PRESIDENT OF CUBA.

Gen. Sanguilly to Be Chosen in Jose Marti's Stead.

BIG TALK BY THE PATRIOTS.

Have Plenty of Men, They Say, But Want Guns—Yellow Fever Fighting Against Campos.

New York, July 1.—El Porvenier, the Cuban revolutionary paper published in New York, will this week contain a letter which was brought from Cuba by one of the refugees who arrived on the steamship Santiago. The letter, which was smuggled from Maceo's camp, is dated June 10, and signed by Juan Mapson Franco, secretary of Gen. Antonio Maceo, who was in Las Parrars, between Lunas and Holguin. The secretary states that the entering into Puerto Principe was a decisive blow in the cause of victory. "At the time of writing," he adds, "preparations are being made for the reorganization of the provisional government. As Senor Tomas Estrada Palma is likely to be called upon to fill the place left vacant by the death of brave Marti, Senor Manuel Sanguilly is the choice of the delegates for the presidency. The formation of the government will comprise a secretary of war, a secretary of foreign relations and a secretary of the interior."

The candidate for president is the writer and soldier, Manuel Sanguilly. Maceo's secretary has sent a communication to Gen. Sanguilly, notifying him of his probable appointment as president of the provisional government and calling him to Cuba at once to join the revolution.

Private telegraphic advices from Cuba state that a spy sent by the Spaniards to kill Gomez was recently hanged to a tree and a sign was pinned to his clothes with these words: "For being a traitor to his country."

New York, July 1.—The World publishes an address from Gen. Rafael de Queseda to the American people. Among other things, this statement says:

"Many misstatements regarding the Cuban situation have been made. They should be corrected. I have received word from Cuba today that Gen. Maceo is not a prisoner. He is at the head of his forces and confident of speedy success.

"I wish to express gratitude to the American people for their sympathy. We are fighting a system of infamy and oppression. We are fighting the Spanish government, not the Spanish people. I find American sentiment with us. I have more than a thousand letters from leading citizens of the United States expressing sympathy and offering aid in behalf of free Cuba. I have told all these gentlemen that we cannot violate the law. They must wait until we are recognized as belligerents by the United States government. Then we shall have all the men and arms we need, and the war will end quickly.

"I may say, however, that Cuba is practically ours. Victory is already in sight. We occupy nearly all the island. The Spanish soldiers have the towns and the ground they stand on. Despite statements to the contrary, the death rate among the Spanish troops is appalling. The reinforcements asked by Gen. Campos are to fill broken regiments. The pestilence is sweeping away the soldiers with increasing speed.

"Gen. Campos a few weeks ago had a total force of 40,000 men. We have 20,000 armed soldiers in the field, but we have 100,000 men ready to go to the front and fight as soon as they can get guns and ammunition.

"The situation in Cuba has changed within a week. The yellow fever destroys more men in a day than are killed in many battles. It is safe to say that during July and August Gen. Campos will lose 10,000 men from yellow fever alone.

"We want more arms and ammunition. We could dispose of 2,000,000 cartridges at once. The men to use them are ready to march at an hour's notice.

"Marti was a great organizer, and his services were of inestimable value. There has been delay in filling his place. But by July 1 his successor will be installed. Meanwhile the yellow fever will have slain thousands of the enemy, and we shall conquer.

"We shall soon be recognized as belligerents. The republic will be proclaimed very soon. The first country to recognize our new government will be Chile, next Peru and then Colombia, and next Argentine. The South American countries are with us. Venezuela has too many serious complications just now to make any official demonstration for Cuba. Chile detests the Spanish government. We have her entire sympathy. Her wealthy and influential young men have held many meetings recently and sent us substantial aid.

"In North America the Gulf states are with us to a man. Florida is enthusiastically for Cuba. So we are confident of winning our cause and establishing a substantial republic at an early day. We consider our independence now as good as accomplished.

"We wish again to thank the press and the people of America for their sympathy and letters of encouragement. Meanwhile we shall obey the laws, and, in obedience to President Cleveland's proclamation, do nothing contrary to the will of the government."

Key West, Fla., July 1.—According to a gentleman who came from Havana on the steamer Mascotte, the island of Cuba is ablaze with the revolutionary fever. This gentleman, who is well posted on Cuban affairs, asserts that Gomez is marching on Havana at the head of 8,000 well-armed troops. Gomez asserts that in a short time he will water his horses in the Rio del Almendares and command the capital of the island. Maximo Gomez surprised a garrison of 1,500 Spanish at Alta Garcia and had a severe battle with them. He cut their ranks all to pieces and routed the enemy with heavy losses. After he had taken the town he burned it. Col. Bero, one of the Cuban leaders, was killed by his own men, but it is said by some, accidentally.

New York, July 1.—A special to the World from Palm Beach, Fla., says the Cubans are expecting three torpedo boats from France. Not until their arrival will the Cuban forces begin what is intended to be their most effective work. "This revolt," said a sympathizer, "has been in preparation to my knowledge for three years, during which time the Cubans collected over $3,000,000 for war purposes. They are getting nearly $500,000 a month now. Filibustering expeditions cannot be prevented. Another expedition like that with the ocean-going tug George W. Childs might be stopped, but the Cubans can get fresh men on the island from this state whenever they want. They are receiving men all the time."

Washington City, July 1.—It is stated that Cuban bonds on the Paris bourse are being much affected by the various reports as to the progress of the Cuban uprising, and officials here are of the opinion that many of the reports of victory and defeat are systematically circulated for speculative purposes. The Cuban bonds are issued by Spain, but are distinct from the regular Spanish bonds, so that they can be readily manipulated by reports concerning Cuba.

Havana, July 1.—Major Chabran, commanding a detachment of 200 infantry, met and defeated insurgent bands numbering about 800 men, commanded by Castillo and Zayas, at Mount San Felipe, near Arroyo Blanco, Puerto Principe. The government troops captured three positions occupied by the enemy, divided the bands and put them to flight. The fugitives sought refuge in Mounts Shegerriles and San Romanez, leaving five dead on the field, carrying away their wounded. The troops captured forty-nine saddle horses, five carbines, a quantity of ammunition and a number of revolvers. On the side of the troops, only one corporal was wounded.

The Spanish cruiser Magallanes, on the outlook for filibustering expeditions, was notified that the insurgents occupied the village of Marabia, between Racoa and Duabo, at the eastern end of the province of Santiago de Cuba. The cruiser opened fire on the village with its guns and landed a detachment of marines. The insurgents were eventually compelled to retire from Marabia, where the Magallanes left a number of marines in the garrison.

Philadelphia, July 1.—The Earn line steamship Earnwood left this port today for Santiago, having on board 1,000 kegs of blasting powder, 100 cases of potash and 25 cases of oil of myrbane. The latter, when mixed with potash, makes a destructive explosive. Before the vessel sailed, Spanish Consul Conosto, with a searching party, went on board with the intention of stopping the exportation of the explosive. This was in consequence of the Cuban insurgent leaders' declaration that they were going to use explosives in the cities. Last week the steamship Edenmore was stopped and a quantity of potash and oil of myrbane seized. When the Spanish consul protested today Capt. Rogers of the Earnwood produced a permit from Marshal Campos, the captain general of Cuba, giving him full permission to import such arms, ammunition and explosives as might be shipped on his vessel.

Jacksonville, Fla., July 1.—A Tampa special to the Citizen says: The following private advices have been received here: Campos is said to be preparing an expedition or convoy which will be supplied with large quantites of poisoned food and defective cartridges, loaded with bullets and no powder. It having been the custom of the insurgents to capture a number of convoys, it is hoped that these will also be captured and the food taken by the Cubans. Regla, across the bay from Havana, has been declared under martial law. No crowds are allowed to congregate. This is considered important news here, owing to the nearness of Regla to Havana.

The Slate Creek Postoffice.

Washington City, July 1.—Special.—The Slate Creek postoffice and mail route matter is again before the postmaster general in the shape of a strong petition from citizens who have worked their way in from the eastern side of the mountains. The petition is signed by nearly 300 citizens who have located in this section, either at what is known as Slate Creek proper, or at the little town of Ventura, which is situated on the Upper Methow river, Okanogan county, and are now very desirous of having a postoffice and a daily mail service established. The route asked for by this last petition would begin at Virginia City on the Columbia river, thence by the way of Silver postoffice, Winthrop postoffice and the new town of Ventura to the Slate Creek mines. The distance from Winthrop to Ventura is about twenty-eight miles, and from Ventura to the Slate Creek mines about eighteen miles. The petitioners urge the postmaster general to note that if their prayer is granted he will be serving about 1,000 people in the Slate Creek mines and about 500 in the new town of Ventura. William Shufeldt is unanimously indorsed for postmaster at Ventura.

F. H. Oliver, who was named in the petitions filed first from the citizens on the western side of the mountains, states that he cannot accept the appointment as postmaster at Slate Creek, but that M. J. Worden, whose present address is Winthrop, Okanogan county, would be highly satisfactory to all the people of that place. An existing difference of opinion as to what name should be given to the new office has now been settled in favor of Slate Creek. There appears to be a necessity for a mail route from both sides of the mountain, and it is probable that in due time both will be established.

Washington Postoffices.

Washington City, July 1.—Special.—Henry T. Jones has been commissioned postmaster at Deep Creek, Wash. J. H. Bugbee, at Sand Point, Alaska, has been appointed postmaster, vice R. P. Lyng, resigned.

The following changes in the star route schedule are announced: Enuinclaw to Osceola, leave Enuclaw daily except Sunday at 7:30 a. m.; leave Osceola on the same days at 9:45 a. m.; Wabash to Osceola, leave Wabash Wednesdays and Saturdays at 8:30 a. m.; leave Osceola on the same days at 10 a. m. The star service from Arlington to Darrington will be on the following schedule hereafter: Leave Arlington Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a. m.; leave Darrington Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the same hour.

After July 1 mail from Vinland will be delivered by the carrier from Seattle to Union on the Monday trip only.

Washington Pensions.

Washington City, July 1.—Special.—Original pensions have been granted to Charles Jenkins, of Lewisville, Clarke county, and Samuel McConkey, of Blaine, Whatcom county. The pensions of Patrick Murray, of Vancouver, Patrick Quinn, Healy, alias John Quinn, of Vancouver, and John W. Provance, of Chelan, Okanogan county, have been increased. A renewal and increase have been granted to Daniel H. Delano, of Puyallup, and to William C. Shay, of Tacoma.

Among the unfortunate pensioners who have been reduced are: Frederick Kuetemeyer, of Tacoma; Samuel O. Woods, of Lowell, Snohomish county; Cornelius H. Stone, of Shelton, Mason county, and Moses S. Kling, of Anatone, Asotin county. A. B. S.

To Advertise for New Gunboats.

Washington City, July 1.—Secretary Herbert is preparing the advertisements for bids for the new gunboats authorized by the last naval appropriation bill. There will be two styles of boats, one being sailers, equipped with one screw, and the other twin screw boats. Two of one kind and four of the other will be built. The pattern from which the four will be constructed will not be decided until the bids are in and it is found which are cheapest. It is more than probable that the twin screw boats will be the more expensive, but if the difference is not very great four of these may be selected.

Movements of Warships.

Washington City, July 1.—The Marblehead has reached Cronstadt, Russia. The Columbia will go direct to Southampton. The New York will go to Gravesend. The monitors Catskill and Lehigh have arrived at Norfolk.

Coinage in June.

Washington City, July 1.—The coinage executed at the several mints during the month of June, 1895, is given as follows: Gold, $1,750,000; silver, $449,044; minor coins, $71,200; total, $2,261,244. In addition there were executed at the mint at Philadelphia 244,000 20-cent pieces for Ecuador.

Business Failures.

Cincinnati, July 1.—Sigmund Frietsche & Co., port packers, assigned today to Moss Ruskin, who estimates the assets at $110,000; liabilities, $88,000.

Zanesville, O., July 1.—On the application of the first mortgage bondholders of the Bellaire, Zanesville & Cincinnati railroad, J. J. Geddis, formerly general manager, has been named receiver by the court of Belmont county. The company would have been in default of interest on prior lien bonds today and the action was taken for the purpose of forestalling any movement on the part of the bondholders.

Denver, July 1.—Judge Hallett, of the United States district court, today appointed H. H. Dunham receiver for the Colorado Mining Exchange Building Company on the application of the Mercantile Trust Company, of New York, which holds bonds for $250,000, secured by the Mining Exchange building. Under the receivership the business of the mining exchange will not be interrupted.

The Christian Brothers Not Caught.

Oklhoma City, July 1.—The posse which went in pursuit of the escaped Christian brothers are coming in one by one chagrined over their failure to capture the elusive murderers. The trail of Bob Christian, who was shot in the neck, was found on the bank of the North Canadian river four miles east of this city. Marks on the bank indicate where he entered the river, but a careful scrutiny of the bank for several miles below the point shows no trace where he came out, and

People in Seattle.

The unequaled demand for Paine's Celery Compound among the people of this city is but one index of the great good it is doing. There are many in Seattle whom it has cured of serious illness. Paine's Celery Compound makes people well who suffer from weak nerves or impure blood.

the prevailing belief is that owing to his weakened state from loss of blood and the high stage of the river, which is a roaring torrent, he was drowned. Officers are hot on the trail of Bill Christian, and it is only a question of hours until he is brought back to dangle at the end of a rope. He is a desperate character, however, thoroughly armed, and it is very probable that more bloodshed will ensue before he is captured. The weapons which the prisoners had obtained were supplied by confederates on the outside, and secreted over the ceiling of the jail corridor, from where they were taken at an opportune time and so effectively used. Gust White, who was shot in the abdomen and leg, lies in a critical condition, and is not expected to recover. Jailer Garver's wound is not serious, and he will be ready for service in a few days. Mrs. Hurst, the occupant of the buggy and who was forcibly thrown from the carriage by Casey, is very low from the effects of the shock. A later report states that Bill Christian has been surrounded by a posse, and shot to pieces several miles southwest of the city, but this report lacks confirmation.

Buford Monument Dedicated.

Gettysburg, July 1.—The formal dedication of the Buford monument took place today in the presence of a large gathering of civic and military organizations. The war department, the state of Pennsylvania, the West Point class of 1848, of which Buford was a member, the staff of Gen. Reynolds, who was killed at Buford's side, and the various commands with which Buford was identified were present. The ceremonies opened with an oration by Gen. J. H. Wilson, in which the speaker gave Gen. Buford the credit of having exercised his judgment in opening the battle, which, the speaker said, was promptly confirmed by Gen. Hancock, who was sent here by Gen. Meade, commander of the Army of the Potomac, to decide whether or not the battle should continue here. After Gen. Wilson's oration, the spiking of guns by Maj. Calef, who commanded the battery, occurred. The statue was then decorated with laurel wreaths amid the firing of minute guns by Battery C, Third United States artillery, which, with the mounted regimental band and two troops of the Sixth United States cavalry, had been detailed by the secretary of war to be present. A review then took place. Most of the visitors left this evening.

Archbishop Kenrick Submits Quietly.

St. Louis, July 1.—It became known today that Archbishop Kain has notified Archbishop Kenrick that he is to be succeeded by the former, and that he had been removed to another diocese. Archbishop Kain read the papal bull to the aged prelate last Wednesday morning. The news seemed to cause Archbishop Kenrick no surprise, and when the reading was concluded he said: "This is a very proper step. I shall lay no obstacles in your way, but shall without delay make out deeds transferring to you the church property which I now hold." This was a great relief to Archbishop Kain, who was doubtful how his aged predecessor would receive the news.

The Increase of Wages.

Chicago, July 1.—The increase of 10 per cent. in wages recently announced by the Illinois Steel Company went into effect today. Over 7,000 men will be benefited by the change. The advance was made at the South Chicago works, the North Chicago rolling mills and the plants at Milwaukee and Joliet. All classes of employes are included in the advance except tonnage men, who work on the sliding scale.

Stanford Case to Be Appealed.

San Francisco, July 1.—L. D. McKissick, special counsel for the government in the suit to recover $15,000,000 from the Stanford estate, says the case will at once be appealed to the United States court of appeals and from there to the United States supreme court if necessary. He says the litigation will not affect Stanford university, no matter what the outcome may be.

Whitman College's Endowment.

Chicago, July 1.—J. K. Pearsons, the great patron of colleges, is to give $50,000 to Whitman college, at Walla Walla. Friends of the institution are collecting $150,000 necessary to secure the $50,000 gift. Mr. Pearsons has given away $500,000 to various institutions.

Phoenix Bricklayers Strike.

Phoenix, Ariz., July 1.—The bricklayers of this city struck today for a raise from $4 to $5 a day. Wages were cut over a year ago. There are now many large buildings in course of erection, and the bricklayers all had constant employment.

Guiteau's Hangman Dead.

Washington City, July 1.—Russell Strong, familiarly known as Col. Bob Strong, who executed Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield, died in this city yesterday of the infirmities incident to old age, being close upon his 80th year. He had been an officer of the district jail nearly thirty years, during that period having executed eighteen criminals, the last one a year ago, when his nerves seemed as steady as if not strained by the wear and tear of 79 years of life. He was born in Albany, N. Y., and in early life was a sailor, and the knowledge he thus acquired of ropes and knots led to his selection as the district hangman. Before settling in Washington City he went out to California with the forty-niners and assited in building the old San Francisco mint. He afterward took a hand in building the house wing of the capitol. Notwithstanding the grim nature of his professional duties, he was a jovial, kind-hearted man in private life, and sacrificed most of his own means to aid a brother in the protracted litigation of a claim of many thousand dollars against the city gvernment for unpaid services as contractor. Strong's death is a great loss to the jail officials, and it will be no easy matter to fill his place. Three executions are scheduled to take place in July, and it will be necessary to select one of the jail employes to perform the duties formerly looked after by Strong.

An Insane Millionaire Dead.

Philadelphia, July 1.—E. M. Byers, about the possession of whose person there has been so much litigation in Pittsburg, Chicago and other cities during the past two or three years, died last night of paresis at the Pennsylvania hospital for the insane, better known as Kirkbridge. During the past few years Byers was the subject of a strange fight between his brother, A. M. Byers, a wealthy iron pipe manufacturer of Pittsburg, and his wife, nee Minnie Hayes, who still lives in that city. The first cause of the difficulty between the brother and the wife is said to have been the desire of each to control the fortune of Byers, who is said to have been worth many millions.

Death of an Aged Woman.

Mrs. Annie Rhominus, the aged mother of Mrs. W. C. Burdick, died at the family residence at 2015 Fifth street last evening. Mrs. Rhominus was born in Maryland ninety years ago and lived the most of her life in Ohio. Her husband died thirty-eight years ago, and for eight years before she came here she lived with a daughter in Eastern Washington. She has resided in this city three years.

Gov. Atkinson Recovering.

Atlanta, Ga., July 1.—Gov. Atkinson, who was so near to death last week that his physicians abandoned all hope, is vigorous today and on the march toward rapid recovery. None but the doctors and the members of his family, however, are yet admitted to the sick room.

Keep cool and eat at the Butler grill room.

WORLD'S MODEL CITY.

Glasgow, Scotland, Sets a Pattern for Every Other.

VERY GOOD WATER AND LIGHT

The Street Railways Operated by the Municipality—The Debt to Be Liquidated.

American Land Register.

Glasgow is the model municipality of the world and we may all profit by its experience and example. The city council, which is the governing body, recognizes three duties as being laid upon it: To fulfill their trusts by economical administration of the city's finances; to improve public health, both physical and moral, and to give brightness and the possibility of happiness to civic life. This high conception of the duty of a corporation has not been carried out in full, but no one will deny that a very satisfactory and successful attempt has been made to live up to the lofty standard which has been established. The city council undertakes to supply the demand for water, gas, electric lighting, parks, public baths, warehouses, and street railways, street cleaning, building, police protection and various minor services.

The water supply is obtained from Loch Katrine, thirty-five miles distant, and is copious and pure. There is no better water furnished any city in the world, and Dublin is probably the only city that gets it cheaper. There has been nearly $12,500,000 invested in water works. In 1870 a sinking fund was established, through the medium of which nearly three-quarters of a million pounds have been paid off up to the present time, and it is expected that the sinking fund will pay off the whole debt by 1941, when the water works will be the unburdened property of the corporation. In the meanwhile the supply of water has been enormously increased, the quality improved and the price reduced more than 50 per cent. In addition to the supply of water for the usual purposes, it is now proposed to drive machinery by hydraulic pressure of 1,000 pounds to the square inch throughout the business area of the city.

The Glasgow corporation has long been in the field as a manufacturer of gas. In 1869 it took possession of the gas plants, which were owned by two private companies, and commenced the sale and production of gas. The quality of gas was improved, while its price was reduced. The city furnishes 22-candle power gas at the rate of 60 cents per thousand cubic feet.

The street railways of Glasgow, up to June 30, 1894, were operated by a private company. Six years ago the council endeavored to impose certain conditions on this company, such as regulating the fare and limiting the hours of work of the employes. The company refused to make any concessions, and, as a result of its unwillingness to act in a fair and generous manner toward the public and the laboring classes, the council decided not to renew its charter, but to take possession of the street railway itself and operate it. It put on 300 new cars, 3,000 horses and 1,700 new men. The city introduced 1-cent fare, hitherto unknown, and made 4 cents the maximum fare. The experiment of operating street railways by the city has proved a success. The city has made money, and at the same time has improved the plant and reduced the fares. It now carries 300,000 passengers a week for 1-cent fares, 600,000 for 2-cent fares, 95,000 for 3-cent fares and 20,000 for 4-cent fares. The next step will be to abolish all fares above 2 cents.

The distinguishing feature of Glasgow's financial management is the sinking fund. It is now applied to every municipal enterprise of the city. On examining its accounts one finds that all serious debts are on the way to be liquidated by the automatic operation of this device. The present financial condition of Glasgow seems extremely satisfactory. The liabilities are £8,000,000, and the assets £10,500,000, with a clear balance of £2,500,000 on the right side of the account.

The ability, the honesty and the economy which have been brought to bear in the administration of the public affairs of Glasgow have been secured by the elimination of politics. The council is composed of solid business men. Politics is practically unknown in the meetings of the council, nor is eloquent speech in great demand there. The success of Glasgow in municipal government has been achieved by the rigid exclusion of politics from the city offices and by intrusting the administration of the city to trained, capable and honest business men. There is no city in the world so well governed as Glasgow, and none whose affairs are conducted so thoroughly in keeping with the principle that the public officials of the city are to be regarded as the directors of a great co-operative undertaking, in which every citizen is a shareholder, and the dividends of which are payable in the better health, increased comfort, recreation and happiness of the whole population.

The Otis Steel Co. Advances Wages.

Cleveland, July 1.—The Otis Steel Company has announced that, commencing today, all employes of the company will receive a 10 per cent. increase in wages. About 400 men will be benefited.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

The Council Bluffs, Iowa, Globe, has discarded the worthless news service of the United Press.

Miss Frances Elenor Blaine, niece of the late James G. Blaine, was married Monday at Helena to Randolph Thompson, a cousin of Judge Buck.

Mrs. Hettie Green's application for the removal of Henry A. Barling, executor of the will of her father, Edward M. Robinson, has been denied.

The residence of Trotter Holliday, five miles south of Gridley, Col., was burned Sunday night and Mr. Holliday and his niece, May Terrell, were cremated.

A Brazilian subject named Pedro Ferro, who was captured by the French in the frontier fight between French Guiana and Brazil, was shot on board the French dispatch vessel Sengali.

Leo Stearns, of Belleville, Ill., formerly a Jewish rabbi and one of the most prominent Hebrews in the state, was run over by a cable car on Wabash avenue, Chicago, Monday and probably fatally hurt. He is 70 years old.

The Cumberland accommodation on the Burlington & Ohio railroad ran into an open switch at Laughlin station, near Pittsburg, Monday, and collided with a switch engine. Harvey Louther, a brakeman, was instantly killed. Fireman McBeth was seriously injured and a number of passengers were bruised and cut by broken glass.

Populistic Humbug.

Whatcom Reveille.

At the time the congressional demons demonetized silver the United States had not, according to the Social Economist, been offered an ounce of silver for coinage in twenty years. The government had simply recoined European silver received in the collection of duties, as the ratio between gold and silver in America was greater in America than in Europe, and our silver naturally went abroad. The gold was the "poor man's money," as between the two metals. Coin's Financial School and other quack books suppress this fact, and also the fact that all the evil that could possibly have been accomplished by the act of 1873 was undone and cured by the act of 1878, when silver dollars were made unlimited legal tender. In fact, such a howl was made over "demonetization" that we rather overdid the curing of the crime. We had never coined any silver to speak of up to that date, and in fact were not using silver, but we at once commenced to coin it by wholesale to show that we were great friends of the white metal. Since 1873 we have coined seventy times as many silver dollars as were coined in the eighty years previous, and we have coined over five times as much silver of all denominations as was coined between 1792 and 1873, something over $500,000,000, and every dollar of which is as good as gold. Thus endeth the crime of demonetization in a circulation of silver unprecedented in the nation.

This demonetization notion is a fair sample of the duplicity and ignorance of the Populists in treating of so vital a matter as the currency. The organs of the Poplists like the Champion, are just beginning to learn through the sound money papers that the treasury keeps silver at par by making it interchangable with gold, and they get angry abou it, as that fact destroys the argument that it is the government fiat that keeps the dollar as good as gold, which is nonsense to any one who can read. The history of silver in all countries on a silver basis like Mexico and Peru, refutes the notion.

With a desire for a circulation of money commensurate with the prosperity of all the people, of gold and silver, and certificates based upon them, of $50 or $100 per capita if compatible with recognition of the money as what it purports to be, the Reveille has no hesitancy in saying that the free coinage proposition, as understood and insisted on by the silver barons, and as generally misinterpreted by those favorable to, but not interested in, silver, is as plausible, deceptive and corrupt a scheme as has ever been concocted in the nation and given a respectable standing with disinterested and honest people. It is planned to obtain support by promising debtors release from their debts by the payment of half, which can not be accomplished when their debts are payable in gold without wiping out the constitution of nation and state, and all for the benefit of the silver barons, and without prospect of benefit to farmer or laborer, except as they are benefited in a financial panic by the utter demoralization of credit.

In Advanced Years

Hood's Sarsaparilla is often of great value in giving the strength so much desired. Mr. W. G. Wyman, of Saratoga, Cal., had a large bunch, called a tumor, on his right breast. He took Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gave him new life and vigor and the pain and all traces of tumor have wholly dissappeared. He says: "Five bottles did the work. It is literally true.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

cures. We also think Hood's Pills the best."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

When a woman sends her subscription to The Ladies' Home Journal special privileges seem to go with it, besides getting her full money's worth in the magazine. She can take the fullest advantage of a perfect educational plan by which she can educate her daughters or sons at the best colleges in the country free of charge, and now the Journal has arranged it so that she can buy her books—even a single book at a time—at prices heretofore obtained only by large buyers. There comes from this magazine a very artistically gotten up illustrated booklet of over 250 pages, called "5,000 Books," which serves as an easy guide to the best books in any department of reading. This guide is very well done. The best literary experts of New York, Boston and Philadelphia were engaged by the Journal to select 5,000 books, which it presents as the most desirable for a home library, and their work has been admirably carried out. Very clear, explanatory comments are given by these men of books, and besides there are given not less than 160 portraits of leading authors. No book will, perhaps, do so much to extend good reading as this guide, so carefully gotten up, so beautifully printed and so generously offered, free of charge, by the publishers of The Ladies' Home Journal.

"Simplified Execution, a Comprehensive System of Elocution and Acting," is the title of a new book by Edwin Gordon Lawrence, teacher of elocution and director of the Lawrence School of Acting, New York. This very helpful and suggestive little book is designed especially for the use of teachers, actors, students, colleges, schools, "and all those who wish to perfect themselves in the noble art of expression." Mr. Lawrence would impress upon beginners the exacting character of this art. It must be remembered he says, that the voice can not be built up in a day. Particular attention must be paid to the detail, and first the voice must be made to furnish a good instrument. Mr. Lawrence declares that there is a good deal of dead wood clinging to elocution, but in his system he aims to chop it all away. The art is both vocal and physical gymnastics, in his definition, and his book of instruction is divided on this line. Mr. Lawrence gives directions for the production of breath, sound and speech; rules for articulation, modulation, emphasis, delivery, etc. To the suggestions thus given he adds selections of poetry and prose suitable for recitations. Published at New York by the author.

"In the Old Chateau, a Story of Russian Poland," by Richard Henry Savage, published by F. Tennyson Neeely, Chicago. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.25. A story of the land of the White Eagle. A love intrigue of the great realm of the Piasts and the Jagellons. A modern romance of the historic country where the sun lights up a frontier once the bulwark of Europe against the Turk, but now bristling with double chains of fortresses from the Baltic to the Carpathians, to fence Europe from that mysteriously developing power, Russia. The giant of the Twentieth century. A story of an old chateau, whose halls echo today to the stranger's foot, is given here to the reader by one who walked beside the dreamy lakes, under the whispering forest arches, and through the glades of beatiful Nimovitch, its flowery plains starred with forget-me-nots. And love and life there lingering have stolen into these pages. The three books and fifteen chapters tell the story of a love born in tears which crossed the lines of foemen to draw two alien hearts together in a tide of passion sweeping down the years, until Love wrought out its miracle, its sorrows' crown. The face of the lovely Lady of Nimovitch, a Polish patrician of wonderful beauty, beams out in these pages, where a proud conqueror yields to the thralls of "Love that hath us in the net." Richard Henry Savage has written here a whole-heart history in a novel throbbing with the vivid romance which still clings to the historic chateau whose romantic woods were the scenes of the story which the novelist derived there from the legends of stately Nimovitch.

"Gismonda," published by Street & Smith, New York. No play produced during the past year has made such an instantaneous and overwhelming success as that of "Gismonda," acted by Miss Fanny Davenport, and we have every reason to believe that the excellent novelization made by Mr. Hall will achieve the same measure of popularity. The story is an intensely interesting one and with a plot quite out of the common, without a dull moment from beginning to end, and the characters are exceedingly well depicted. The beautiful duchess, who is forced to yield her pride to the love of Falconer, Almerio, the brave and devoted Falconer himself, the ambitious Zaccaria, who plots to obtain the crown of Athens and the hand of Gismonda; the stern bishop of Athens, the faithful nurse and the pair of youthful lovers, Aquello and Cypriella, are all of far more than ordinary interest.

"Steps Into Journalism, Helps and Hints for Young Writers." A book for every one who expects to write for the press, either as an occasional contributor or as a journalist. By Edwin L. Shuman. 229 pages. Cloth, $1.25. Mr. Shuman is an editorial writer on the Chicago Journal, and he knows whereof he writes. The book is an excellent one for any one to read and study who intends to follow the field of newspaper work. It teaches how to plan a newspaper article, how the reporter does his work in gathering news, the work of the interviewer, the correspondent, the methods of the editorial room and how to write specials. It is reliable and it is practical.

"How to Make Money Although a Woman" is one of the very few books for young women which will be of service to them. Its special object is to point out the methods which actual experience has found to be most suitable for those who may have to become breadwinners, and, without preaching, it offers very valuable advice. Its practical, everyday common sense is written in the most attractive manner—so attractive that it will often be heeded. The author, Irene W. Hartt, knows what to say and how to say it. The J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company, 57 Rose street, New York.

Merrill & Baker announce a new edition of the works of George Eliot and of her life, as compiled and edited from letters and journals by her husband, J. W. Cross. To be complete in twenty-four duodecimo volumes. The typography and press work are by the University Press, the type being well leaded, and set in a small, easily read page, and the press work the very best that skill and care can produce. The different works may be had separately, the price being uniformly $1.50 per volume.

"The One Too Many," by Mrs. E. Lynn Linton, is that author's latest story, published by F. Tennyson Neely, Chicago. The author says the book is "inscribed to the sweet girls still left among us who have no part in the new revolt, but are content to be dutiful, innocent and sheltered." Summer is coming, and for those who have time to swing in tree-shaded hammocks this is a good story to help pass the time.

"Cash vs. Coin" is a book recently published in answer to that much-read book, "Coin's Financial School." It is written by Edward Wisner, editor of the News, Monroe, La. Published by Charles H. Kerr & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago.

"At Market Value," by Grant Allen, is one of F. Tennyson Neely's new publications. Grant Allen is so well known as an interesting writer that the simple announcement of a story from his pen should be sufficient for those who enjoy the work of a master.

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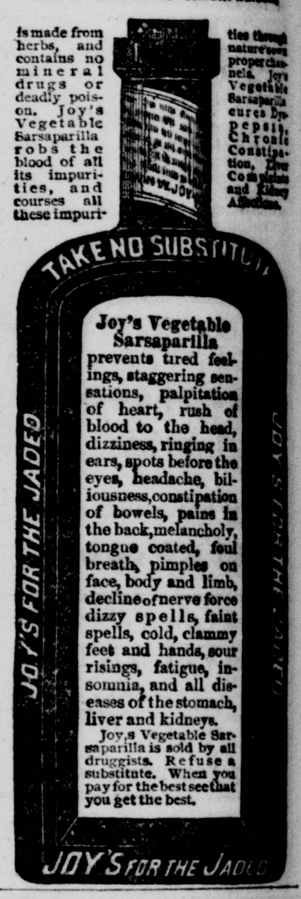

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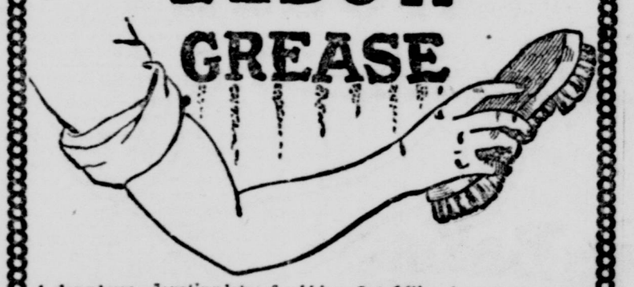

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