

DOMINICANS IN REVOLT

Against Their Tyrannical President, Hureaux.

WHO TRIED TO KILL OFF

All Who Might Be Rivals For the Presidency.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) Cape Haytien, Hayti, June 3—11:40 a. m.—The mystery surrounding the movements of the Cape Haytien are now said to be fully explained. It appears established beyond a doubt that the reports of an uprising in Santo Domingo against the power of President Hureaux are correct. The initial blow was struck at Monte Cristo on the borders of Hayti, the nearest Dominican port to Cape Haytien. It would appear that the Fania, instead of having on board only seventeen Dominicans, probably had 150 on board. The Fania arrived here on June 1, half empty, bringing from New York provisions for the navy, which she landed at Matthews town, Bahama Islands. She slipped away about 1 o'clock the same night and was to touch at Monte Cristo or at the keys just outside, with the object, it was alleged, of filling up the empty portion of her hold. She had on board Chris Roberts, the most famous pilot of the West Indies. The captain of the Fania said the portion of her cargo which was not landed, consisted of coal, but there was good reason to suppose that it consisted of something very different from coal. The suspicions of the Spanish consul here were aroused. He denounced the taking on board the steamer of the Dominicans and the sudden sailing of the vessel without notice and the permission of the Dominican consul. The Spanish consul classed this as an outrage and as an act of piracy and entered a formal protest with the Haytian government.

The majority of the Dominicans, it appears, while here, were shut up in the hold of the Fania, so as to escape attention. General Juan Ysidro Jimenez and General Pablo Villanueva are believed to have been on board. It is also noted that the former has long been in the public eye in Santo Domingo as a desirable man for the presidency. General Villanueva four-bravely against President Hureaux's alleged usurpation and was exiled. He has been living in Great Inagua for some time past and the Fania is said to have stopped there in order to take him on board. The preparations for the revolution are said to have been very elaborate and there is a strong belief here that the revolutionists are sure of success, but on the other hand the Dominican consul here says he has a report that the revolutionists have been defeated at Monte Cristo. The report is generally believed.

According to the impression which prevails at Cape Haytien, the Fania, when she left there, had a trial and revolutionist body of men on board and also carried a heavy supply of arms and ammunition. It is charged that she skillfully worked up the impression that she was engaged in an expedition to Cuba and was going to Monte Cristo to take on more men. The advice received here on the subject says the Fania arrived at Monte Cristo at 10 o'clock yesterday afternoon and that the revolutionists did not difficulty in taking the steamer.

This most circumstantial reports have it that the insurgents are now in considerable force and under General Jimenez and Villanueva they are marching on Puerto Plata, while another detachment is moving against Santo de las Caballeros, on the Yaguer river, 100 miles east of this place.

General Jimenez is a merchant who has business houses here at Monte Cristo, at Puerto Plata and at Hamburg. In his youth he served in the army and for many years he has been very popular in Domingo.

President Hureaux, according to a common saying among the Dominicans, has killed off all the prominent men on whom he could lay hands and who might be rivals. The president's hatred for General Jimenez is especially marked, but the latter has kept out of his reach, residing quietly in Paris.

About two months ago General Jimenez left Cape Haytien, ostensibly for Europe, but it is alleged he did not go any further than New York and it is alleged that while in that city he perfected the plans for the present revolution.

General Jimenez is 55 years old and of a mild temperament. He has refused several times to go a candidate for the presidency of Santo Domingo. His father was formerly president of that republic.

REVOLUTIONISTS REPULSED. (Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) Cape Haytien, Hayti, June 3—6:30 p. m.—A correspondent at Puerto Plata, cable communication of the accounts of the repulse of the revolutionary party at Monte Cristo.

General Augustin Morales and Romulo Bozoz were killed. Five of the insurgents were taken prisoner and shot this morning. The others escaped in the steamer Fania.

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Brooklyn two runs in the first inning today. These proved enough to win by Donahue was put out of the game for kicking. Score: R H E Chicago.....0000000000-0 0 0 Brooklyn.....2000000000-2 5 3 Batteries—Chicago, Griffith, Donahue and Chance; Brooklyn, Yeager and Smith. Umpire, Cushman and Heyder. Attendance, 1,412.

ST. LOUIS, 5; BALTIMORE, 4. Baltimore, June 3.—The ex-Champions were unable to hit the ball safely today when hits were needed, and St. Louis scored a victory. Both teams played brilliantly in the field. Attendance, 265. Score: R H E Baltimore.....110001100-4 10 0 St. Louis.....300020001-5 11 1 Batteries—Baltimore, Nove, Hughes and Robinson; St. Louis, Taylor and Clements. Umpires, O'Day and McDonald.

PITTSBURGH, 3; PHILADELPHIA, 4. Philadelphia, June 3.—Pittsburgh had no trouble in defeating the Phillies today. The Quakers were weak at the bat and their fielding was very ragged. Attendance, 2,125. Score: R H E Pittsburgh.....010022300-3 12 1 Philadelphia.....000300100-4 5 2 Batteries—Pittsburgh, Tannehill and Schriver; Philadelphia, Wheeler, Dunkie and McFarland. Umpires, Snyder and Curry.

LOUISVILLE, 16; WASHINGTON, 4. Washington, June 3.—Today's game on the part of the Senators was the worst seen here this season, bar none. Score: R H E Washington.....002020000-4 11 7 Louisville.....020200041-39 30 5 Batteries—Washington, Swain, Johnson and McHugh; Louisville, Cunningham and Snyder. Umpires, Wood and Swartwood.

GAMES POSTPONED. Boston, June 3.—Boston-Cleveland; no game, rain. Western League Games At Kansas City..... R H E Kansas City.....00400100-5 6 0 Columbus.....000003000-2 5 3 Batteries—Gear and Wilson; Friend and Buckley. At Minneapolis..... R H E Minneapolis.....001011002-6 12 5 Milwaukee.....000000003-4 3 2 Batteries—Phillips, Dixon and Ritter; Kelly and Sour. At Omaha..... R H E Omaha.....14030010-3 11 0 Detroit.....000011000-2 14 0 Batteries—Fisher and McCauley; Irwin, Tweinham and Fuller. At St. Paul..... R H E St. Paul.....200100011-9 11 4 Indianapolis.....100100001-2 6 2 Batteries—Denzer and Spies; Foreman and Lynch.

Western Association Games. At Quincy..... R H E Quincy.....022103100-3 11 2 Rock Island.....130000000-4 5 6 Batteries—Price and Lehman; Dillon and Strauss. At Ottumwa..... R H E Ottumwa.....040000020-6 9 0 Dubuque.....000010000-1 5 0 Batteries—McGreavy and Keefe; J. Brown and Hodge. At Burlington..... R H E Burlington.....00012310-15 15 5 Peoria.....000110020-7 11 2 Batteries—Wolf and Williams; McGinty and Quinn. At St. Joseph..... R H E St. Joseph.....100001000-2 7 5 Cedar Rapids.....001100001-3 8 0 Batteries—McDonald and Collins; Norcom and Schreengoster.

Public Clocks. Few great cities of America are adequately provided with public clocks of such a size and so prominent location as to indicate the time over wide metropolitan districts. But it is high time to check kidney and bladder complaints manifested to the sufferer by frequency of the organs affected. Hostetter's Stomach Balm remedies this as it does dyspepsia, rheumatism, constipation, biliousness and nervousness.

FORWARD MOVEMENT BEGINS. Mobile, Ala., June 3.—The forward movement from Mobile began this afternoon. The first of the Fourth army corps to leave camp was the Second cavalry, and this was quickly followed by the Third infantry and the Twentieth infantry. These troops marched to and through the city to the water front, where the afternoon and part of the night were consumed in taking passage a rife transports. Matthews, Sullivan, Adams, Morgan and many of the expedition. The men are jubilant over going to the front. The general impression among the men is that the expedition is bound for Puerto Rico. The Eleventh and Nineteenth infantry were ordered to leave by rail for Tampa but the order was countermanded. They, with the Fifth cavalry and one battalion of the Second cavalry, will probably leave tomorrow.

Waterloo, Ia., June 3.—Pitre today destroyed the sa., dear and blind factory of the Beck, Nauman & Watts company and the factory and foundry of the Waterloo Omaha Manufacturing company. Loss about \$25,000. Insurance—\$1,000.

TO GOIN ALL BULLION

In the Treasury is the Decision in the Senate.

BOND PROPOSITION GOES

Seven Democrats and One Populist Support It.

Washington, June 3.—While the war revenue measure was not passed by the senate today two very important votes were taken, one on a proposition to coin the silver bullion in the treasury and to issue silver certificates against the coin, and the other on the bond proposition presented by the Republican minority of the committee on finance. In lieu of the seigniorage amendment offered by the majority of the finance committee, Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Colo.) proposed an amendment authorizing the secretary of the treasury to coin all the silver bullion in the treasury and to issue silver certificates against it. After some discussion a vote was reached and the amendment was agreed to, 45 to 31, several Republicans voting for it. Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.) then pressed the amendment of the minority of the finance committee providing for the issue of one hundred millions of certificates of indebtedness and three hundred millions of bonds, to be used exclusively for the payment of the expenses of the war. After an extended debate the question was brought to an issue and, by the decisive vote of 45 to 31, the bond amendment was incorporated in the bill as a substitute for the amendment to issue legal tender notes. The bond proposition received the votes of thirty-seven Republicans, seven Democrats and one Populist. The Democrats who voted for it were Messrs. Caffery, Faulkner, Gorman, Gray, Lindsay, Mitchell and Murphy, and the Populist was Kyle. No Republicans voted against the issue of bonds, the votes in opposition to bonds being cast by twenty-four Democrats, five Populists and five Silver Republicans. Just before adjournment this evening a sensational speech was made by Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Colo.) in reply to some suggestions concerning the bimetallic commission made by Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.).

PRELIMINARY BUSINESS. A bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to keep certain life-saving stations on the Atlantic and gulf coasts open and manned during June and July and appropriating \$70,000 for the necessary expense, was passed by the senate at the opening of the session. The senate concurred in the house amendment to the bill removing all disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth amendment to the constitution.

WAR BILL RESUMED. Consideration of the war revenue measure was resumed at the conclusion of the morning business. In the course of a brief colloquy concerning the priority of amendments yet to be considered, Mr. Jones (Ark.) expressed the opinion that all the revenue features of the bill ought to be completed and passed upon before the bond proposition was passed upon, because the amount of revenue raised might have great weight in the determination of some other pending amendments. He was satisfied, he said, that the bond proposition would be incorporated in the bill, but held that some other amendments should be considered first, and that the bill would raise approximately before being called upon to vote on the bond proposition.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.) inquired whether Mr. Jones thought the small amount, comparatively, which would be raised by the pending revenue amendments would be sufficient.

WHAT WILL IT COST? "I have no doubt," he continued, "that if this war lasts a year it will cost the government between \$700,000,000 and \$800,000,000. That is my prediction and I put myself on record to that effect. Mr. Jones said that so much money might be spent, but he did not think so. He was satisfied, at all events, that an issue of bonds was unnecessary. "I do not believe," said he, "that the war will last one year, six months, or anything like that time. And the cost will certainly be much less than that stated by the senator (Mr. Hale). The secretary of war and the navy each made an estimate of the expenses for one year and their aggregate estimates were only about one-half the estimate of the senator from Maine."

Mr. Hale pointed out that no war was so expensive as an expeditionary war. He said he had examined all the estimates made upon the expense of the war and he was satisfied they would certainly reach \$700,000,000.

NO TEMPORARY EXPENDITURE. Mr. Teller (Silver Rep., Colo.) reviewed the legislation during the past ten years and said that it was evident this bill was not to be a temporary measure. It was to all intents and purposes to be a permanent law. The expenses of the war would be large but they would not end with the close of the war. The United States, he said, proposed to have a great navy, commensurate with the dignity and development of our country and in addition all the cities along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts had a right to demand protection from foreign invasion. The expenses of the government were great now, but they were certain to be greater at the close of the war.

"It is the duty of the senate," said he, "to take sufficient time for the consideration of the pending bill to determine how much money it will raise. I do not want to vote upon the bill until we know what it will produce in revenue. The government will not be hampered in any way if this bill does not pass for ten days, or until July 1."

Mr. Aldrich said that careful estimates had been made of the revenue-producing qualities of the bill, and he was satisfied that the amount would be between \$250,000,000 and \$300,000,000, certainly not in excess of the latter sum. Mr. Allen said that without including the last \$5,000,000 of volunteers called for, the estimate made was that the war expenses for the first year would be at least \$275,000,000. He regarded an addition of \$75,000,000 for the additional volunteers as entirely reasonable. Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.), the venerable chairman of the finance committee, delivered a short speech in opposition to the proposition that came to us from

the Populist side of the senate to issue greenbacks and coin the seigniorage. WOLCOTT'S SUBSTITUTE. Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Colo.) proposed an amendment to the amendment of the committee, on coinage of the seigniorage. It was in the nature of a substitute, and after being slightly amended, a direct vote upon it was reached. Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.) giving notice that he would move hereafter to substitute the committee amendment for the Wolcott amendment to \$5 to Homotypemintunumment. Mr. Wolcott's amendment was agreed to, 45 to 31, as follows: Yeas—Allen, Bacon, Bate, Berry, Butler, Cannon, Carter, Chandler, Chilton, Clark, Cockrell, Daniel, Faulkner, Gray, Hansbrough, Harris, Helfield, Jones (Ark.), Jones (Nev.), Kyle, Lindsay, McEnery, McLaughlin, Mallory, Mantle, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, Money, Morgan, Pasco, Perkins, Pettigrew, Pettus, Pritchard, Reynolds, Roach, Shoup, Stewart, Teller, Thurston, Tullman, Turley, Turpie, Vest, Warren, White, Wolcott—45. Nays—Aldrich, Allison, Baker, Burrows, Caffery, Cullom, Davis, DeBoe, Fairbanks, Forsaker, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Gorman, Hale, Hanna, Hawley, Hoard, Lodge, McBride, McMillan, Mason, Morrill, Murphy, Nelson, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Proctor, Sewall, Spooner, Watmore—31. THE AMENDMENT. The amendment as agreed to is as follows: "That the secretary of the treasury shall immediately cause to be coined, as fast as possible, into standard silver dollars, to an amount of not less than \$4,000,000 per month, which shall be of like weight and fineness, and of like legal tender quality as those provided for under existing law, all the silver bullion in the treasury. "That the secretary of the treasury is authorized and directed to issue, as said silver is coined, silver certificates of similar design and denominations and of the same quality, payable and redeemable in like manner as those authorized by law, for the amount of the coin, or seigniorage, derived from the purchase of silver bullion by the treasury under the act of July 14, 1890, until the sum of \$42,000,000 shall have been issued. "That all said moneys so coined, including the amount of the gain, or seigniorage, so coined, shall be used both for the redemption of the treasury notes heretofore issued under an act of Congress of July 14, 1890, and for the redemption of the certificates issued under this act."

BONDS BROUGHT UP. Mr. Aldrich moved to strike out the committee amendment providing for the issue of legal tender notes and substitute the bond proposition offered by the Republican minority of the finance committee. Upon this motion he demanded the yeas and nays. Before the vote was taken, however, the subject was discussed by Mr. Stewart, Mr. Daniel and Mr. Mantle. Mr. Mantle expressed his general approval of the substitute for the bond proposition but announced his apprehension that the issuance of greenbacks might prove a precedent that would some time arise to plague the friends of bimetallic money. Mr. Fairbanks (Rep. Ind.) supported the provision for bonds and time certificates, taking the position that future years should pay part of the expenses of the war. He attacked the proposition to substitute greenbacks and to coin the seigniorage as a "deliberate attempt to inflate the currency and imperil the present gold standard."

Mr. Money (Dem. Miss.) and Mr. Tate (Dem. Tenn.) expressed the opinion that the bond proposition might go over until December, both expressing the belief that the war would be short-lived. At the conclusion of Mr. Tate's speech a vote was taken upon Mr. Aldrich's motion to substitute the bond proposition offered by the minority of the committee, for the paragraph authorizing the issue of legal tender notes.

THE MOTION WAS CARRIED BY THE DECISIVE VOTE OF 45 TO 31, AS FOLLOWS: Yeas—Aldrich, Allison, Baker, Burrows, Caffery, Carter, Chandler, Clark, Cullom, Davis, DeBoe, Eilers, Fairbanks, Faulkner, Forsaker, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Hoar, Kyle, Lindsay, Lodge, McMillan, Mason, Mitchell, Morrill, Murphy, Nelson, Perkins, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Sewall, Shoup, Spooner, Warren, Watmore, Wilson, Wolcott—45. Nays—Allen, Bacon, Bate, Berry, Butler, Cannon, Carter, Chandler, Chilton, Clark, Cockrell, Daniel, Faulkner, Gray, Hansbrough, Harris, Helfield, Jones (Ark.), Jones (Nevada), McEnery, McLaughlin, Mantle, Martin, Mills, Money, Pasco, Pettigrew, Pettus, Rawlins, Roach, Stewart, Teller, Turley, Turpie, Vest, White—31.

THE COMMITTEE AMENDMENT STRIKING OUT THE HOUSE BOND PROVISION WAS THE AGREED TO. TO PROMOTE BIMETALLISM. Mr. Chandler (Rep. N. H.) offered his amendment inserting a declaration that the policy of the United States is not to commit the country more thoroughly to the single gold standard, but that the efforts of the government shall be steadily directed to coin both silver and gold as standard money. Mr. Stewart offered an amendment to Mr. Chandler's amendment a provision that no bonds issued under this act shall be used as a basis of bank currency. Mr. Morgan gave notice of an amendment directing the secretary of the treasury to enforce those provisions of the income tax law of 1894 not expressly declared unconstitutional by the supreme court's decision to be unconstitutional.

Mr. Morgan spoke in support of the amendment and attacked the national banks, which, he declared, were behind the conspiracy to force a bond issue upon the people. The amendment offered by Mr. Stewart was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Chandler.

INTERNATIONALLY AS WELL. Mr. Morgan proposed an amendment to be added to Mr. Chandler's amendment, as follows: "And to this end to relax no effort to secure the cooperation of the principal commercial nations of the world." The amendment was agreed to, 35 to 23. In a speech treating of the new conditions which are likely to confront the United States in Hawaii, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, Mr. Morgan (Dem. Ala.) said that a vast amount of silver money would be needed by this country in dealing with these countries. He was not prepared to say that all the islands named would be annexed by the United States, but it was absolutely certain Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines would never again pass under Spanish control.

Mr. Chandler, after explaining his position, withdrew his amendment, as he had no desire, he said, to impede the progress of the war revenue bill. ALLEN STIRS UP WOLCOTT. A passage-at-arms, more sensational than any incident that has occurred in the senate since the adoption of the Cuban resolution, occurred at this point between Mr. Allen (Pop. Neb.) and Mr. Wolcott (Rep. Colo.).

Mr. Allen made a very brief reply to Mr. Wolcott, speaking calmly and coolly. He explained that he had not charged the committee with extravagance or with having squandered the money appropriated. What he did say, he intimated, was that the appropriation was made when it was evident that the effort to be made would be a failure. He concluded, therefore, that the money should not have been expended at all. Yet because he had held that belief and held it now, he said, he had made the subject of the Colorado senator's sophomoric philippic. He was not, he concluded, afraid of the senator (Mr. Wolcott) in the senate or elsewhere. An effort was then made by Mr. Allison to effect an arrangement whereby a vote might be taken this evening but it was unsuccessful. The consensus of opinion was that an adjournment until tomorrow would facilitate the final disposition of the measure.

After agreeing to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow the senate at 10 o'clock went into executive session and soon afterwards adjourned. Mr. P. Methuen of Pike City, Cal., says: "During my brother's late sickness from kidney rheumatism, Chamberlain's Kidney Balm was the only remedy that gave him any relief." Many others have testified to the prompt relief from pain which this balm affords. For sale by druggists.

Noted by the President. Washington, June 3.—The president today sent the following appointments to the senate: Justice—Charles O. Whittemore of Utah, attorney for the District of Utah. State—Henry H. Miller of California, consular at Turke Island, West Indies. If you desire to take Henry's Rheumatism, do not be induced to buy any other medicine. Daily Eagle, by carrier, 10 cents a week.

Hungry Hair is the beginning of Baldness. Protracted hunger means starvation, and starvation means death. When the scalp is starved the hair dies at the roots. What's the matter with your hair? It gets dry, harsh, brittle, dull of color, the ends split. You wash it and brush it, but it still comes out. It's hungry! If washing and brushing would stop starvation, then all the expense of a horse's keep would be a sponge and a currycomb. Hunger needs bread, not a bath. That is why AYER'S Hair Vigor Prevents Baldness. It supplies the requisite nourishment for the hair, and the hair grows. It restores the tone of the scalp and so induces the secretions of the follicles that the coloring matter is renewed and fading hair regains its natural color, dandruff disappears, and the hair becomes thick and glossy. Men and women whose abundant hair is the envy and admiration of friends, admit that they owe it to Ayer's Hair Vigor. "Last winter I discovered a bald spot on my head as large as a silver dollar. A few applications of Ayer's Hair Vigor started a healthy growth of hair, and in a short time the disappearance of the bald spot was a subject of wonderment to my friends and pleasure to myself." A. M. ALLEN, No. 316 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo. "I have used your Hair Vigor for a great many years and know of nothing equal to it as a hair dressing and restorer. It has given satisfaction among my customers who speak highly in its praise." A. E. FIELDS, Barber, No. 45 Princess St., Kingston, O. "I am sixty-nine years old and have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for fifteen years, to prevent my hair from turning gray. It is an excellent preparation for that purpose and I shall always use it." JOHN HECHTMAN, Osseo, Minn. "I find Ayer's Hair Vigor to be indispensable. My hair fell out for five years, but a few applications of the Vigor stopped it. It gave the hair a beautiful glossy appearance, and I also found that it did not affect curling or crimping." M. E. SNYDER, Branford, Ouk.

NEGRO RAVISHERS PUNISHED. One Burned in Louisiana, and One Hanged in Texas. Dallas, Texas, June 3.—A special to the News from Shreveport, La., says: "A thousand people gathered at Dayline, on the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific railroad, about sixteen miles from here, to witness the burning at the stake of William Street, a negro who outraged Mrs. Parish. The crime was committed on the night of May 31. The people erected a post near the railroad track, near the town, and laid the lightwood and kindling, saturating it with coal oil, preparatory to chaining Street to the post. Street is a negro about 35 years of age. He confessed the crime to a colored minister, but said a negro named John Rhodes was implicated. When going to the stake he looked frightened and refused to have anything to say. He was tied to the stake and uttered not a word as the great crackling flames shot up in procession above his head. The flames were started at 1 o'clock. It was a striking sight which lasted ten minutes, when Street was a charred mass. Well known lawyers made speeches, warning the crowd of negroes that such crimes would not be tolerated in a civilized community. "The woman whom Street assaulted is in a most critical condition and could not identify Street when caught, until a doctor held open her eyelids. Testimony, Ark., June 1.—James Scott, the little daughter of J. J. Scott, clerk of the circuit court, was the victim of an outrage perpetrated near Fayetteville yesterday, by a negro named Bud Hayden. The negro was arrested and brought to the jail here. Today at noon he was taken from the jail by seven of the town's most prominent citizens and driven to Mrs. Scott's residence. There the negro was positively identified by the child, whereupon he was handed over to a mob that had gathered at the scene. The negro was dragged to a tree near the Iron Mountain railway, within a few feet from where Bud Hayden was burned for a 25th offense at Fayetteville some 100 miles from here. The air of his body was riddled with bullets. An Iron Mountain train was held there over an hour, the mob refusing to get off the track. Farmington, Mo., June 3.—The Democrats of the Thirtieth congressional district have nominated Edward Robb. He had no opposition. Carthage, Mo., June 3.—Democrats of the Fifteenth district have re-nominated M. E. Hennes to succeed himself as representative in congress. Washington, June 3.—Mr. Frederick Adam, first secretary of the British embassy, accompanied by Mrs. Adam, has sailed for London, where he will be absent for two months or more. Chicago, June 3.—The estimated gross receipts of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway, last year and year of the Missouri crop for May are \$10,000,000 and \$10,000,000, respectively. Daily Eagle, by carrier, 10 cents a week.

BASEBALL

NEW YORK, 14; CINCINNATI, 10. New York, June 3.—Today's game was productive of a perfect storm of baseballs. Rusie, despite a lame arm, was sent in to work, and lasted two innings, the Reds getting nine hits and seven runs off him. Hawley was also knocked off the slab in two innings. Gieck, who was substituted for Rusie, had the better end of the argument with Damman. In the fourth, Brockley, while trying to make first, gave Joyce the elbow. Joyce in return poked up the ball and hit Brockley on the head with it. Joyce was put out of the game. Score: R H E New York.....4104000-14 19 0 Cincinnati.....1120100-10 10 3 Batteries—New York, Gieck, Damman and Warner; Cincinnati, Hawley, Gieck and Vaughn. Umpire, Eames and Andrews. Attendance, 2,000. BROOKLYN, 2; CHICAGO, 1. New York, June 3.—Three singles, a base on balls and a sacrifice hit gave the

THE CURSE

Of mankind—contagious blood poison—claimed as its victim Mr. Frank B. Martin, 226 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C., and the usual physician's treatment did him not the slightest good. His condition reached that deplorable stage which only this terrible disease can produce.

THE CURE

After all else failed, was at last found in S. S. S.—the greatest of all blood remedies. Eighteen bottles removed the disease permanently, and left his skin without a blemish. S. S. S. is guaranteed purely vegetable and is the only known cure for all blood diseases. Write for address. Beware of cheap imitations. S. S. S. Co., Chicago, Ill.