanish torpedo boat, considerably damaged several of the enemy's gunboats and compelled the commander of a troop ship to run her toward the shore. One of Admiral Sampson's vessels, the Hist, was struck eleven times, and another, the Hornet, was disabled by a shell, which hit her main steamship. She was towed out of danger by the Wampatuck.

President Thanks Sampson.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The president has sent the following message to Sampson:

"You have the gratitude and congratulations of the whole American people. Convey to your noble officers and crews, through whose valor new honors have been added to America, the grateful thanks and appreciation of the nation."

(Signed) "WM. McKINLEY."

Blanco and Cervera at Sea.

LONDON, July 2.—The Pall Mall Gazette's Madrid special says: "Goldensampson's vessels, the Hist, was struck eleven times, and another, the Hornet, was disabled by a shell, which hit her main steamship. She was towed out of danger by the Wampatuck."

Getting It Straight.

"John, where are the Philippines, anyhow?" asked the Fourth avenue man's wife, who fondly believes that he knows everything. "About eighty miles southeast of Cuba."

"That's where I thought they were, but I wanted to be certain."

Surprise.

"Young Mr. Palster says that he is wedded to his art."

"Indeed!" replied Miss Cayenne. "I shouldn't have judged by his pictures that he was even engaged to it."

A SAMPLE AMERICAN.

RICHARD P. HOBSON IS THE REAL TYPE.

Not a Whit Braver Than the Thousands of Noble Young Seamen That Bless Our Fearless Navy—His Name Carried in Glory.

WHEN the war with Spain is over the name of Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson will rank high in this country's annals. Dewey, Sampson and other heroes will welcome him to their rank, or step aside and allow the boy precedence of the man.

Lieut. Hobson led his brave comrades in the mine and death-dealing trap of Santiago harbor, and placed his all on his country's altar. Today millions of people over all the world applaud the young American who went so bravely to what seemed certain death. The chances of surviving the ordeal were not one in one thousand, and he knew it. It was no spontaneous act of heroism, bursting forth in the enthusiasm of battle. It was a calm, cool, deliberate, choosing of death.

On Wednesday Rear Admiral Sampson called for volunteers to enter the harbor. Lieut. Hobson stepped eagerly to the front and begged the commission. He was accepted. Two days he spent in choosing his companions and making ready the expedition. For forty-eight hours the brave fellows faced the prospect of death, just as surely as the soldier sentenced to be shot. There was never a faltering when the Merrimac bade farewell to the fleet and sailed under the shadow of the cliffs of Morro.

"St. John" Hobson, during his station at the bureau of naval construction, was one of the characters of so-



R. P. HOBSON.

cial Washington. Few possessed greater charm of person. It was his face that brought women to his feet and won for him the soubriquet of "St. John."

Hobson's features are regular and finely chiseled in profile. His voice is low, his manner gentle. But there is little of femininity in Hobson's character. He is willful in disposition, and has never been known to abandon a purpose upon which his heart had once been set.

All his life he has been seeking to be great. It was not an affectation. It was simply the following of the premonition of his destiny.

In 1885 Hobson entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis from Alabama at an age below that of any other youth entering the naval school. He was born August 17, 1870, at Greensboro. In 1889 he was graduated at the head of his class. He also was at the head of his class in the Southern university, before he entered the Academy.

At school he was unsocial and made few friends with his fellows. His character was misunderstood, and he was dubbed "grish." He had a fondness for big words, which often subjected him to ridicule. It is said that once, when he had endured the fives of his playmates for some time, his patience reached a limit, and he notified the others as follows: "I do not desire, nor will I tolerate, any more of your senseless contumely."

After graduation the cadet spent two years studying at the School of Naval Construction in France, and two subsequent years at l'Ecole Polytechnique, Paris. This was at the expense of the government. In 1893 he returned to the United States and spent two or three years at the Brooklyn navy yard, acting on the staff of Admiral Bunn, commander of the North Atlantic squadron. Eventually he was connected with the bureau of naval construction in Washington. This inactive life did not meet his ambitions. He tried to get into the Turkish-Grecian war, but failed, as he had failed in going to Japan in 1895.

Through influence with Secretary Herbert, Hobson had a rule put in force which provided for the naval constructors being always on sea duty. It is a rule which is not popular with constructors, or with the commanders of vessels to which they are assigned. Hobson was baffled from vessel to vessel and from station to station until a few months ago, when he was at the naval academy as instructor in naval construction.

When the war broke out the lieutenant immediately made application for sea duty, and Commodore Hichborn permitted his assignment to the New York with a squad of boys for instruction in naval warfare.

Before Santiago Hobson grasped the situation quickly and devised what was ultimately the successful mission of the Merrimac.

By right the post of command was his. It was his opportunity, and he accepted it.

Mr. Hobson is the author of the political-naval-military paper on the "Situation and Outlook in Europe," which has received considerable attention abroad. During the China-Japan war he was selected as the American naval observer, but his selection was revoked, owing to the opposition of line officers to those in the construction service. His expert knowledge was recognized by the Mexican government, which designated him, in 1896, to conduct trials and pass upon the Mexican dispatch vessel Donato Guerra, built at Philadelphia.

Constructor Hobson is a great nephew of Gov. John Morehead, of North Carolina. His father is Col.

James A. Hobson, a probate judge of that state. On the maternal line he is a grandson of Chief Justice Pearson, of North Carolina, and a nephew of Representative Pearson, of North Carolina. He is a great-grandson of former Senator William, of Tennessee.

RED CROSS AND ITS FOUNDER.

The battle of Solferino, fought in 1859 between the allied French and Sardinians and the Austrians, was one of the most sanguinary conflicts of modern times. Twenty thousand Austrians and eighteen thousand of the allies were killed and wounded.

To Henry Dunant, a Geneva philanthropist who witnessed the battle, it seemed that the wounded, not the soldiers who met instant death, were the real unfortunates. The military hospitals, overburdened, proved inadequate; most of the wounded were left in agony. Thousands who might have been saved by timely help, died upon the battle-fields.

Monsieur Dunant and other volunteers did all they could to relieve the suffering, but that was comparatively little. The Geneva asked himself, What can be done to mitigate the horrors of war? He dwelt upon the problem until he was able to suggest a plan of action; and this he set forth in a pamphlet called "A Souvenir of Solferino."

He advocated an international society composed of volunteer nurses, who should hold themselves in readiness to follow armies and aid the wounded of any nation—protected by all nations as neutrals and non-combatants, engaged in works of mercy.

With this pamphlet the Red Cross society practically began. Monsieur Dunant's project was warmly approved by his own Swiss government; and when he went to Paris, seeking to organize a convention of the powers, he found that there also the "Souvenir" was known.

On the very day after its publication, Madame de Stael, sister of the Duc de Broglie, caused the Red Cross badges to be placed in her drawing-room. To visitors who asked their meaning the lady made such convincing answer that both Paris society and the French government were soon committed to the Red Cross principle.

The international conference which organized the society was held at Geneva in October, 1863. By the end of the following year thirteen governments had officially approved the society's purpose. Today every civilized nation sustains it. The good it has done in thirty years may be gauged by the single fact, during the Franco-Prussian war, the German society alone expended thirteen million dollars.

But the story does not end here. After Monsieur Dunant had won his victory for the world, he has his own battle to fight, his own tragedy to meet. Unfortunate business ventures cost him his fortune, and he learned what destitution meant.

Happily his misfortunes came to an end. The Dowager Empress of Russia and the federal council of Switzerland granted him pensions. These were supplemented by a sum of money contributed by citizens of Stuttgart, Germany.

Now in his peaceful old age the philanthropist knows that these tributes from three nations express the feeling of all toward the man who reminded them that the claims of humanity are never wholly to be disregarded—even in war.

HIS YEARS ARE MANY.

There are many instances of persons claiming great age, but very few of these cases are able to stand investigation. This makes all the more interesting the account given in the Daily News by William Dunlap, of 688 West Madison street, Chicago, concerning his uncle, who is about 116 years of age and is still hale and hearty.

Mr. Taylor is the British postmaster at Scarva, County Down, Ireland, and has held the office for seventy years. Think of it—for nearly a century he has handed out letters to the people of Scarva, seen them grow up and die, and has continued distributing mail to their children and grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Mr. Dunlap says his uncle has lived in the reigns of George III, George IV, William IV, and Queen Victoria, and many a time he has listened to the old man recount his experiences in bygone years when as a boy of fourteen or fifteen, in 1798, he marched with the women at the time of the Irish rebellion. Mr. Taylor enjoys good health and is in full possession of his mental faculties. Recently Queen Victoria sent the old postmaster a beautifully framed portrait of herself, bearing an inscription and asked for his photograph in return. Nearly all



R. TAYLOR.

his life Mr. Taylor has been a member of the Methodist church and has conducted evangelistic services in a hall built on his own land.

Typewriting by Electricity. Electricity is used to operate a newly-invented typewriter, in which the keyboard may be separated from the machine and used to operate several machines, the keys closing circuits connected to magnets which operate the type levers.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Nether camels nor elephants can jump. Tea plantations in India cover 25,000 acres. Transparent leather is made in France.

There are always 5,000 British vessels at sea. Field rats are considered good eating in Cuba.

Elephants can exert the strength of 31 horses. Brooklyn is to have the world's biggest sugar refinery.

There are four millionaires in England to one in France.

Over 1,000 tons of copper are made

SLICK PETE'S WATCH DEAL.

Bought them at \$2.15 Each and Sold them to Swindlers for \$10 Apiece.

From the Philadelphia Record: An old-time detective the other day was discussing with some sleuths new in the profession the methods of up-to-date swindlers. After deprecating the originality of the modern crook, he told of what he considered the sharpest game he ever saw worked. "I suppose you fellows know," he said, "that during Centennial year Philadelphia was a hotbed of bunco-steerers and sharpers of every description. Well, I was detailed to keep an eye on these gentry, and in time I became acquainted with most of the 'big ones,' who were generally exceedingly bright men. One, in particular, who was known as 'Slick Pete,' took a great liking to, for he had an inexhaustible fund of humor and was a good-hearted chap. Toward the end of the Centennial exhibition, one day I dropped into a downtown auction room, where some fake jewelry was being sold. A lot of watches were offered, and I saw that they had been made evidently for bunco-steering purposes, for the works were good, and the cases were made to look like solid gold. They were finally knocked down for \$2.15 a piece, and I saw the buyer was 'Slick Pete.' Jewelry was out of his line, but I knew he had some scheme in view. Two months passed before I again saw Pete, and then I asked him what he had done with the watches. He began to laugh, and said: 'Oh, skinned some swindler with them.' Then followed the explanation. He had hired a room and inserted an advertisement in various papers something like this: 'Found—A solid gold watch. Elgin works. Loser pays costs. Apply, etc.' Nearly every crook in town answered the ad, and claimed the watch. Pete, who made up as an old man, seemed a mark, and the 'fly' crook, in his hurry to depart, made but a cursory examination. 'The costs,' \$10, were invariably handed over, and in two days Pete had disposed of his stock."

Had temper has an injurious physical effect on the digestion, as it tends to drive the blood to the brain, and thus leaves the stomach unable to perform its functions properly.

For a perfect complexion and a clear healthy skin, use **COSMO BUTTERMILK SOAP**. Sold everywhere.

England is now consuming large quantities of American slate.

You Bet



Ned—He married the girl I was engaged to.

Fred—Well, don't worry, you'll get over it before he does.

Beauty is almost Deep.
Clean blood makes a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascares cleans your blood and keeps it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, blotches, blackheads and that sickly yellow complexion by taking Cascares—lightly for tea cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed. 10, 25, 50c.

Bicycles for Statesmen.
The bicycle has now become a confirmed parliamentary institution in Austria. In a few days, by special arrangement of the president, a suitable room will be provided within the precincts of the reichsrath to accommodate the machines of deputies. At present many of the 425 members are familiar with the wheel. Every day sees the number increase, and in a very short time half the house ought to be flocking to parliament on wheels—united at last in sport if not in politics.

In a New Channel.
Plain citizen—This war business is a good thing for you newspaper men. Distinguished editor—More than you imagine. The people who used to run our papers for us are now busy telling how to conduct military operations.

Endure Your Howls With Cascares.
Clean Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c, 50c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Smokers are less liable than non-smokers to contract diphtheria and other throat diseases, in the ratio of one to twenty-eight. So says Prof. Hajak, of Vienna.

The Tartars have a quaint custom of taking a guest by the ear when inviting him to eat or drink with them.

A GUARDSMAN'S TROUBLE.

From the Detroit (Mich.) Journal.

The promptness with which the National Guard of the different states responded to President McKinley's call for troops at the beginning of the war with Spain made the whole country proud of its citizen-soldiers. In Detroit there are few guardsmen more popular and efficient than Max R. Williams, first sergeant of Co. B. He has been a resident of Detroit for the past six years, and his home is at 410 Third Avenue. For four years he was connected with a well known wholesale drug house of Farrand, Williams & Clark, in the capacity of book-keeper.

"I have charged up many thousand orders for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," said Mr. Williams, "but never knew their value until I used them for the cure of chronic dyspepsia. For two years I suffered and doctored for the aggravating trouble but could only be helped by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I think dyspepsia is one of the most stubborn of ailments, and there is scarcely a clerk or office man but what is more or less a victim. Some days I could eat anything, while at other times I would be starving. Those distressed pains would force me to quit work."

"I tried hot-water treatment thoroughly, but it did not affect my case. I have tried many advertised remedies but they would help only for a time. A friend of mine recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, but I did not think much of them."

"I finally was induced to try the pills and commenced using them. After taking a few boxes I found much relief. I do not remember how many boxes of the pills I took, but I used them until the old trouble stopped. I know they cured dyspepsia of the worst form and I am pleased to recommend them."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing: **Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.**

SAVINGS BANK FOR SOLDIERS.

Run by the Government for Sums of Not Less Than \$5.

From the Kansas City Journal: It may not generally be known that for many years the general government has conducted a savings bank for the accommodation of certain citizens. An act of congress of the date of May 15, 1872, provides that any soldier in the army may deposit with any paymaster his savings in sums not less than \$5, and it shall be the duty of the paymaster to supply the soldier with a deposit book, in which are entered the amounts of his deposits. When the deposits have reached the sum of \$50 the government is required to pay the depositor interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. Having once deposited a sum of money the depositor is not permitted to draw it until the date of his discharge. The deposits are exempt from attachment for debt, but they forfeit it to the government if the depositor deserts from the army. The government assumes the responsibility for all such deposits and a defaulting paymaster can work the soldiers no injury. Paymaster Rucker once told the writer that about 20 per cent of the enlisted men in the regular army availed themselves of this privilege.

Important to Mothers.
The manufacturers of Castoria have been compelled to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars to familiarize the public with the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. This has been necessitated by reason of pirates counterfeiting the Castoria trade mark. This counterfeiting is a crime not only against the property of Castoria, but against the growing generation. All persons should be careful to see that Castoria bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, if they desire to protect their children. Parents and mothers, in particular, ought to carefully examine the Castoria advertisements which have been appearing in this paper, and to remember that the wrapper of every bottle of genuine Castoria bears the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, under whose name it has been manufactured continuously for over thirty years.

All the flags used by the United States navy are made at the Brooklyn navy yard. The work is mostly done for women. Each flag has ninety stars, forty-five on each side.

The Standard Dictionary.
The Sunday School Times, Philadelphia: "Continual use of the first volume, since its issue, has shown the work to be a weighty, thorough, rich, accurate, authoritative, and convenient addition to lexicographical material. The collaborative method reaches high water mark, and produces bold, original, independent, and scholarly results." The Economist, Chicago: "The best of all dictionaries. It is a work of which every American may be proud." See display advertisement of how to obtain the Standard Dictionary by making a small payment down, the remainder in installments.

War makes the money fly. An engagement between two battle ships costs about \$100,000 an hour. Every time one of our big coast defense guns is fired the expense is \$1,500.

Try Allen's Foot-Ease.
A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

There are no dogs in Piskel, Bohemia. A recent case of hydrophobia in the town caused the authorities to banish every dog, and prohibit the entrance of any others.

Wheat 40 Cents a Bushel.
How to grow wheat with big profit at 40 cents and samples of Salzer's Red Cross (40 Bushels per acre) Winter Wheat, Rye, Oats, Clovers, etc., with Farm Seed Catalogue for cents postage. JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis.

Since the beginning of this century no fewer than fifty-two volcanic islands have arisen out of the sea. Nineteen of that number have disappeared, and ten are now inhabited.

Hall's Catarrh Cure.
Is taken internally. Price, 75c.

Mrs. John Phillips, of Long Island City, N. Y., has four sons, all under thirty years of age, in the Sixty-ninth New York regiment.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.
Guaranteed tobacco habit cured. Weak men strong. Blood pure. See Dr. All druggists.

Willie—Pa, what do they make talking-machines of? His father—The first one was made out of a rib, my son.

Opium is obtained from the unripe fruit of the white poppy.

ALL OVER THE WORLD

THE FIGHTING AT SANTIAGO.

Americans Made Wonderful Progress Toward the City.
WASHINGTON, July 5.—El Caney was the first of Santiago's suburbs to be attacked, and it fell at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon. The Americans, during the day, fought their way across two and a half miles of bitterly contested and strongly fortified country and at nightfall the entire line was within gunshot of Santiago. In the meantime El Paso had fallen and the fort at Aguadores, just east of Morro Castle on the coast, had been blown to ruins by the guns of the fleet. Sampson had also been doing destructive work against Morro and the batteries at the entrance of the harbor. Gen. Linnaeus, the Spanish commander, was shot down and had to retire. The losses to the Americans on this day were estimated by the press correspondents to be one thousand, killed and wounded.

Daybreak Saturday found the Americans firmly entrenched in the position the enemy had occupied the night before, and an advance was ordered all along the line. The victorious progress of the day before was continued, although the opposition was desperate. American and Spanish leaders threw themselves into the front line, and they fought largely in the list of dead and wounded. Several colonels and lieutenant colonels in the American columns were killed. The outer portions of the town were occupied with much smaller losses than upon the previous day, owing to the entrenched position of our troops. Sampson's fleet began its attack on Morro castle and the Punta Gorda batteries at 5:45 a. m. and the firing was kept up until 7:25. When it ceased the Spaniards had ceased to fire and the Oregon had shot the flag from Morro.

On Sunday at 9 a. m. the Spanish Admiral, Cervera attempted to make a dash out of the harbor. Seven vessels made a run through the narrow entrance of the harbor, fighting every inch of the way, even after their ships were disabled. Even when the ships were sinking the Spaniards showed no signs of surrender, but turned their heads toward the shore, less than a mile away, and ran then on the beach, where the destruction was completed. The officers and men on board then escaped to the shore as well as they could with the assistance of boats sent from the American men-of-war, and then threw themselves upon the mercy of their captors, who not only extended to them the gracious hand of American civility, but sent them a guard to protect them from the murderous hands of Cuban soldiers hiding in the bush on the hillside, eager to rush down and attack the unarmed, defeated, but valorous foe.

The Cristobal Colon was the only vessel which escaped destruction practically at the entrance of the harbor, but she was chased by the Brooklyn, Oregon and Texas forty-five miles to the westward, where she surrendered and was beached to prevent sinking. Admiral Cervera, all commanding officers, excepting of Oquendo, about seventy other officers, and 1,000 men are prisoners. About 350 killed or drowned, and 150 wounded, the latter being cared for on the Solace and Olivette. Upon learning of the destruction of the Spanish squadron General Shafter made a demand for the surrender of the city of Santiago, under threat of bombardment, which was to begin at 10 o'clock Monday morning. To this the Spanish general replied that the city would not surrender. Shafter informed the president that in consideration of the request of foreign consuls and officers of the city for a delay in order to permit women and children to leave the city, he had notified the general that the bombardment would be delayed till Tuesday noon. Shafter informs the secretary of war that his army completely surrounds the city and that he is master of the situation. At last accounts Pando was still several miles from the city and it was believed he could not get in.

ONWARD TO SPAIN.

Watson Hurling Preparations to Crush the Spanish Coast.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—After a council of war at the white house Secretary Long announced that he had ordered Admiral Sampson to detach from his command immediately the vessels to be embraced in Commodore Watson's eastern squadron and to direct the commodore to proceed on his mission. The vessels of the squadron will not be the same as those originally selected, for the reason probably that the recent engagement with Cervera's squadron necessitated some changes. The new eastern squadron will consist of the battleships Iowa and Oregon, the protected cruiser Newark and the auxiliary cruisers (carrying side armor) Dixie, Yankee and Yosemite, the colliers Avenger, Cassius, Casar, Leonidas and Justin, and the supply boat Delmonico. The ships are to sail as soon as they can coal and supply. A telegram received at the state department announced that Canara was still lying with his squadron at Suez, the southern entrance to the canal. The torpedo boats Oda, Prosperina and Audaz have arrived at Cadiz, their home port. Admiral Dewey has been notified of all these movements.

THEY WILL CONFER.

General Shafter and Admiral Sampson Instructed to Get Together.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—As a result of the cabinet meeting yesterday instructions were sent by the president to Admiral Sampson and General Shafter to confer together concerning a joint attack upon the city. Upon the outcome of this conference depends the line of action for the immediate future. For the present, the land bombardment by Gen. Shafter's forces has been deferred, as the situation has been so completely changed by the annihilation of the Spanish fleet that it is manifestly the part of wisdom for this land bombardment to await the opportunity and support from the admirals' fleet. Up to the close of office hours no word had come either to the war or navy department, so far as was disclosed, as to what determination had been reached at the conference. At the same time it is the clear expectation of the authorities here that the conference will result in a determination by the admiral to take his fleet through the narrow neck of the harbor, make his way past the shore batteries and fortifications, and take position before the city for a bombardment.

OUR LOSSES IN THE FIGHTING.

Casualties Reach Seventeen Hundred, the Deaths About 150.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Two days fighting before Santiago has cost the American army seventeen hundred men. This estimate is made by the surgeons of division hospitals after careful figuring by the surgeons at the hospitals. The list or wounded as made up at the division headquarters is very large in proportion to the list of those killed outright. Probably less than one hundred, all told, of the number of wounded, have died, making the total number of deaths in the neighborhood of 150. The remainder of the wounded will probably recover.

Cubans Refuse to Work.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Advices from Siboney state that General Young has placed the Cubans in his command in a separate camp under police regulations and refused to issue any more rations to them because they refused to assist in hospital or commissary departments, claiming they were not laborers, but soldiers. The same dispatch says that General Young has gone to Key West, on advice of doctors, as he was suffering from fever.

Hobson Now With New York.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Advices from the American fleet off Santiago announce the arrival of Lieutenant Hobson and his six associates on board their respective vessels, the exchange having taken place as arranged by General Shafter. All were well except two, who are convalescing from an attack of intermittent fever. The exchange was made on equal terms as to rank. Hobson says they were all treated well.

REINA MERCEDES DESTROYED.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Advices from off Santiago bring news of the destruction of the Reina Mercedes, the last of Cervera's fleet. It is not known whether she tried to escape from the harbor or whether the Spanish attempted to sink her near the Merrimac. Just after midnight she was seen coming out of the narrow entrance, and the fleet began hammering away at her. She was soon sunk and now rests on the base of the beach near El Morro.

Cervera Ordered to Leave Harbor.

HEADQUARTERS GENERAL SHAFER, July 8.—Admiral Cervera has been transferred from the Gloucester to the battleship Iowa. In a brief interview he stated that he was ordered to leave the harbor, but he refused to say from whom the orders came. The estimate on the Spanish losses in the naval battle is 1,200 killed and 1,500 captured, against which stands the American loss of one killed and two wounded.

To Reinforce Shafter.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—To give Shafter more heavy artillery and batteries, the Seventh artillery, at Willets Point, Del.; Fourth artillery, at Fort McHenry, Md.; H and K Second artillery, at Fort Adams, and other Rhode Island points, were ordered rushed to Tampa, for embarkation for Santiago.

The General Health is Good.

CAMP SIBONEY, July 8.—The general health of the United States troops is excellent. Not a case of yellow fever is reported, despite the fact that Santiago is recognized as a great fever focus as far as the Rio Santos. Of over 1,000 wounded treated in this division hospital only two have died.

BREVITIES.

Madrid dispatch: The newspapers here express the apprehension that the Americans will use the coast of Morocco as a base of supplies for coal and provisions, and they urge the Spanish government to rapidly fortify Punta Careno, Algeciras and other points, in order to prevent the Americans from approaching the neighborhood of Gibraltar for coal.

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WASHINGTON, July 5.—El Caney was the first of Santiago's suburbs to be attacked, and it fell at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon. The Americans, during the day, fought their way across two and a half miles of bitterly contested and strongly fortified country and at nightfall the entire line was within gunshot of Santiago. In the meantime El Paso had fallen and the fort at Aguadores, just east of Morro Castle on the coast, had been blown to ruins by the guns of the fleet. Sampson had also been doing destructive work against Morro and the batteries at the entrance of the harbor. Gen. Linnaeus, the Spanish commander, was shot down and had to retire. The losses to the Americans on this day were estimated by the press correspondents to be one thousand, killed and wounded.

Daybreak Saturday found the Americans firmly entrenched in the position the enemy had occupied the night before, and an advance was ordered all along the line. The victorious progress of the day before was continued, although the opposition was desperate. American and Spanish leaders threw themselves into the front line, and they fought largely in the list of dead and wounded. Several colonels and lieutenant colonels in the American columns were killed. The outer portions of the town were occupied with much smaller losses than upon the previous day, owing to the entrenched position of our troops. Sampson's fleet began its attack on Morro castle and the Punta Gorda batteries at 5:45 a. m. and the firing was kept up until 7:25. When it ceased the Spaniards had ceased to fire and the Oregon had shot the flag from Morro.

On Sunday at 9 a. m. the Spanish Admiral, Cervera attempted to make a dash out of the harbor. Seven vessels made a run through the narrow entrance of the harbor, fighting every inch of the way, even after their ships were disabled. Even when the ships were sinking the Spaniards showed no signs of surrender, but turned their heads toward the shore, less than a mile away, and ran then on the beach, where the destruction was completed. The officers and men on board then escaped to the shore as well as they could with the assistance of boats sent from the American men-of-war, and then threw themselves upon the mercy of their captors, who not only extended to them the gracious hand of American civility, but sent them a guard to protect them from the murderous hands of Cuban soldiers hiding in the bush on the hillside, eager to rush down and attack the unarmed, defeated, but valorous foe.

The Cristobal Colon was the only vessel which escaped destruction practically at the entrance of the harbor, but she was chased by the Brooklyn, Oregon and Texas forty-five miles to the westward, where she surrendered and was beached to prevent sinking. Admiral Cervera, all commanding officers, excepting of Oquendo, about seventy other officers, and 1,000 men are prisoners. About 350 killed or drowned, and 150 wounded, the latter being cared for on the Solace and Olivette. Upon learning of the destruction of the Spanish squadron General Shafter made a demand for the surrender of the city of Santiago, under threat of bombardment, which was to begin at 10 o'clock Monday morning. To this the Spanish general replied that the city would not surrender. Shafter informed the president that in consideration of the request of foreign consuls and officers of the city for a delay in order to permit women and children to leave the city, he had notified the general that the bombardment would be delayed till Tuesday noon. Shafter informs the secretary of war that his army completely surrounds the city and that he is master of the situation. At last accounts Pando was still several miles from the city and it was believed he could not get in.

ONWARD TO SPAIN.

Watson Hurling Preparations to Crush the Spanish Coast.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—After a council of war at the white house Secretary Long announced that he had ordered Admiral Sampson to detach from his command immediately the vessels to be embraced in Commodore Watson's eastern squadron and to direct the commodore to proceed on his mission. The vessels of the squadron will not be the same as those originally selected, for the reason probably that the recent engagement with Cervera's squadron necessitated some changes. The new eastern squadron will consist of the battleships Iowa and Oregon, the protected cruiser Newark and the auxiliary cruisers (carrying side armor) Dixie, Yankee and Yosemite, the colliers Avenger, Cassius, Casar, Leonidas and Justin, and the supply boat Delmonico. The ships are to sail as soon as they can coal and supply. A telegram received at the state department announced that Canara was still lying with his squadron at Suez, the southern entrance to the canal. The torpedo boats Oda, Prosperina and Audaz have arrived at Cadiz, their home port. Admiral Dewey has been notified of all these movements.

THEY WILL CONFER.

General Shafter and Admiral Sampson Instructed to Get Together.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—As a result of the cabinet meeting yesterday instructions were sent by the president to Admiral Sampson and General Shafter to confer together concerning a joint attack upon the city. Upon the outcome of this conference depends the line of action for the immediate future. For the present, the land bombardment by Gen. Shafter's forces has been deferred, as the situation has been so completely changed by the annihilation of the Spanish fleet that it is manifestly the part of wisdom for this land bombardment to await the opportunity and support from the admirals' fleet. Up to the close of office hours no word had come either to the war or navy department, so far as was disclosed, as to what determination had been reached at the conference. At the same time it is the clear expectation of the authorities here that the conference will result in a determination by the admiral to take his fleet through the narrow neck of the harbor, make his way past the shore batteries and fortifications, and take position before the city for a bombardment.

OUR LOSSES IN THE FIGHTING.

Casualties Reach Seventeen Hundred, the Deaths About 150.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Two days fighting before Santiago has cost the American army seventeen hundred men. This estimate is made by the surgeons of division hospitals after careful figuring by the surgeons at the hospitals. The list or wounded as made up at the division headquarters is very large in proportion to the list of those killed outright. Probably less than one hundred, all told, of the number of wounded, have died, making the total number of deaths in the neighborhood of 150. The remainder of the wounded will probably recover.

Cubans Refuse to Work.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Advices from Siboney state that General Young has placed the Cubans in his command in a separate camp under police regulations and refused to issue any more rations to them because they refused to assist in hospital or commissary departments, claiming they were not laborers, but soldiers. The same dispatch says that General Young has gone to Key West, on advice of doctors, as he was suffering from fever.

Hobson Now With New York.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Advices from the American fleet off Santiago announce the arrival of Lieutenant Hobson and his six associates on board their respective vessels, the exchange having taken place as arranged by General Shafter. All were well except two, who are convalescing from an attack of intermittent fever. The exchange was made on equal terms as to rank. Hobson says they were all treated well.

REINA MERCEDES DESTROYED.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Advices from off Santiago bring news of the destruction of the Reina Mercedes, the last of Cervera's fleet. It is not known whether she tried to escape from the harbor or whether the Spanish attempted to sink her near the Merrimac. Just after midnight she was seen coming out of the narrow entrance, and the fleet began hammering away at her. She was soon sunk and now rests on the base of the beach near El Morro.

Cervera Ordered to Leave Harbor.

HEADQUARTERS GENERAL SHAFER, July 8.—Admiral Cervera has been transferred from the Gloucester to the battleship Iowa. In a brief interview he stated that he was ordered to leave the harbor, but he refused to say from whom the orders came. The estimate on the Spanish losses in the naval battle is 1,200 killed and 1,500 captured, against which stands the American loss of one killed and two wounded.

To Reinforce Shafter.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—To give Shafter more heavy artillery and batteries, the Seventh artillery, at Willets Point, Del.; Fourth artillery, at Fort McHenry, Md.; H and K Second artillery, at Fort Adams, and other Rhode Island points, were ordered rushed to Tampa, for embarkation for Santiago.

The General Health is Good.

CAMP SIBONEY, July 8.—The general health of the United States troops is excellent. Not a case of yellow fever is reported, despite the fact that Santiago is recognized as a great fever focus as far as the Rio Santos. Of over 1,000 wounded treated in this division hospital only two have died.

BREVITIES.

Madrid dispatch: The newspapers here express the apprehension that the Americans will use the coast of Morocco as a base of supplies for coal and provisions, and they urge the Spanish government to rapidly fortify Punta Careno, Algeciras and other points, in order to prevent the Americans from approaching the neighborhood of Gibraltar for coal.

A GLORIOUS DIB.

"Well," said the star boarder, as the landlady passed him his dish of strawberries. "I see you're patriotic."

"How so?" she asked.
"You give us the national colors at our meals. Those strawberries are red, the sugar you put on them is white, and it is almost needless for me to add that the milk is blue."

Reduction in Bicycle Prices.

It is said that western capitalists are contemplating the organization of a company, which hopes to make first-class wheels and sell them as low as \$10. Whether this be true or not, the fact remains that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a first class remedy for the stomach, liver and kidneys. For fever and ague it is a specific.

His Principles to Consider.

Wallace—Why don't you enlist and do something for your country?
Perry Pattie—I'm afraid I might get into that army of occupation. I belong to the army of no occupation.

We Pay Expenses.

and liberal commissions, refund the cash for all goods not giving the consumer satisfaction. Long terms of credit. First-class scheme salesmen wanted. No bond required. Sales made from photographs. We guarantee \$50.00 per month mail orders. Address with stamp, **Brenard Mfg. Co., Iowa City, Iowa.**

Admiral Dewey has been made an LL. D. by Princeton University. That stands for "Long Live Dewey!"

Don't tobacco spit and smoke tear life away. To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or \$1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address **Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.**

In Boston a man who is suffering from "sweiled head" is said to be afflicted with "celestial tunefaction."

COSMO BUTTERMILK TOILET SOAP makes the skin soft, white and healthy. Sold everywhere.

The boilers of the Iowa have a heating surface of eight acres, and hold thirty tons of water.

The state of Texas is about 75,000 square miles larger in area than Spain.

There are 40,000 native pupils in the Sunday schools of the Fiji Islands.

Germans weigh nearly ten pounds each man more than Frenchmen.

SINGULAR STATEMENT.

From Mrs. Rank to Mrs. Pinkham.

The following letter to Mrs. Pinkham from Mrs. M. RANK, No. 2,554 East Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., is a remarkable statement of relief from utter discouragement. See says:

"I never can find words with which to thank you for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me.

"Some years ago I had womb trouble and doctored for a long time, not seeing any improvement. At times I would feel well enough, and other times was miserable. So it went on until last October, I felt something terrible creeping over me. I knew not what, but kept getting worse. I can hardly explain my feelings at that time. I was so depressed in spirits that I did not wish to live, although I had everything to live for. Had hysteria, was very nervous; could not sleep and was not safe to be left alone."

"Indeed, I thought I would lose my mind. No one knows what I endured. I continued this way until the last of February, when I saw in a paper a testimonial of a lady whose case was similar to mine, and who had been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I determined to try it, and felt better after the first dose. I continued taking it, and to-day am a well woman, and can say from my heart, 'Thank God for such a medicine.'"

Mrs. Pinkham invites all suffering women to write to her at Lynn, Mass., for advice. All such letters are seen and answered by women only.

Maria Christina, regent of Spain, has a pale, stern face, cold and changeless as marble. She possesses a graceful figure and patrician hands, wrists and feet.

No man has a right to do as he pleases, except when he pleases to do right.—C. Simmons.

W. N. U. Des Moines, No. 28—1898.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

Hair Hints

Is your hair dry, harsh, and brittle? Is it fading or turning gray? Is it falling out? Does dandruff trouble you? For any or all of these conditions there is an infallible remedy in Dr. Ayer's Hair Vigor.

"For years, I was troubled with dandruff, large flakes scaling and falling off, causing great annoyance. Sometimes the itching of the scalp was almost unendurable. Prescriptions from eminent physicians, put up in my own drug store, were tried, but failed to afford relief. At length I used Dr. Ayer's Hair Vigor, and in one week I found it helped me. At the end of only two weeks, my head was entirely free from dandruff, and as clean as a child's. I heartily recommend Dr. Ayer's Hair Vigor to all who are suffering from diseases of the scalp."—Edwin Nordstrom, Drugs, etc., Sacred Heart, Minn.

Use Ayer's Hair Vigor

SOME REASONS WHY KEITH'S ENAMEL STARCH

IS

