GUATEMALANS ON THE RUN

Report that Six Battles Were Fought and All Won by San Salvador.

Another Rumor, However, Says the Latter's Forces Were Badly Defeated—Salisbury Supported in His African Agreement.

THE WAR ON THE ISTHMUS.

San Salvador Said to Have Gained Six Battles with the Guatemalans.

LIBERTAD, San Salvador, July 24.—News has just been recived here confirming reports of the success of the Salvadorian forces beyond the frontier in Guatemalan territory. The San Salvador army has now gained six battles and has captured quantities of arms and ammunition. Many have been killed and wounded on both sides. The San Salvadorian forces are now pushing their way into the interior of Guatemala, and are meeting with success at every step. Great enthusiasm prevails. The intention is to overthrow the government of President Barillas before coming to any agreement with Guatemala. San Salvador is determined to free herself from the yoke of Guatemala, and assure her own liberty and independence.

Reported Victory for Guatemala.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 24.—Generals Sostines, Rocha and Florei, who were reported as leading the Mexican troops on the Guatemalan frontier, are here. Advices from Guatemala are to he effect that Ezeta's army attacked the Guatemalans near the frontier in Guatemalan territory yesterday, that the San Salvadorians were defeated and routed, and that they fled back to San Salvador territory, leaving on the field many dead and wounded and three cannons, which the Guatemalans captured. The Guatemalans were under command of Gen. Sanchez.

President Diaz has authorized the Associated Press correspondent to say that not a single Mexican soldier has been moved to the Guatemalan frontier; that there are only two regiments on entire line, the same number that have been stationed there for the last three years, and that Mexico will observe, as she is now observing, the strictest neutrality.

A dispatch from Libertad says: The present government has established a rigid censorship of news. No information in regard to the existing crisis or the trouble between this country and Guatemala is allowed to be published unless it has previously been examined and approved by the censor. This censorship is extended also to news dispatches addressed to foreign countries. The Central and South American Telegraph Company cannot accept for transmission to other points any news not accepted and approved by the government censor.

THE CESSION OF HELIGOLAND.

Mr. Gladstone Commends Lord Salisbury for His Successful Dicker with Germany.

LONDON, July 24.—In the House of Commons to-night Sir James Fergusson, Under Foreign Secretary, in moving the ratification of the cession of Heligoland, declared that England had obtained an ample equivalent for the island. Heligoland was, in fact, useless to England. The rights acquired in Zanzibar were not only a quid pro quo for Heligoland, but had doubled England's influence on the east African coast and enormously increased her influence in the interior.

Mr. Gladstone supported the government's motion, and paid a tribute to Lord Salisbury for effecting the agreement with Germany, which he said was conceived in a spirit of regard for the best interests of England. He blamed the government, however, for not having first secured an agreement with France in regard to her claims in Zanzibar, but it was difficult to comment on this omission without causing embarrassment to the government, which he desired to avoid. He thought it a matter of regret that the offices of Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs should ever be combined in one person, as the two together required what was beyond the possibilities of the human brain, unless the incumbent possessed the powers of Napoleon or Cromwell. Mr. Gladstone in the course of further remarks said that he would take no part in the division on the bill. He would not vote against the measure, because the Queen could, if she chose, give Heligoland to Germany without the consent of Parliament, and he was not disposed to take part in creating a precedent on a subject of such profound practical importance in the Constitution.

Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, expressed approval of Mr. Gladstone's attitude in regard to the government's cession of Heligoland.

Sir William Harcourt said that the constitutional practice in such cases was for the House to move an address to the crown approving the whole agreement. But in this case the government had introduced such a bill as had never before been heard of. He cited precedents to show that territory had repeatedly been ceded in time of peace without an act of Parliament. The introduction of a bill opened up an immense question. He believed the government had taken this course owing to sheer ignorance of the proper method of procedure.

Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, ridiculed the idea of Sir William Harcourt appearing in the role of championing the prerogatives of the crown. He twitted Sir William with being actuated by a dread of putting power in the hands of the House of Lords. As for himself, Mr. Balfour hoped that the precedent now established would always be adhered to in future, and that no cession of territory in time of peace would ever be made without the sanction of Parliament.

After further debate, Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, the government leader, moved cloture. The Speaker refused to order the debate closed on so important a question without allowing the amplest discussion. The Speaker's decision was greatly applauded by the Liberals. The House then adjourned.

THROUGH A PHONOGRAPH

Gladstone Listens to Gen. Sherman and Then Compliments Him and Americans.

LONDON, July 24.—Through a phonograph, to-day, Mr. Gladstone listened to remarks from General Sherman and others given at a recent assemblage in New York and conveyed by Colonel Gouraud to Europe. Mrs. Gladstone accompanied Mr. Gladstone to the exhibition, where many prominent persons were in attendance. The addresses, spoken through the phonograph, together with many letters regretti n the absence of the senders from the meeting in New York, were read and covered in an album which is left as a souvenir of to-day's exhibition. Mr. Gladstone, who listened to the tones from the phonograph, was deeply interested. He said that the character of the meeting which accepted his letter gave it a great additional distinction. General Sherman's name supplied the highest passport of respect that anything emanating from America could possibly require.

After paying a tribute to General Sherman's services to the country, Mr. Gladstone said: "I am so accustomed to receiving notes of kindness from America that my vocabulary of gratitude has been exhausted. Therefore, in the simplest language, I thank the Americans for this notable assurance of their willingness at all times to accept any manifesto emanating from myself and to attach a value altogether in excess of its real merits. If anything could lead me to question the soundness of American judgment and make me believe Americans liable to be misled from a right understanding of human nature it would be the exceeding warmth with which they are always pleased to frame their views of my character."

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

America Likely to Be Flooded with Foreign Singers During the Coming Winter.

LONDON, July 24.—An authority on such matters states that during the coming winter season England and America will undoubtedly receive a larger number of foreign musical artists than at any season heretofore, owing to the alarming state of musical affairs, at least so far as dramatic music is concerned, in several parts of the continent. The demands of leading vocalists, especially in Italy, who have returned from American tours, and their imitators are so high that they are practically closing the opera-houses in several of the most important musical places. This will do doubt occur at Trieste, Venice and other places where the municipalities have refused to grant the sums demanded to subsidize the various operatic ventures. The Genoa authorities have just refused a request for an annual grant of $20,000 for three years. In the event of this check upon musical enterprises becoming an actual fact a number of second-rate artists will flock to England and the United States, which countries are considered veritable El Dorados by the majority of foreign artists.

Bogus Interview with Whitelaw Reid.

PARIS, July 24.—The Siecle and Figaro to-day publish an alleged interview with Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the American minister, which makes him denounce the McKinley bill as a measure opposed to civilization, and which further represents him as declaring that it was improbable that the citizens of the United States would long endure the tariffs, and that the increasing of the difficulties of commerce would imperil the success of the Chicago exhibition.

Mr. Reid authorizes an explicit denial of the truth of the interview. He says he saw no journalist and authorized nobody to speak on the subject in his name. The secretary of the American legation, who alone responds to press requests for information, denies the accuracy of the interview, and declines responsibility for the statements made.

Benefited by Our Silver Bill.

LONDON, July 24.—Mr. Chaplin, Minister of Agriculture, to-day delivered an address at the Lincoln agricultural show. In the course of his remarks he said the recent rise in the price of agricultural products was due to the advance in price of silver, which, in turn, was occasioned by the recent passage of the silver bill by the American Congress.

Rioting at Santiago.

LONDON, July 24.—A dispatch received here to-day from Valparaiso states that a mob attacked a number of stores in the city of Santiago, the capital of the republic, and sacked them. The military was called upon to quell the disturbance, and the troops soon restored order.

Two Children Eaten by a Negress.

LONDON, July 24.—A horrible case of cannibalism is reported from Cairo. A negress, employed as nurse, apparently seized with a sudden recurrence of savage instincts, killed two children of her employer and devoured their bodies.

Cable Notes.

The Young Duke of Aosta, nephew of King Humbert, of Italy, is about to marry the Princess Elvire, of Bavaria.

Count Antonelli, who has just returned to Rome from Africa, gives a most gloomy account of Italy's prospect in that country. He alleges that the possessions which Italy has acquired with such difficulty and sacrifice, are of little practical value.

Work on the London and St. Catherine docks has stopped, the dock laborers' union having ordered out the men employed on the docks in consequence of the directors refusing to allow representatives of the union to go inside the docks to ascertain if the men have the proper cards issued by the union.

QUARRELS OF ARMY OFFICERS.

Generals Kantz and Brooke, Department of the Platte, File Charges Against Each Other.

OMAHA, Neb., July 24.—For a long time there has been considerable discontent and friction throughout the military department of the Platte, evidently brought about by management from headquarters, which is not as smooth as it might be, and which seems not to spring from the quality expected to be found in the army offices. There is no doubt sound reason for the more or less dissatisfaction, but just what induces it no one seems willing to say. The last unpleasant feature strikes higher than usual and is likely to give more trouble than perhaps anticipated, and results in considerable gossip. It seems the department commander invited some information from General Kantz relating to his post. The information was given and returned to General Kantz, with an indorsement to the effect that he had made statements not in accordance with facts, whereupon the latter asked for redress of grievance, and by reply was placed in arrest, thus shutting off the avenues for further application for correction. It is said that General Kantz has filed charges against General Brooke for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, which have been forwarded to the War Department. This will no doubt induce charges against General Kantz, if it has not already been done, and it is not very improbable that one of the largest military courts known to the army will be the outcome, or that one or the other of the officers mentioned will be relieved from duty in the department. It is clear that General Brooke has been made the instrument by which the most prominent candidate (Gen. A. V. Kantz) for the next vacancy of brigadier-general may be placed out of the way of a few very ambitious men. General Kantz was one of the most gallant soldiers of the war, and this attempt to injure his chance for well-merited and long-deferred promotion is severely commented on by military men here and elsewhere.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A large number of medical men, delegates to the Berlin congress, sailed yesterday from New York for Hamburg on the steamer Augusta Victoria.

The New Albany and Portland Ferry Company's property at Louisville was formally transferred yesterday to the owners of the Kentucky and Indiana bridge. The price was $80,000.

Secretary Harris, of the North Dakota Board of Railroad Commissioners, characterizes as unreliable the report that no elevators in North Dakota will accept grain for storage this year.

William Lindsay, who is wanted at Helena, Ark., where he is accused of having embezzled about $20,000 while acting as deputy postmaster at that place, was arrested in San Antonio, Tex., yesterday.

Superintendent Frankland, of the Chicago School-census Bureau, has reported to the Board of Education that his enumeration of the population of Chicago, just completed, shows that it contains 1,205,993 souls.

A terrific electrical storm visited Sheboygan Wednesday afternoon and did great damage. Two laborers at Elwell's flour-mill were struck by lightning, William Strassburg being instantly killed and Samuel Litsch paralyzed.

The war in prices for beer by the barrel in Chicago was settled yesterday and the price was advanced from $3 per barrel to $6, the rate before the reduction took place. The settlement was effected by taking the Northwestern brewery into the pool.

Both Were Killed.

CHICAGO, July 24.—At Pullman to-night Miss Zora Warner started across the tracks, not seeing a Michigan Central fast express coming. William Cartwright sparng forward and endeavored to save her, but both he and the young woman were struck by the train and instantly killed.

So simple yet always efficacious in all bilious disorders is Simmons Liver Regulator.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"Egyptian Sketches," by Jeremiah Lynch, is something more than a book of travels. It is rather a study of social conditions of modern Egyptian life, with sketches and descriptions of characteristic features. The author spent several months in Egypt, and made a close study of the country and people, and, without professing to be an Egyptologist, he conveys a great deal information. It relates, however, mostly to modern Egypt, being for the most part a contemporaneous picture of landscape, life and manners, taken from Cairo as the point of view, with side glimpses of Memphis and the Pyramids, and up the Nile by dahabeeyeh as far as Thebes and Luxor. Beyond the suggestions of Copts, hermits and mummies, and the inevitable associations of river, palace and ruin there is no Egyptology in the book; nothing relates to the hoary past, but all to the living present, the sunny, languid, uncertain present. English influence in Egypt, and the gateway afforded into central Africa are treated in an interesting manner. The author has a pleasant style, and his narrative is embellished by numerous engravings. Ornamental cloth, $1.75. New York: Scribner & Welford; Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Company.

A new contribution to war literature, and one of considerable interest, is a work entitled "The Civil War on the Border," by Mr. Wiley Britton, of the United States War Department. It is a narrative of operations in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and the Indian Territory during the years 1861-62, based upon the official reports of the commanders on both sides. The author served in the federal army in that section during the entire war, and besides being a participant in most of the events he describes, has had free access to official reports and archives. The narrative begins with the capture of Camp Jackson, at St. Louis, in May, 1861, followed by a riot in that city, and closes with the battle at Hartville, Mo., in which General Marmaduke was defeated and driven out of Missouri. The course of the narrative embraces operations in Kansas, Arkansas and the Indian Territory, and they are described in clear and graphic style. The work is issued in handsome style by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. Cloth, gilt tops, $3.00. Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Company.

"Midnight Talks at the Club" is the title given to a collection of bright and thoughtful papers by Amos K. Fiske, which, originally published in the New York Times, created more than passing interest. The conversations purport to have been held in a great club-room on Saturday nights among a small "owl party" of four—"Tom Benedict," an intelligent and religious minded young husband; "Colonel Bloodgood," a lively old boy, with ruddy face, white hair, blue eyes, and an explosive temper and manner; "Judge Gamaliel Truman," the guide, philosopher and friend of the party, and "The Listener," who's "amang them takin' notes" and who finally concludes to "prent it." The discussions are on topics of permanent or current interest, and are recorded in a style that will interest general readers. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert; Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Company. Cloth, $1.

The study of the growth of the philosophy of energetics and of energy conversion is one of the most interesting, fruitful and promising of all modern inquiries. A valuable contribution to it is a work entitled "Heat as a Form of Energy," by Prof. Robert H. Thurston. The work is intended to present in simple and popular language an outline of the growth of modern science concerning heat as a form of power. In doing this the author traces the development of the science of the present day out of the myths and speculations of ancient so-called philosophy, and shows how we have gradually arrived at our present accurate knowledge concerning this great source of life and energy called heat. The work is published in the Riverside Science series, by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Cloth, $1.25. Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Company.

"Notes on Luke's Gospel," by Rev. T. H. Ball, of Crown Point, Ind., is a careful analysis and commentary on the gospel of Luke, with reference to what is general in its application and what is special or limited in its statements. There is no attempt to reconcile so-called gospel discrepancies or to display the learning of the author by discussions concerning the meaning of words in the original, etc., but it is a careful, painstaking and devout analysis of the gospel, chapter by chapter, with a view to get at its true significance and meaning. It is a useful book for Bible students and Sunday-school teachers. Cloth, 50 cents: sent by mail post paid. Also for sale by Bowen-Merrill Company.

"Marie Antoinette," by Imbert De Saint-Amand, is another of the "Famous Women of the French Court" series, by the same author. While little that is new remains to be said concerning Marie Antoinette or her times, this author has a happy gift of grouping events, and of treating them in a style that gives fresh interest to a somewhat hackneyed theme, if that word can properly be used in connection with so beautiful and interesting a woman as Marie Antoinette. This work is published in uniform style with "The Wife of the First Consul" and others of the same series. Cloth $1.25. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons; Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Company.

"Sanity and Insanity," by Dr. Charles Mercier, is a very interesting work. The author is lecturer on insanity at the Westminister Hospital Medical School and for the Medical School for Women, and is thoroughly versed in every phase of the subject. Beginning with the nervous system he discusses its mechanical and physiological structure, then passes to the mind and the various forms and causes of insanity. The subject is treated in a style which, while it shows thorough scientific knowledge, also attracts the general reader. Cloth, $1.25. New York: Scribner & Welford; Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Company.

"Evolution and Disease," by J. Bland Sutton, is an attempt to apply the doctrine and science of evolution to disease and to prove that there is a natural history of disease as well as of plants and animals. The subject is a novel one, and is treated in a very original and intelligent manner. The author follows the Darwinian plan of selecting his examples and illustrations from nature, and these are made the basis of a very ingenious argument to prove that there is a science of disease founded on nature. The work is copiously illustrated. Cloth, $1.25. New York: Scribner & Welford; Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Company.

A great book for boys and a readable one for adults, is "Adventures in the Great Forest of Equatorial Africa and the Country of the Drawfs," by Paul du Chaillu. It is not so much a new work as it is a condensation of the author's former ones into one volume of a popular character and convenient size. Du Chaillu claims to have been the first white man to penetrate the wilds of equatorial Africa, his first expedition having been made in 1855-56, and he is a good narrator. The book is copiously illustrated and published in handsome style by Harper & Brothers, New York. Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Company.

"The French Revolution," by Justin H. McCarthy, is a new presentation of an old subject. Although much written about it is always interesting, and it loses none of its interest in the hands of Mr. McCarthy. Beginnning with the seeds of the revolution and the causes that led to it he traces its later development and course up to the capture of the Bastile, and by his graphic style and flowing narrative invests the story with new interest. The pen-pictures of noted characters are strong and effective. New York: Harper & Brothers; Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Company.

"Katy of Catoctin," a novel by George Alfred Townsend, is a romance founded on fact. The facts are events preceding and during the late civil war, including the conspiracy of Booth, the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the flight and capture of the assassins, etc. John Brown's unsuccessful attempt at Harper's Ferry is treated with considerable detail, and the horrible results of slavery as it formerly existed are strongly depicted. The plot and movement of the story are spirited and interesting. New York: D. Appleton & Co.; Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Company.

"The Art of Authorship" is an interesting and instructive book. It consists of a compilation of literary reminiscences, methods of work and advice to young beginners, contributed by leading authors of the day. Some of the topics treated are methods of literary work, the influence of reading on style, the strength of simplicity, etc. The contributing authors embrace some of the best-known writers of England and America. The work is compiled and edited by George Bainton, and his part is admirably done. New York: D. Appleton & Co.; Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Company.

"May Blossoms" is the title of a collection of poems by Lilian, but further than that the identity of the author does not appear. Whoevershe is, she wrote when very young, all the poems in the volume, more than sixty, having been written between the ages of seven and thirteen years. Some of them were dictated before the child author could read or write. As poems they would not be called striking, but as the productions of a child they are remarkable, and same of them are very pretty. Ornamental cloth, $1. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons; Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Company.

"Prose Dramas" is the title given to a collection of three plays by Ibsen. They are all that he wrote in prose before he began the series of his social dramas and are entitled, respectively, "Lady Inger of Ostrat," "The Vikings at Helgeland," and "The Pretenders." Two of them are founded on Norwegian history and the third on Scandinavian legend, and all show the striking characteristics of Ibsen's treatment and style. The are translated and edited by William Archer. Cloth, $1.25. New York: Scribner & Welford; Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Company.

Benjamin Franklin would never have recognized "Poor Richard" in the exquisite dress of the Knickerbocker Nuggets series, but it becomes him very well. The original "Poor Richard's Almanac" was published in 1733, and several successive years. This little volume contains a fac-simile of the title page, following which are the quaint contents of the original work. It is bound in uniform style with the other volumes of the series, and is, of course, equally as pretty. Price, $1. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons; Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Company.

"Belteshazzar," otherwise termed "A Romance of Babylon," is a novel by E. R. Roe, the scene of which is laid during the captivity of the Jews in Babylon. It deals to some extent with events and characters of Scripture history, and is semi-historical. Daniel, the Jewish seer and prophet, is a leading character, and the biblical account of him is supplemented by historical information concerning his life and times from other sources. Cloth, $1. Chicago: Donohue, Henneberry & Co.

"The Rag-picker of Paris," by Felix Pyat, was originally written as a play, and in that form achieved great success on the French stage. Expanded into a novel, it retains much of its dramatic force and spirit. Dealing with modern city life, it presents a strong and vivid picture of the Paris of the present century. The style and character-drawing remind one of Victor Hugo. The book is published in good form by Benjamin R. Tucker, Boston, Mass.; cloth, $1; paper, 50 cents.

The International Educational Series is continued by the publication of "The Life and Work of Pestalozzi," translated from the French of Roger de Guimps. Pestalozzi is rightly considered the father and founder of the modern idea of universal education and free schools as the highest duty and only salvation of society. The story of his life and works is an instructive one. New York: D. Appleton & Co.; Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Company.

"Messalina," a tragedy in four acts, by Algernon S. Logan, is a poem of considerable power and literary finish. The scene is laid in Rome during the reign of Tiberius Claudius, who is himself one of the actors in the drama. The others are Roman nobles or citizens, and the drama is founded on supposed historic events. The heroine is the fascinating and wicked Messalina. Cloth, $1. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company; Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Company.

"Boston Unitarianism," by Octavius B. Frothingham, is a mixture of biography and history, being a study of the life and times of the Rev. Dr. N. L. Frothingham. The author, a son of the noted divine, has successfully woven together personal reminiscences of his father and a sketch of his time, that includes the growth of Unitarianism in Boston during the period from 1820 to 1850. Cloth, $1.75. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons; Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Company.

Volume 20 of Alden's Manifold Cyclopedia embraces words from "Infant" to "Joppa," and completes one-half of the work. This is a work of real merit, and probably the best among cheap cyclopedias. It is sold on installments if desired, and sample pages are sent on application. The publication has been transferred from John B. Alden to Garretson, Cox & Co., New York and Chicago, who pledge themselves to maintain its standard.

"Girls and Women," by E. Chester, is a good book for girls and young women who wish to make the most of themselves. It treats of self-culture, self-support, and some of the practical problems of woman's life in an interesting and instructive manner. It is published in the Riverside Library for Young People. Cloth, 75 cents. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Company.

"A Son of Issachar," by E. S. Brooks, is a novel whose scene is laid during the life of Christ on earth, and which deals to some extent with scriptural characters. The central event of the story is the coming of the Messiah, and the subject is treated with considerable power and skill. Ornamental cloth, $1.25. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons; Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Company.

In a little work entitled "Why Not and Why?" the Rev. William D. Powers tells why he is not a Baptist, a Methodist, a Presbyterian nor a Roman Catholic, and why he is a Churchman. It is a plea for what the author calls "the oneness of the church," and a protest against schism. New York: D. Appleton & Co.; Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Company.

"The Shadow of a Dream," by W. D. Howells, was originally published in Harper's Magazine, and is not one of his best stories, being rather morbid in conception and slow in movement. But Mr. Howells's style is always charming. The story is published in book form by Harper & Brothers. Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Company.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have issued in book form "The Tragic Muse," by Henry James, which has been running for some time as a serial in the Atlantic Magazine. It is one of the best of the author's novels, and in some respects the most satisfactory of any. It makes two good-sized volumes and is handsomely bound. Ornamental cloth, $2.50 per set.

"Throckmorton," by Mollie Elliot Seawell, is a story of life in Virginia, in which "old families," reminiscences of the time before the war and negro characters bear a prominent part. With all their general similarity, there is a charm about these stories and they do not lose in interest. Price, 50 cents. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

"Parsifal," by Albert Ross Parsons, is a critical study of the musical works of Richard Wagner, with a view to tracing his moral and religious development and his final standing ground in theology. It is fanciful, but able and interesting. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons; Indianapolis: Bowen-Merrill Company. Cloth, $1.

"How to Use Fruits," by Hester M. Poole, is an interesting treatise on the food qualities and hygienic merits of fruit, followed by a collection of practical recipes, showing how to utilize different foreign and domestic fruits in a variety of appetizing ways. It is a good book for the family. Cloth $1. New York: Fowler & Wells.

Volume 39 of the Century Magazine, being Volume 17 of the new series, is issued in bound form by the Century Company, New York. It embraces the monthly issues from November, 1889, to April, 1890, and is a mine of good reading. The merits of the Century Magazine are too well known to require praise.

Persons intending to visit Boston and vicinity will find the "Illustrated Guide of Boston" convenient. It contains a map of the city and vicinity, descriptions of prominent places, list of street-car lines, steamer lines, etc. Issued by Tilly Haynes, proprietor United States Hotel.

"The Electric Railway of To-day," by H. B. Prindle, is a very complete little handbook of electric-railway construction and operation. The descriptions are good and are aided by illustrations. Paper, 50 cents. Published by E. B. Stillings & Co., Boston.

That most charming and perennially popular book, "Tom Brown's School Days," has been issued in a cheap form by Macmillan & Co., New York; paper covers, 25 cents. Whoever has not read it has a new sensation in store.

"Metzerott, Shoemaker," by Katharine Pearson Woods, is a study of the labor question, and is a strong presentation of certain phases of the problem. The book has received favorable comment in all quarters. Price, 50 cents. T. Y. Crowell & Co., New York.

Books Received.

"Cypress Beach," a novel by W. H. Babcock. Paper covers, 40 cents. Washington: W. H. Babcock.

"Apples of Eden," a novel by Estelle. Published by the Minerva Publishing Company, New York. Paper, 25 cents.

"Kathleen Douglas," a novel by Julia Truitt Bishop, published in the Primrose Series of novels. Paper covers, 50 cents.

"Written in Red, or the Conspiracy in the North Case," a novel by Chas. H. Montague and C. W. Dyar. Issued in the Sunshine Series by Cassell Publishing Company, New York.

"An Artist's Honor," a novel translated from the French of Octave Feniblet, by E. P. Robins. Number 51 of the Sunshine Series. New York: Cassell Publishing Company.

"Lucie's Mistake," a novel by W. Heimburg; translated from the German by Mrs. G. W. Davis. Photogravure illustrations. Published in International Library Series by Worthington Company, New York.

The Kodak Fiend at Cape May.

Special to Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. McKee was the guest to-day of Mrs. Hester Crawford, at the Star Villa. Mrs. McKee came up early from the Point and had anticipated bathing, but this fact became noised about and the kodak fiend was on the beach in unheard of numbers, all anxious to get a snap at her in bathing costume. Every man, woman and child seemed to be around with the terrible instruments; the broad plaza in front of the Stockton baths was filled with them; a double column made an avenue from the board walk to the very edge of the surf; all along the line of breakers they were laying in wait like a hunter for his game. They all met with disappointment, however, as Mrs. McKee refused to bathe, and was occupying a comfortable spot on the strand in company with Mrs. Charles Carver and Miss Dorsey, totally unaware of the commotion her anticipated arrival had caused.

The Revolt Against a Free Ballot.

Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph

When it is remembered that the object of the federal election bill is to render operative the latter amendments of the Constitution of the United States, the denunciation of its opponents and the threats of the Southern people have a singular sound, to say the least. The bill proposes to secure to voters an opportunity of depositing their ballots for such candidates for federal offices as they see fit, without fear or compulsion. That is all, and that such protection is needed in many parts of the country is perfectly clear to all except those who will not see the justice of it, or those who profit by the suppression of the vote and the virtual annulment of the constitutional rights of many American citizens. The measure is characterized a "force" bill, when its object is to prevent the forcible suppression of a free ballot.

Conclave of Catholic Prelates.

BOSTON, July 24.—The conclave of the Catholic bishops of the United States, which has been in session for two days, closed this afternoon. During the forenoon Rev. T. J. Stephen, director of the Indian Catholic Bureau addressed the prelates in behalf of the Indian school. This morning a most remarkable sight was witnessed at the cathedral. It was the representing of the three graduations of the priesthood celebrating mass at the same hour in one church, the Cardinal being the celebrant at the high altar, and at the altars on either side an archbishop and priest. Archbishop Fehan, of Chicago, left for home to-night. Cardinal Gibbons will probably visit Bar Harbor before returning home, and will be accompanied by Archbishop Salpoints, of Santa Fe.

It Pays to Be Observing.

Indianapolis Ram's Horn.

We are assured by scientific authorities that when electricity is loafing along at the rate of not more than forty thousand miles a second it is not dangerous and may be handled with safety. It will therefore be well to always notice beforehand whether it is going at a jog trot or on a full gallop before you undertake to stop it. Attention to this caution may preserve the filling in your teeth.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS ALL OVER EUROPE.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA

"BEST & GOES FARTHEST."

Now that its manufacturers are drawing the attention of the American public to this *first* and, ever since its invention, the *best* of all cocoas, it will soon be appreciated here as well as elsewhere all over the world. All that the manufacturers request is simply *one trial*, or, still better, a comparative test with whatever other cocoa it may be; *then* VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA *itself* will convince every one of its great superiority. It is because of this superiority, that the English paper *Health*, says: "Once tried, always used."

☞ To avoid the evil effects of Tea and Coffee, use constantly VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA, which is a STRENGTHENER of the NERVES and a refreshing and nourishing beverage. [52

Dean Bros. Steam Pump Works.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

SINGLE & DUPLEX PUMPS.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL PUMPS.

Best Design & Workmanship.

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WROUGHT-IRON PIPE

Gas, Steam and Water Goods.

GEO. A. RICHARDS,

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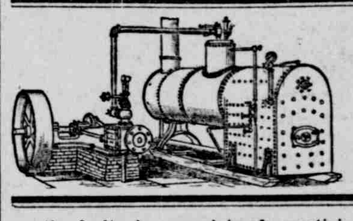

SELF-CONTAINED ENGINES,

With Detached Portable Boilers,

30 to 80 horse-power. Delivery on short notice. Address

CHANDLER & TAYLOR CO.,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Master Commissioner's Sale

— OF —

The Chicago & Atlantic Railway

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, made on the 29th day of January, A. D., 1889, in a suit there pending upon an original bill, wherein The Farmer's Loan and Trust Company is complainant, and the Chicago & Atlantic Railway Company and others are defendants; and, upon a cross-bill wherein George J. Bippus is cross-complainant, and the Chicago & Atlantic Railway Company and others are defendants; also, a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, made on the 29th day of January, A. D., 1889; the undersigned, William P. Fishback, Master Commissioner, will, on

TUESDAY, THE 12TH DAY OF AUGUST, A. D., 1890,

at 12 o'clock, noon, of said day, at the front door of the United States Court-house and Postoffice building, in the city of Indianapolis, in the District and State of Indiana, offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder therefor, the following described railway property and franchises, viz.:

All the line of railroad of The Chicago & Atlantic Railway Company at any time constructed within the counties of Marion, Hardin, Allen and Van Wert, in the State of Ohio, and the counties of Adams, Wells, Huntington, Wabash, Miami, Fulton, Pulaski, Starke, La Porte, Porter and Lake, in the State of Indiana, and more particularly described as follows:

All that certain line of railroad beginning at Marion, in the county of Marion and State of Ohio, and running thence in a general northwesterly direction through the said counties of Marion and Hardin to Kenton in said Hardin county; thence through said counties of Hardin and Allen to Lima in said Allen county, and through said counties of Allen and Van Wert to Enterprise in said Van Wert county, all in the State of Ohio; thence in the same general northwesterly direction through the said county of Van Wert, Ohio, and said county of Adams, Indiana, to Decatur in said Adams county, and through said counties of Adams, Wells and Huntington to Markle in said Huntington county, and through said county of Huntington to Huntington in said Huntington county, through said counties of Huntington and of Wabash to Laketon in said Wabash county, and through said counties of Wabash, Miami and Fulton to Rochester in said Fulton county, and through said counties of Fulton and Pulaski to Monterey in said Pulaski county, and through said counties of Pulaski and Starke to North Judson in said Starke county, and through said counties of Starke, LaPorte and Porter to Kouts in said Porter county, and through said counties of Porter and Lake to Crown Point in said Lake county, and through said county of Lake to Hammond in said Lake county, thence through said county of Lake to the boundary line of the States of Indiana and Illinois, where said line of railroad connects with the railroad of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company, in all a distance of two hundred and forty-nine and one-tenth miles, more or less, together with the corporate property of every name, kind and description, at any time owned by the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad Company, or acquired by it or used by it in constructing, managing or operating its line of railroad and pertaining thereto, and all estates and interests therein, including all the right of way therefor, and the road-bed of said railroad, the entire superstructure thereof and track at any time placed thereon, and all station, depot, shop, yard and other grounds at any time used in connection therewith, and all steel and iron rails, ties, railways, sidings, switches, bridges, fences, turn-tables, water-tanks, viaducts, culverts, passenger and other depots, station-houses, warehouses, freight-houses, car and engine-houses, machine shops, docks, and all other structures, buildings and fixtures whatsoever, together with all equipment and rolling stock, locomotives, cars of every description, machinery, tools, implements and materials of the said the Chicago & Atlantic Railway Company at any time owned or acquired for constructing, maintaining, operating, replacing, improving or repairing the said railroad and its appurtenances, or any part thereof, or in or for the business of said railroad, and all the real estate of the said railway company, wherever the same may be situate, at any time held or acquired, for the purposes aforesaid.

And also, all the right of the said the Chicago & Atlantic Railway Company to use the railroad of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company from a point at or near Hammond, in the State of Indiana, to and into the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, and the terminal facilities in Chicago, and all other rights, privileges and property secured to the said Chicago & Atlantic Railway Company in and by agreements, leases and contracts made between the said Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company and the said the Chicago & Atlantic Railway Company of date November 1, 1880, November 1, 1882, March 31, 1883, and any agreements supplemental or relating thereto of any date whatsoever, and any and all shares of the capital stock of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company or of the Belt Railway Company of Chicago, or rights therein or thereto, whether legal or equitable, of the said Chicago & Atlantic Railway Company, and any and all other agreements, contracts, rights, privileges or interests, whether legal or equitable, of said Chicago & Atlantic Railway Company.

Also, all the rights, franchises, privileges, immunities and easements; and all leases, leaseholds, rights of use of other railways, and all estates, real, personal or mixed, at any time held or acquired by the said the Chicago & Atlantic Railway Company; and all rents, issues, profits, income and proceeds of said railroad, or arising from any of the aforesaid property, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining thereto; and all the reversions, remainders, choses in action, estate, right title, interest, property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever, as well at law as in equity, of the said the Chicago & Atlantic Railway Company, in and to the aforesaid property and premises, or any part thereof, and all rights powers, privileges, franchises, at any time held or acquired by the said railway company, connected with or relating to the said railroad, or the uses or purposes thereof, or to the construction, maintenance, use or enjoyment of the same, and all corporate franchises of the said company of every nature, including the franchise to be a corporation.

Said sale shall be without prejudice to the rights and claim of the United States Rolling-stock Company, the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, as assignee in trust, or of any party beneficially interested in an agreement in the nature of an equipment lease entered into between the said United States Rolling-stock Company and the Chicago & Atlantic Railway Company, of date A[illegible], 1883, and assigned to the said Farmers' Loan [illegible]rust Company on said last-named date, for the security of certain car-trust bonds.

TERMS OF SALE.—Said property will be sold for cash as an entirety, and without appraisement or the right of redemption. Before making a bid for said property each bidder will be required to deposit with the undersigned, as a pledge that the bidder will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars in money, or first mortgage bonds of the said Chicago & Atlantic Railway Company, of June 13, 1881, to the amount of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, exclusive of interest. The deposit so received from any unsuccessful bidder shall be returned to him when the property shall be struck down, and the deposit so received from the successful bidder shall be applied upon account of the purchase price. Such further portions of said purchase price shall be paid in cash, as the Court may from time to time direct: and the Court reserves the right to resell said premises and property upon failure of the purchaser or purchasers thereof, or their successors or assigns, to comply, within twenty days, with any order of the Court in that regard. The balance of the purchase price may be paid either in cash, or in bonds, or over-due coupons, secured by said first mortgage of said Chicago & Atlantic Railway Company, of June 13, 1881, or by the second mortgage of said company, of September 15, 1883, each such bond and coupon being received for such sums as the holder thereof would be entitled to receive under the distribution ordered, and according to the priority adjudged in the said decree of said Court, dated January 29, A. D., 1889.

The above-mentioned sale will be made under and pursuant to a final decree duly passed and entered upon May 12, 1890, as of January 29, 1889, in an action between the same parties pending in the United States Circ