INQUIRY IS ORDERED

Into the Alleged Sad Case of Private Parrett.

WHEELER MAKES REPORT

That McKinley's Montauk Visit Did Good.

Washington, Sept. 5.—Secretary Alger sent the following order to Montauk Point today:

Washington, Sept. 5.—The commanding general, Montauk Point:

The New York World of about the 28th ultimo, published a statement of the death of Private Hugh Parrett, of the Eighth regulars, in which it is charged that when he begged of Doctor —— to take him to the hospital the doctor notified him that the hospital was for sick men and it is reported that Parrett died that night.

This account is sent me by Representative Grosvenor of Ohio, who says there is great indignation in his community over he case, and, f it is as reported, there should be. I wish an inquiry immediately instituted to find out about this matter and report made to me. I understand one sergeant Rich, of same company or regiment, is under arrest for having complained of this matter. I have heard much of the neglect of the men, much of which no doubt is fictitious, but if there is any foundation for this statement, or if there are any men ill in the regulars in their tents that are not provided for, I wish to know he reason why, and at once, also, the ames of the officers n command of the regiment and company in each case.

(Signed:) R. A. ALGER,
Secretary of aWr.

MCKINLEY'S VISIT DID GOOD.

Secretary Alger today received the following:

"Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, Sept. 5.

"Secretary of War: I have made a thorough inspection of the camp today. The steam laundry for hospitals in full operation. Water works are again working satisfactorily; the health of the troops improving; visit of the president was very beneficial.

(Signed:) "WHEELER,
Commanding."

CROWDING AT CAMP WIKOFF.

Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, L. I., Sept. 5.—The transport Roumania, which arrived yesterday with 600 troops from Santiago was the means of an additional test of the capacity of the hospital in the detention camp.

Of the 600 men on the Roumania about 200 were so sick that they had to be put in the hospital. The authorities of the detention hospital, although they knew of the transport's arrival, had received no notice as to the number of sick men they would be expected to care for.

About 5 o'clock the ambulances with the sick men began to arrive at the hospital. The detention hospital will accommodate 450 men with eight cots to a tent, which is the normal capacity. By putting ten cots in each tent, 500 patients can be taken care of, but with corresponding decrease of comfort.

At the time of the arrival of the sick men from the Roumania, the hospital already had nearly 600 patients, and these 200 additional ones swelled the number to about 800, which is 240 more than the hospital can comfortably hold. Although there were enough cots for the 800 sick soldiers there was not the space under canvas to place them. Therefore as a matress on the floor takes up less space than a cot, a number of patients were taken from cots and placed upon mattresses on the floor, and the cots removed. Mattresses were also placed between cots on the floor. Consequently this morning about 250 men were lying on mattresses on the floor, because of lack of tent space. The detention hospital needs about fifty more tents. It does not look as though the construction department can put up more than ten or fifteen tents today, consequently it is probable that some men will have to lie on the floor for several days.

While the sick men were being taken from the Roumania to the detention hospital, two of them died. They were Borgas Broomer, private, company F, twenty-fifth regular infantry, and Albert Pickworth, private, company G, thirty-third Michigan volunteers.

Chas. Hauch, of Cripple Creek, Colo., a member of company G, Seventh infantry, was today sent to his home by the Soldier's Comfort Committee. He is suffering from typhoid.

The following died in the general hospital today: Joseph B. Braum, company G, Twenty-first infantry; Louis Hipseel, company E, Twenty-second infantry; John W. Brawner, company A, Tenth infantry; Burt Brown, company A, Seventeenth infantry; Samuel Dumas, company D, Ninth infantry; Dennis Dixon, company G, Ninth cavalry; George Gascell, private, company I, First District of Columbia volunteers; Samuel Carry, private, companay B, Second infantry; Frank J. Reckley, private, company F, Eighth Ohio.

DEATHS AT CAMP MEADE.

Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa., Sept. 5.—Three deaths occurred today at Camp Meade: Private John N. Caffrey, Ninth Massachusetts, intestinal troubles; Private Andrew Schroff, Fourth Missouri; Private John Murray, Third Missouri. The Thirty-third and the Thirty-fourth Michigan started today for Island Lake, and the Seventh Illinois, Third Missouri and Twenty-second Kansas expect to get away within then ext forty-eight hours.

LAWTON'S DAILY REPORT.

Washington, Sept. 5.—General Lawton's report, received by the war department tonight, concerning the health conditions of the American forces with Santiago, follows:

Santiago, Sept. 5, 1898.—Adjutant General, Washington: Total sick, 246; total fever, 185; total new cases fever, 12; total returned to duty, 17.

Deaths: John D. Mitchell, private, Eighth Ohio, malarial remittent fever.

William Naley, private, company H, Sixteenth infantry, typhoid fever.

Charles Johnson, civilian, congestion of brain.

(Signed:) LAWTON, Commanding.

SICK AT SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Sept. 5.—There was a total of 416 cases of illness in camp today. Ten new cases came in, two of them typhoid. The typhoid fever is gaining. The best sanitary conditions prevail at the camp.

Two patients in the division hospital have died since Sunday morning ,Privates Oliver F. Mock, company D, Fifty-first Iowa, of spinal meningitis, and Jacob Ebert, company A, Twenty-third infantry, of typhoid fever.

Six patients have been taken to the hospital. Of these two are suffering with malarial fever, two with measles and two with mumps. Twenty patients have been dismissed to their quarters and one discharged as cured. There are now in the hospital 315 patients, 81 are oue on furlough and nine are in other hospitals and three are being cared for in private residences.

OHIO HOSPITAL TRAIN.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 5.—The Ohio hospital train has reached the southern terminus of its journey and is now enroute home with its burden of sick, to which it is adding at each point where there are Ohio troops. Slow time has been made owing to various causes and the attempt to gain time by dividing the train and sending cars to various points in the extreme south after the sick has resulted in just what it was sought to avoid. At Jacksonville, Fla., 38 members of the First Ohio were taken on board, among them being J. Grell, company A, and Captain A. W. Morgadent, Harry Enoch, E. R. Banchan, Charles Stahl, John J. Crugett, H. J. Thomas and Louis Hartheib.

The following of the Fifth Ohio were also taken on: William C. Mabry, Cleveland; J. C. Crader, Fairport; Robert Faust, Cleveland; Charles Good, Ashtabula; Harry Scanton, Collingwood; Thos. A. Green, Cleveland; Charles Houck, Cleveland; George A. Hubbard, Berea; Wellington Smith, Cleveland; G. Snyder, Beres; W. R. Rowley, Cleveland; Gottlieb Raeder, Youngstown; Fred Cook, Cleveland; William Murphy, Columbus; William F. Murphy, no address.

Third regiment: E. W. Manning, Springfield; William Roop, D. J. Weaver, Greenville; W. I. Simonds, Ward Sherrer, C. W. Bennett and W. Fay, Dayton.

None of these are seriously ill.

At Macon the following were reported as additional sick picked up: Sergeant Nichols, Private T. Bowman, Musician Charles Marginski, F. Meagher, Fourth Ohio; Sergeant Jourson and J. W. Wardlow of Cincinnati, John Herrier of Mount Healthy and Sergeant Dagmon of Cincinnati are also reported on board. The train will reach Columbus about Wednesday afternoon, coming by way of Atlanta, Knoxville and Chattanooga.

HOSPITAL NOTES.

Chickamauga, Sept. 5.—Deaths reported are Connelly L. Smith, private, company B, Second Missouri; W. B. Dennison, private, company H, First Arkansas; E. E. Walker, private, company L, First Mississippi; Frank Draper, sergeant, company M, Eighth Massachusetts; J. C. Floyd, private, company —, Second Kentucky.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 5.—Major Blair D. Taylor, chief surgeon at the post, has received instructions from the war department to have the bodies of all soldiers who die at the post embalmed and to hold them ten days before burial.

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 5.—Private J. W. Cronin of the Fifty-second volunteers, died at the Cottage hospital today. This is the second death at Camp McKinley.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 5.—Dan Plimpton, Fifth Ohio volunteers, residence Norwalk, Ohio, died today of typhoid fever at Fort McPherson.

Sho—"Does the baby take after its mother?" He—"Well, it hasn't begun to talk yet."—Yonkers Statesman.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

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There are many thousands of wise women in this country who, when they found that they were suffering from weakness or disease of their distinctly womanly organisms, promptly wrote to an eminent and skillful physician, with a world-wide reputation, instead of trusting their cases to some obscure physician with but limited practice and experience. There are many reasons why a wise woman follows this course. The chances are that an obscure physician of small practice will not diagnose troubles of this nature properly. If he does, he will insist on the obnoxious examinations and local treatment from which every sensitive, modest woman shrinks.

The specialist referred to is Dr. R. V. Pierce, for thirty years chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. Thirty years ago he discovered a wonderful medicine for diseases peculiar to women, that may be used effectively in the privacy of the home, and does away with all necessity for examinations and local treatment. This medicine is known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It acts directly on the delicate and important organs concerned in wifehood and motherhood. It makes them strong, healthy and vigorous. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration, soothes pain and tones and builds up the nerves. Taken during the period of prospective maternity, it banishes the usual discomforts and makes baby's coming easy and almost painless. It insures the little new-comer's health and an ample supply of nourishment. Over ninety thousand women have testified to its marvelous merits. Medicine dealers sell it.

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Any ailing woman may write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., and get free advice. By inclosing 21 one-cent stamps in her letter, *to cover cost of mailing only*, she may secure a paper-covered copy of the "People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." Cloth bound, 31 stamps.

MME. DREYFUS' APPEAL

To the Minister of Justice in Her Husband's Behalf.

TO SUCCEED CAVAIGNAC

General Zurlinden Accepts the War Portfolio.

New York, Sept. 5.—A dispatch to the Herald from Paris says:

Following is the text of Mme. Dreyfus' demand to the minister of justice for a revision of her husband's trial:

"I had the honor in the month of July to place before you a request in which I asked you to eercis ethe right conferred upon you by law—and which is conferred upon no one else—to transmit to the court of a cassation for reconsideration the judgment rendered against my unfortunate husband, in violation of article 101 of the military code.

"I have the honor, now, Monsieur le Ministre, again to address you a second time, appealing to you, because the law which governs such a recision does not permit me directly and by my own agency to invoke justice. You and you alone, have the right to effect a revision of a judgment bringing with it condemnation, on the ground of the discovery of new facts, tending to establish the innocence of the condemned man, quite distinctly and without reference to or assistance from all the revelations of many months past, which have thrown so much light upon the judicial error of 1894 and which have caused such profound emotion and excitement throughout the country.

"I tis not possible that you, above all others, should not be struck by the following facts: First, there is the examination of the bordereau, which was made in the trial of January of this year. The results of this examination were not communicated to my counsel, the counse of war refusing them access to it. But I have certain information that the conclusions drawn from this examination were not the same as at the examination of 1894.

"There is also, following this exposure, a confession made by one of the principal accusers and witnesses against my husband in his trial, in which he admits he forged a document that the minister of war, in his speech to the chamber on July 7 last, declared to be proof positive of the guilt of my husband, though it was written long after his condemnation.

"This proof, therefore, crumbles to pieces and destroys the value of the dispositions which convinced the judges in 1894, since this witness of the culpability of my husband has been convicted of the crime of forgery under circumstances of which you are fully aware.

"But, Monsieur le Ministre, as I have just told you, in the case of a revision instituted by law for judicia errors, the right to demand such revision belongs neither to the innocent man who sas been unjustly condemned ,nor to his wife, nor to his children. This right belongs to you alone. I have, therefore, Monsieur le Ministre, to beseech you to use without delay the rights which are conferred upon you by law, which are only conferred upon you, both for the annulment and revision of a verdict which was neither just nor legal. I beseech you to hear the voice, now almost unanimous, of public opinion and to put an end to the sufferings of an innocent man, who has always been a loyal soldier and who has not ceased, even amid the tortures of an unmerited punishment, to declare his ove for the fatherland and his faith in justice being fully done him.

I beg you will receive, Monsieur le Ministre, the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

(Signed:) LUCIE ALFRED DREYFUS."

NOTIFICATION TO THE CABINET.

Paris, Sept. 5.—When the cabinet met today the minister of justice, M. Ferdinand Sarrien, informed his colleagues of the receipt of Madame Dreyfus' request for a revision of the verdict against her husband. M. Sarrian promised to give a statement of the result of his eamination into the matter at a meeting of the cabinet to be convened after the minister of war should have been appointed.

CHANGE IN PUBLIC OPINION.

Interviews with the premier, M. Henry Brisson, and the late minister of war, M. Godefrey Cavaignac, on the subject of the political situation in France as it has been affected by the recent developments in the Dreyfus case, are printed today in the Echo de Paris. M. Brisson is reported as having said that all the members of the ministry are convinced of the guilt of Captain Dreyfus, but that the government must consider the change that has come over public opinion since the suicide ast week of Lieutenant Colonel Henry. M. Brisson expressed the view that it is the duty o fthe government to end the excitement which is paralyzing the best interests of Paris and of the country.

CAVAIGNAC GIVES A WARNING.

M. Cavaignac, in the course of the interview printer in the Echo de Paris, said that it would be a serious mistake, if not a supreme act of folly, on the part of the government to persist in its present course and that he was not willing to participate in such a policy.

"You will see," said M. Cavaignac, "in what a condition the country will be after a new trial."

The newspapers of Paris point out that M. Cavaignac's resignation of the war portfolio has produced a painful impression in political circles, while recognizing the fact that the innocence of Captain Dreyfus has not been disproved, take the ground that a new iria of the charges against the prisoner of Devil's Island has become necessary.

ZURLINDEN ACCEPTS.

General Zurlinden, military governor of Paris, has accepted the ministry of war, in succession to M. Cavaignac, resigned. General Zurlinden was a member of the Ribot cabinet which went out of office October 22, 1895.

General Zurlinden's decision to accept the war portfolio was comunicated to President Faure.

After long conference with the minister of the interior, M. Brisson and the minister of justice, M. Sarrien, General Zurlinden was interviewed by a newspaper representative. The minister of justice, the general said, asked for the Dreyfus documents. When these were given him, he added, he would study the documents carefully and inform himself thoroughly regarding the case before discussing with the cabinet.

ALWAYS THE POLITICS IN IT.

The crisis in the cabinet is not yet regarded as definitely settled. Both M. Brisson and M. Cavaignac are believed to be playing for the presidency of the republic, and it is thought that M. Brisson is growing jealous of Cavaignac's increasing popularity.

The latter, owin gto his superior social qualities, is supposed to stand the best chance, and it was a view of securing the support of the army that he stood out against revision.

Opinions differ as to how the latest developments affect the situation. There is a rumor tonight that General Zurlinden, the new minister for war, will advocate a mere annulling of the Dreyfus fudgment and sentence as a safer way out of the imbroglio than a re-trial, involving all sorts of awkward revelations.

Whether or not this be true there is much speculation as to how President Faure induced General Zurlinden to accept the war portfolio after twice refusing it.

Has Not Slept For Five Years.

It is reported that a man in Indiana has not had an hour's sleep for five years. He constantly walks about, unable to rest, and is now little more than a skeleton. There are thousands of men and women who are unable to sleep more than an hour or two a night because of nervousness, weakness, dyspepsia, headache and constipation. A certain remedy for these disorders is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. All druggists sell it.

COMRADES

(Continued from First Page.)

along the Ohio valley ever since they started, August 29.

THE LADIES' ORGANIZATIONS.

The ladies are very largely represented at the present encampment, and there is the usual rivalry between the Ladies of the G. A. R. and the Woman's Relief Corps. The business sessions of their respective orders will not begin until the encampment opens on Thursday morning. Meantime elaborate programs have been arranged by the ladies of this city and of adjoining cities in Kentucky for their entertainment during the week.

The executive council of the national board of administration of the G. A. R. met this afternoon and apppointed a committee to audit the accounts and report to the full council tomorrow. Those of the commander-in-chief and his staff were found in complete order. No new business was brought forward.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

MILES-ALGER CONTROVERSY

More of the Correspondence in the Case Made Public

Kansas City, Sept. 5.—The Star this afternoon prints the following article from its special war correspondent, Mr. J. D. Whelpley, touching on the Alger-Miles controversy:

"The statement made from Washington that Major General Miles was not in command of the Santiago expedition up to the time it left Tampa is not borne out by the official records of the war department. These recorda prove that Miles not only conducted the preliminaries with General Garcia, but was then recognized by the war department as general commanding even General Shafter's army.

"The details of General Shafter's actual equipment and method of movement were naturally left to Shafter, but a general plan was devised by General Miles and directions were issued to General Shafter by him which, after leaving Tampa, the latter entirely ignored. General Shafter left Tampa with the full knowledge that he was subject to orders from General Miles and up to that time the war department recognized this state of affairs which is provided for in the federal statutes organizing the army of the United States."

The above is shown, according to the Star, by three telegrams. The first of these telegrams is from General Miles to General Garcia and follows:

Headquarters of the Army, in the Field, Tampa, Fla., June 2, 1898.

Lieutenant General Garcia, Cuban Army:

Dear General—I am very glad to have received your officers, General Enrique Collaxo and Lieutenant Colonel Carlos Hernandez, the latter of whom returns tonight with our best wishes for your success.

It would be a very great assistance if you could have as large a force as possible in the vicinity of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and communicate any information, by signals, which Colonel Hernandez will explain to you, either to our navy or to our army on its arrival, which we hope will be before many days.

It would also assist us very much if you could drive in and harass any Spanish troops near or in Santiago de Cuba, threatening or attacking them at all points, and preventing by every means any possible reinforcements coming to that garrison. While this is being done, and before the arrival of our army, if you can seize and hold any commanding position to the east or west of Santiago, or both ,that would be advantageous for the use of our artillery, it will be exceedingly gratifying to us. With great respect and best wishes, I remain, very respectfully,

(Signed:) NELSON A. MILES,
Maj. Gen. Commanding U. S. Army.

The second dispatch is General Garcia's reply, showing (the Star asserts) an understanding with General Miles as to a plan of campaign. It follows:

Mole St. Nicholas, June 9, 1898, via Washington.

To General Miles, headquarters of the army, Tampa, Fla.:

Garcia's reply on June 6 to your letter June 2:

"Will take measures at once to carry out your recommendation, but concentration of force will require some time. Roads bad and Cubans scattered. Will (mysterious?) march without delay. Santiago de Cuba well fortified, with advanced intrenchments, but good artillery position can be taken. Spanish force approximate 12,000 between Santiago de Cuba and Guantanamo; 3,000 militia. Will maintain a Cuban force near Holguin to prevent sending reinforcements to Santiago."

The above given to me by Admiral Sampson to forward to you.

(Signed:) ALLEN, Lieut. Col.

The third dispatch is from the war department at Washington and reads:

Washington, D. C., June 12, 1898. Major General Miles, Tampa, Fla.: The following extract of telegram from Admiral Sampson to the navy department:

Mole St. Nicholas, Hayti.—General Miles letter received through Colonel Hernandez on June 6. Garcia regards his wishes and suggestions as orders and immediately will take measures to concentrate forces at the points indicated, but he is unable to do so as early as desired on account of his expedition to Banesport, Cuba, but he will march without delay. All of his subordinates are ordered to assist to disembark the United States troops and to place themselves under orders. Santiago de Cuba well fortified, with advanced entrenchments, but he believes position for artillery can be taken as Miles desires. (Approximate) 12,000 regulars and 3,000 militia between Santiago and Guantanamo. He has sent force in order to prevent aid going to Santiago from Holguin. Repeats every assurance of good will and desire to second plans.—Sampson.

(Signed:) J. C. GILMORE,
Assistant Adj. Gen.

"I don't live—just exist!" Poor man. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla and be well.

HE TALKED TOO FREELY

Chaplain McIntyre Has Brought a Court Martial Upon Himself.

Washington, Sept. 5.—Ever since the printed reports of the sensational utterances of Naval Chaplain Joseph P. McIntyre reached the navy department, the officials have been making a quiet inquiry into the accuracy of the newspaper publications. The chaplain, who was attached to the Oregon and was on board when the battle of July 3 was fought, was accredited with some savage criticism of Admiral Sampson, Captain Evans and various other officers of the American fleet, insisting that to the officers and men of the Oregon alone belonged the victory achieved over the Spanish squadron. He was particularly severe on Captain Evans, whom he charged with cowardice. Apparently the navy department has now satisfied itself that the chaplain really uttered the language ascribed to him, for it has ordered his trial by court martial on charges to the prejudice of good order and discipline and unbecoming an officer. The chaplain is now on leave of absence in Denver.

M'INTYRE SAYS "GARBLED."

San Francisco, Sept. 5.—Chaplain Joseph P. McIntyre, reported in Associated Press dispatches from Washington as having been ordered court martialed for certain utterances said to have been made by him against naval officials, arrived here some days ago.

He professed to be greatly surprised when told of the action of the department today and says that he has been misquoted and misrepresented by the newspapers and that the reported interviews with him, published by several eastern papers, were garbled. He says that he will prove his conduct to have been above par and not unbecoming an officer.

BASE BALL

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Pr. Ct.
Boston	116	74	42	.638
Cincinnati	121	77	44	.636
Baltimore	113	70	43	.619
Cleveland	115	67	48	.582
Chicago	119	66	53	.555
New York	117	64	53	.547
Pittsburg	120	61	59	.508
Philadelphia	113	66	57	.496
Louisville	120	50	70	.417
Brooklyn	112	44	68	.393
Washington	112	38	74	.339
St. Louis	117	22	87	.267

At Cincinnati—First game—	R	H	E
Cincinnati	6	7	2
Cleveland	5	12	3
Second game—	R	H	E
Cincinnati	1	5	1
Cleveland	0	3	0
At Philadelphia—	R.		
Philadelphia	0		
Baltimore	2		
At Philadelphia—	R	H	E
Philadelphia	11	13	5
Baltimore	10	11	4
At Brooklyn—	R		
New York	4		
Brooklyn	2		
Afternoon game—	R	H	E
Brooklyn	14	15	0
New York	3	5	6
At Boston—First game—	R		
Boston	2		
Washington	1		
Second game—	R	H	E
Boston	6	8	2
Washington	2	6	5
At Louisville—	R	H	E
St. Louis	8	11	0
Louisville	5	10	1
At Chicago—	R		
Chicago	6		
Pittsburg	1		
Afternoon game—	R	H	E
Chicago	1	6	4
Pittsburg	6	10	1

Western League

At St. Paul—First game—	R	H	E
St. Paul	17	16	1
Minneapolis	7	12	2
Second game—	R	H	E
St. Paul	7	7	4
Minneapolis	8	7	2
At Indianapolis—Morning game—	R	H	E
Indianapolis	4	7	1
Milwaukee	3	7	5
Afternoon game—	R	H	E
Indianapolis	10	16	1
Milwaukee	0	5	2
At Detroit—Morninig game—	R	H	E
Detroit	10	5	0
Columbus	1	7	6
First afternoon game—	R	H	E
Detroit	2	6	3
Columbus	3	8	0
Second afternoon game—	R	H	E
Detroit	1	7	3
Columbus	2	11	1

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Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

THE WEATHER

Wichita, Kan., Sept. 5, 1898.

Local forecast for Wichita and vicinity: During the past 24 hours the highest temperature has been 95, the lowest 68, and the mean 82, with a brisk warm south wind and low barometer.

Distant lightning southwest in the evening.

For the past week the temperature has averaged 82 daily, or about 9 degrees daily more than the normal.

The rainfall Sunday afternoon was .37 inch and Sunday night .28 inch more, total .65 inch.

Since the 1st of March the rainfall has been in excess of the normal, the excess being now over 7.5 inches.

For the past ten years the average temperature for the month of September has been 71, and for the 5th day 73.

FRED L. JOHNSON, Observer.

Washington, Sept. 5—Forecast for Tuesday: Oklahoma and Indian Territory—Partly cloudy weather; southerly winds becoming northwesterly.

Kansas—Fair except thunderstorms in eastern portion; much cooler; variable winds, becoming northerly.

New York, Sept. 5.—Mysterious Billy Smith and Andy Walsh fought a twenty-five round draw before the Greater New York Athletic club tonight.

Tormenting

"I suffered for years with tetter. On arising my hands were stiff and my fingers crooked. They would crack all over and the blood would run from them. The doctor ordered me to give up work. Then a friend said, 'Try AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.' I took in all eight bottles, which completely healed me."

Mrs. W. SLOAN, Royersford, Pa.

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