

GEN. BOYNTON'S REPORT.

Condition of Affairs at Camp Thomas as Learned from Actual Personal Observation.

SERVICES AND APPLIANCES THE BEST.

No Pains or Expense Spared to Make the Sick Soldiers as Comfortable as Possible, and to Restore Them Speedily to Health—Gen. Terry's Report Shows to Be False.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Secretary Alger yesterday received the report of Gen. H. V. Boynton upon the state of affairs in the hospitals at Camp Thomas. The report is dated August 29.

The general says that his instructions were to report the number of sick, character of illness, number of tents, floor space per patient, the adequacy and suitability of attendants, and whether the medical officers have discharged their duties faithfully and with intelligence, and to make any recommendation in the interest of all concerned. He says that he visited all the hospitals in the camp, without giving notice of his purpose. Says Gen. Boynton:

"Believing the death list of this camp to afford an excellent standard by which to make sure its conditions as to health and hospital service, a full report was obtained of all deaths in the camp and its hospitals since its establishment in the middle of April last. The result shows a total death list of 198 up to the 23d of this month, when the breaking up of this camp began. Between these dates, including regulars and volunteers, 75,000 troops have been in camp in the Chickamauga park. The record of burials in the national cemetery at Chattanooga shows a total of 120 volunteers and two regular soldiers. Of these latter one was killed by falling from a railway train.

The Two Permanent Hospitals.

The report takes up in detail, first, the two permanent hospitals, Leiber and Sternberg, and states with the greatest minuteness the exact accommodations afforded by each. The first is at Crawfish Springs, under charge of Maj. Carter, and was converted from a large summer resort hotel into a hospital, receiving the worst typhoid cases from the camp. Each of these has abundant room, clean water and hair mattresses and abundant clothing. The ventilation is perfect, plumbing entirely new and bathing facilities ample. The number of attendants, when all are well, is entirely satisfactory, and attendants are on the way to take places of those who have broken down.

A Herd of Cows with Free Pasture.

Maj. Carter has secured a herd of cows and has made arrangements for pasturing them without expense to the government. He has sufficient money from the hospital and to buy what is needed in the way of bread, ice and other delicacies. There has been at this hospital full supplies of ice milk, commissary stores and delicacies, such as the sick ought to have, and the funds have enabled him to buy all that has been needed in the way of food and other necessities. Each patient has a glass of milk, cream, jam, juice, sugar, malted milk, eggs, kumiss, jellies, preserves, relishes, ginger, oil, champagne and claret.

Distilled Water and Ice Made from Distilled Water.

The entire hospital is furnished with distilled water. The water used is made from distilled water. The sewerage of the hospital is excellent and, contrary to persistent assertions, none of the sewage has ever drained into the Chickamauga river or approached it at any point.

The Olivette Sunk.

The Hospital Ship Olivette Sent to the Bottom by Some Mysterious Agency at Fernandina, Fla.

Fernandina, Fla., Sept. 1.—The hospital ship Olivette, which has been lying near the quarantine station, through some mysterious agency, sank about 7:30 a. m. Aboard of the ship was the hospital corps of 35 and a crew of 45 persons, all of whom escaped without injury, but in scanty attire.

The roughest sleeping in the lower hold had a narrow escape, being driven from their bunks like so many rats. Fortunately for those on board there was a schooner near by, and some of them took shelter on her while others sought refuge at the quarantine station.

The Olivette went down in about 30 feet of water, her main deck being submerged. No one apparently knows how the calamity could have occurred, and as no investigation has yet been made the matter remains a mystery. Vessels in the harbor will probably pump her out if such a thing is possible.

GETTING STOCKED UP.

No Let-Up to the Production of Projectiles for the Army and Navy's Big Guns.

Reading, Pa., Sept. 1.—Peace makes no difference whatever in the busy operations here on shells and projectiles for the army and navy. During the past month the Carpenter Steel Co. made the largest shipments of projectiles in the history of the establishment. They consisted of all sizes from four to thirteen-inch and were consigned to various stations designated by the war department. The shipments are said to have aggregated in value more \$200,000. The firm's employees are working day and night, the same as they have been since the outbreak of the war between Spain and the United States.

The Fire Broke Out Again.

New York, Sept. 1.—There was a renewal of the fire which did damage to the extent of \$50,000 Tuesday night in the building at Twelfth and Greenwich streets, used for storage by Macy & Co. The fire was started by an explosion among the chemicals and caused an additional loss of \$75,000.

Besley and Gordon Sailed on the Seneca.

New York, Aug. 31.—Admiral W. S. Schley and Gen. Wm. W. Gordon, United States commissioners to settle the conditions for the Spanish evacuation of Porto Rico, sailed for San Juan on board the steamer Seneca.

MAJ. CAUVAIN'S REPORT.

A Revision of the Proceedings in the Dreyfus Case Not Yet Decided Upon.

TWO GREAT EUROPEAN WARS POSSIBLE.

The French Government Trying to Stem the Rising Tide of Agitation—The Necessity, on Political Grounds, of Revision—Foreign War Preferable to Civil Strife.

Paris, Sept. 3.—The report put in circulation by a news agency that a revision of the Dreyfus case had been decided upon appears to be premature. It is now pointed out that a revision must be sanctioned by a cabinet council under the presidency of M. Faure. No such council has been held as yet, but M. Cavaignac, the minister of war, conferred at great length yesterday with M. Sarrien, the minister of justice, and M. Brisson, president of the council and minister of the interior. The presumption is that these conferences had to do with the proposal of revision, but the results have not been made public.

Two Great Wars Imminent.

The most pessimistic feelings exist. It is the common belief that Great Britain and Russia are on the eve of war, and that the consequences of the Dreyfus scandal will involve France in war with Germany.

Trying to Stem the Rising Tide.

The government is doing its best to stem the rising tide of agitation by a studied quiescence which scandalizes the Journal des Debats and other papers, but it may succeed in getting over the crisis. M. Faure ignores the reproaches of the press and remains at Havre.

M. Bourgeois, minister of education, is in Switzerland. His address is not known here. M. Peytral, minister of finance, is at Marseilles, and M. Lockroy, minister of marine, is at Cherbourg.

The Necessity, on Political Grounds, of Revision.

In the meantime, M. Cavaignac, minister of war, and M. Sarrien, minister of justice, are busy enough. M. Sarrien had two important conferences with M. Brisson yesterday afternoon, and after M. Cavaignac's long interview with M. Sarrien, both ministers looked ruffled. These and other important ministerial conferences were devoted to an endeavor to convince the minister of war of the necessity, on political grounds, of a revision of the Dreyfus case, which the whole country, including the army, now demands.

Will Probably Result in War.

High officers confess that the discussions that will follow revision will probably result in war, but they say that would be preferable to having the army under a cloud with the possibilities of agitation leading to civil strife.

Cavaignac Still Convinced of the Prisoner's Guilt.

Paris, Sept. 3.—M. Lasies, a member of the chamber of deputies, had an interview this morning with the minister for war, M. Cavaignac, on the recent developments in the Dreyfus case. The minister reiterated that he was convinced of the guilt of the prisoner, but added that, at the same time, he was determined to punish all who had been derelict in the case.

A PRINCELY GIFT.

Three Hundred Thousand Florins Presented by the Burgomaster of Amsterdam for Philanthropic Purposes.

The Hague, Sept. 3.—The queen dowager granted an audience yesterday to a committee formed for the purpose of offering a "testimony of the people's love at the close of the regency."

The burgomaster of Amsterdam has presented 300,000 florins for philanthropic purposes, and the queen has announced her intention of founding a hospital for consumptives with a portion of the fund and devoting the remainder to the Dutch East Indies.

DEFENDING THE CZAR'S NOTE.

What the Novoe Vremya Interprets as the Meaning of the Czar's Peace Proposals.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 2.—The Novoe Vremya, replying to criticisms of the czar's note, interprets them as meaning that the powers are to maintain the relative positions they now occupy and together seek the means of rendering unnecessary the expensive and purposeless armaments which are raising all nations against each other.

The paper then adds: "There is no question of immediate disarmament or the resulting consequences, which seem to disturb the French and Germans."

The Gold Reserve.

Washington, Sept. 3.—The gold reserve in the United States treasury reached the highest point in its history yesterday, with a total reserve of \$219,320,372. The highest previous amount was \$218,000,000, which was recorded in March, 1888. The reserve was established in 1867 with \$116,000,000. It first reached \$200,000,000 in October, 1887, when the figures were \$2,000,000 above that mark. The lowest point reached was \$44,000,000 in January, 1895. In June, 1897, there was \$140,000,000 and one year later the amount was \$167,000,000.

Approximately One-Third of the Volunteer Army to Be Discharged Soon.

Washington, Sept. 3.—A statement prepared at the war department shows that, including yesterday, 83 of the organizations in the volunteer army have received orders looking to their being mustered out of the service. This number includes 53 regiments and a number of minor organizations, such as batteries of artillery, independent companies of cavalry, etc., and probably represents almost one-third of the approximately 220,000 men called for by the president in the two proclamations issued by him.

RETURN OF GEN. SHAFTER.

The Commander at Santiago de Cuba Returns with His Staff on the Transport Mexico.

THE BRITISH LOSE TWO HUNDRED, WHILE THOUSANDS OF THE DERVISHES BIT THE DUST.

THE BATTLEFIELD A SLAUGHTER PEN.

New York, Sept. 2.—The transport Mexico, with Gen. Shafter on board, was sighted off Montauk Point at 6:40 a. m. yesterday, and an hour later dropped anchor in Fort Pond bay.

The City of Mexico has on board besides Gen. Shafter, the members of his staff, including Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. McClelland, B. F. Pope and G. Mc. Derby; Majors Robert H. Noble, John Miley and S. W. Grosbeck; Captains J. E. Gilmore and E. H. Plummer. As soon as Gen. Wheeler was notified of Gen. Shafter's arrival he ordered a salute of 15 guns to be fired, and troops M, E, C, H and K, of the Second regular cavalry, were detailed to escort Gen. Shafter into camp when he should land.

The General and His Staff Land.

Gen. Shafter and his staff were landed from the City of Mexico shortly before one o'clock, being taken off in the auxiliary gunboat Albatross and landed at the "floating dock," some distance away from the quarantine pier. Gen. Young was at the pier at the time. The coming ashore of the commander and his staff was unexpected. Gen. Wheeler had the cavalry drawn up at the pier, and the guns waiting to salute Gen. Shafter. He was not aware that Gen. Shafter was on shore until the general and his staff had been driven to the detention hospital in carriages.

Gen. Wheeler Put Out.

Gen. Wheeler was a little put out when he learned that Gen. Shafter had returned to the city. Gen. Shafter appeared in good health when he came ashore.

On the City of Mexico, beside the general and his staff, came one company of the First regular infantry. No report as to their condition has been made.

Gen. Wheeler, when informed that Gen. Shafter was ashore, ordered the salute of 15 guns fired.

It Was Difficult to Get Near Gen. Shafter at the Detention Camp, but the Commander of the Santiago Campaign Sent Word to the Correspondents That He Was Glad to See the American Soldiers.

It was difficult to get near Gen. Shafter at the detention camp, but the commander of the Santiago campaign sent word to the correspondents that he was glad to see the American soldiers. He was sorry to learn that so many of his men had died, and he still sick of Montauk. He said, however, that had the troops remained in Santiago they would have fared much worse.

Surgeon Myer Has Something to Say.

Surgeon Myer, who came north on the Allegheny, had something to say as to the condition of the transport. It was on his vessel that 14 Ninth Massachusetts men had died. Surgeon Myer stated that when the Allegheny left Santiago there were but 12 sick men on board, but illness developed very quickly, and in almost every case a few days' death occurred at the rate of three a day.

PORTO RICAN COMMISSION.

Gen. Brooke to Go Overland to Meet the Other Commissioners in San Juan—Impregnable Forts.

Ponce, Porto Rico, Sept. 2.—Gen. Brooke, Wednesday, notified Capt. Gen. Macias, the Spanish commander at San Juan de Porto Rico, under a flag of truce carried to the Spanish lines by Col. Goethal, that Rear-Admiral Schley and Gen. Gordon, the American Porto Rican peace commissioners, had sailed for San Juan from New York on the steamer Seneca. At the same time Gen. Brooke, who is also a member of the commission, asked if there was any objection to his proceeding overland with an escort. Maj. Jose Keys, of the Spanish army, brought the news of Gen. Macias yesterday. It was sent by wire and said there were no objections. Consequently Gen. Brooke arranged to leave on Friday or Saturday with his staff and escorted by Troop H of the Sixth cavalry and Capt. Pitcher's company of the Eighth infantry.

THE MEN HEARD FROM.

The Enlisted Men of the Seventh California Would Prefer to Be Mustered Out of Service.

San Francisco, Sept. 2.—The Call prints a communication signed by "The Enlisted Men," in reply to statements made by Col. Fryer of the Seventh California regiment. It says in part: "We most emphatically assert that the men of this command, now that the government has no further use for their services, would welcome an order mustering them out of the service."

Interest Will Be Anticipated.

Washington, Sept. 3.—The official announcement is made that the interest on the four per cent. United States bonds due October 1, will be anticipated. That coupons will be paid off September 10, on presentation and the interest checks on the registered bonds will be sent about September 20 for immediate payment.

Nominated for Congress.

St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 1.—State Senator Arthur W. Brewster, of this city, was nominated for congress by the republican convention held at Rockport.

All Were Taken Out Alive.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 1.—A brick building in Washington, Sept. 1, and a crowd of men who were at work tearing down the structure. All were taken out alive. Two, however, are seriously injured.

Kentucky Hospital Train.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 2.—Gov. Bradley, having secured the funds, will start the hospital trains to Chattanooga and Newport News to bring home the sick soldiers at those camps on Saturday.

OMDURMAN SURRENDERS.

The British Lose Two Hundred, While Thousands of the Dervishes Bit the Dust.

THE BATTLEFIELD A SLAUGHTER PEN.

The Reckless Sudanese, Apparently Courting Death, are Mowed Down Like Grass, and Leave the Field White with Jibbah-Clad Corpses—Only Two British Officers Killed.

Omdurman, Opposite Khartoum, on the Nile, Nubia, Sept. 2, by Camel Post to Nasser.—The sirdar, Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener, with the khalfa's black standard, captured during the battle, entered Omdurman, the capital of Mahdism, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, at the head of the Anglo-Egyptian column, after completely routing the dervishes and dealing a death blow to Mahdism. Roughly 4000 our losses were 200, including two officers while thousands of the dervishes were killed or wounded.

Advanced to the Attack Chanting War Songs.

Last night the Anglo-Egyptian army camped at Agart, eight miles from Omdurman. The dervishes were three miles distant.

At dawn to-day our cavalry, patrolling toward Omdurman, discovered the enemy advancing to the attack in battle array, chanting war songs. Their front consisted of infantry and cavalry, stretched out for three or four miles. Countless banners fluttered over their masses, and the copper and brass drums resounded through the ranks of the savage warriors, who advanced unwaveringly, with all their old-time ardor.

Formation of the Anglo-Egyptian Forces.

Our infantry formed up outside the camp. On the right were the First battalion Northumberland fusiliers, the Second battalion Lancashire fusiliers and the First battalion Grenadier guards, with the Maxim battery, manned by the Royal Irish fusiliers. In our center were the First battalion Warwickshire regiment, the First battalion Cameron highlanders and the First battalion Lincolnshire regiment, with Maxims, worked by a detachment of the royal artillery, under Maj. Williams. On our right were the Sudan brigade, commanded by Gen. Maxwell and Gen. McDonald. The Egyptian brigades held the reserves and both flanks were supported by the Maxim-Nordenflett batteries.

The Enemy Advanced Steadily Under Artillery Fire.

At 7:20 a. m. the enemy crowded the ridges above the camp and advanced steadily in enveloping formation. At 7:40 our artillery opened fire, which was answered by the dervish riflemen. A large force of horsemen literally swept away.

Their attack developed on our left, and in accordance with their traditional tactics, they swept down the hillside with the design of rushing our flank. But the withering fire maintained for 15 minutes by all our line frustrated the attempt, and the dervishes, balked, swept toward our center, upon which they concentrated a fierce attack. A large force of horsemen, trying to face a continuous hail of bullets from the Cameron highlanders, the Lincolnshire regiment and the Sudanese, was literally swept away.

Right Away Their Lives in a Bold Charge.

The bravery of the dervishes can hardly be overstated. Those who carried the flags struggled to within a few hundred yards of our fighting line, while the mounted emirs absolutely threw their lives away in bold charges.

Right Came in Contact with the Enemy.

When the dervishes withdrew behind the ridge in front of their camp the whole force marched in echelon of battalions toward Omdurman. As our troops surmounted the crest adjoining the Nile the Sudanese on our right came into contact with the enemy, who had formed under cover of a rocky eminence, and had massed beneath the black standard of the khalfa in order to make a supreme effort to retrieve the fortunes of the day. A mass 15,000 strong bore down on the Sudanese.

Main Body Literally Mowed Down.

Gen. Kitchener swung round the center and left of the Sudanese and seized the eminence, and the Egyptians, hitherto in reserve, joined the firing line in ten minutes, and before the dervishes could drive their attack home.

The Flower of the Khalfa's Army was Caught in a Depression and within a Zone of Withering Cross-Fire from three Brigades, with the attendant artillery.

The devoted Mahdists strove heroically to make headway, but every rush was stopped, while the enemy's body was literally mowed down by a sustained deadly cross-fire.

Left the Field White with Jibbah-Clad Corpses.

Defiantly the dervishes planted their standards and died by them. Their masses were broken and ordered to companies and the companies to driplets beneath the leaden hail. Finally they broke and fled, leaving the field white with jibbah-clad corpses, like a snow drift dotted meadow.

At 11:15 the sirdar ordered an advance and our whole force in line drove the scattered remnant of the foe into the desert, our cavalry cutting off their retreat to Omdurman.

Charged Home Against Appalling Odds.

Among the chief incidents of the battle was a brilliant charge by the Twenty-first lancers under Lieut. Col. Martin. Galloping down on the detached body of the enemy, they found the dervish swordsmen massed and were forced to charge home against appalling odds. The lancers hacked through the mass, rallied and kept the dervish horde at bay. Lieut. Grenfell, was killed.

Egyptian Cavalry in Close Fighting.

The Egyptian cavalry were in close fighting throughout with the Baggara horsemen. For a short period the enemy captured and held the gun, but it was promptly retaken.

Several Hundreds of the Dervishes.

The heroic bravery of the dervishes evoked universal admiration. Time after time their dispersed and broken forces reformed and hurled themselves upon the Anglo-Egyptians, their emirs conspicuously leading and spurring death. Even when wounded and in death agonies they raised themselves to fire a last shot.

CONDITION OF MR. BAYARD.

Admitted by Those in Attendance that the End of a Great Career is Not Far Off.

THOSE CHARITY PARTIES.

The Head of the House Had His Say, and Then Pajá for His Fun.

Dedham, Mass., Sept. 1.—The condition of Thomas F. Bayard former ambassador to England, who is at Karlstein, the home of his daughter, Mrs. Warren, was critical yesterday. So pronounced had been the change the past two or three days that it was thought the patient would not survive many days.

Mr. Bayard came to Karlstein, the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Warren, about three weeks ago. His health was not good, and during the first two weeks it did not improve. A week ago a change came which appeared to be a gradual breaking up of the system, combined with kidney trouble.

HORRIBLE DEATH.

A Soldier Dives into Shallow Water and Breaks His Back—Accidentally Shot by a Guard.

Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 5.—While bathing with several companions in Trout creek, near the city, yesterday, Private Ernest Pullman, of Company A, One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Indiana regiment, dove from a high place into shallow water. Assistance was rendered to him and he was taken to the hospital, where it was ascertained that his back had been broken. He died from his injuries.

Mrs. William Jennings Bryan, wife of Col. Bryan, left last night for her Nebraska home, after a short visit to her husband.

Accidentally Shot.

James Armstrong, Company L, First Alabama regiment, on guard duty accidentally shot Chas. C. Cox, a young white man, in the left arm. The arm had to be amputated above the elbow. Leonard L. Salsbury, of the same regiment, is under arrest also, but was not directly implicated.

Armstrong claimed that the negroes in the vicinity of the place were taunting him because the two Alabama regiments here are to be sent home and a negro Alabama regiment take their places, and he had the rifle loaded to defend himself. He has served 17 years in the British navy.

COMPROMISE EFFECTED.

The Miners' Strike at Colerain, Pa., Ends, and the Men Will Return to Work Monday.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 3.—The three local assemblies of the United Mine Workers held long meetings at Colerain Friday night with the result that the announcement has been made by President Duffy of the organization, who interceded for the strikers, that the strike is at an end, and work will be resumed at the colliery on Monday morning.

Superintendent Roderick, representing the company, has agreed to allow the discharged Hungarians to return to work in the capacity of a contract laborer, in which position he will not be subjected to the company directly, but to the miner with whom he is to work. The discharge of this man being the chief cause of the difficulty, the strikers are satisfied and will hold out no longer.

YELLOW FEVER INCREASING.

Nine New Cases at Orwood, Miss., and One at Waterford—One Death Has Occurred at Orwood.

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 4.—Nine new cases of yellow fever were reported by the board of health from Orwood. One case has developed at Waterford, a small village five miles east of Water Valley. The board regards the situation as rather serious.

Surgeon Cather, of the United States marine hospital service, left Taylor station on an Orwood on a special train. There are now 22 cases at Orwood. One death has occurred.

NOT ALLOWED TO PARADE.

Gen. Miles' Porto Rican Troops to be Rushed from Transports to Trains in a Hurry.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Gen. Miles and his army of between 4,000 and 5,000 volunteers now en route to this country from Porto Rico, will not parade in New York city or elsewhere as a body upon their arrival. The official announcement of this fact is made by the war department.

When the transports arrive in New York harbor they will be met by officers with orders for the troops to proceed directly from their ships to the trains. The officers will have with them transportation for the entire command.

The Latest Addition to the Holland-American Line.

New York, Sept. 5.—The steamer Stendam, which arrived yesterday from Rotterdam and Boulogne, is the latest addition to the Holland-American line. She is from the yard of Harlan & Woolsey, Boston. The Stendam is a twin-screw steamer 530 feet in length, 60 feet beam and 48.6 feet depth of hold. Her gross tonnage is nearly 11,000 tons. She has superb accommodations for a large number of cabin and steerage passengers. Her average speed is about 16½ knots an hour.

Pronounced to be Yellow Fever.

Greenville, Miss., Sept. 5.—Dr. S. R. Dun, inspector of the State Board of Health, pronounced a case of fever at Benoit, Bolivar county, to be yellow fever. The man is up now. He has been isolated, as has everybody that came into contact with him. Dr. Dun thinks there will be no spread of the disease from that source.

Arrived Home from Manila.

San Francisco, Sept. 5.—The transport Colon, which has carried troops from this port to Manila, arrived to-night on her homeward trip.

THOSE CHARITY PARTIES.

The Head of the House Had His Say, and Then Pajá for His Fun.

THE BATTLEFIELD A SLAUGHTER PEN.

The Reckless Sudanese, Apparently Courting Death, are Mowed Down Like Grass, and Leave the Field White with Jibbah-Clad Corpses—Only Two British Officers Killed.

The two fair daughters of the household were discussing the entertainment they proposed giving for the benefit of a little work of charity in which they were interested, and, as a matter of course, the old gentleman had to have his say.

"It's an infernal nuisance," he declared. "The house will be in a commotion for a week, nothing will be thought of but your party, and everything will be disarranged. That night we will all be awake till well toward morning, and the next day, those who are not sick will go about snoring and half asleep, doing nothing but yawning."

"Papa," said the eldest, "don't you understand that we are going to help some of the poor and that every cent we make will provide them with some comfort? What you should do is to encourage us."

"Don't talk silly. It's a good deal you girls care about the charitable feature of this social combination you're in. It's the boys and girls and cards and dancing you want. No use trying to pull the wool over my eyes."

"Oh, you have! We're disinterested, aren't you? How much did you take in at the last blowout?"

"Just \$13.50," proudly.

"Well, I'll give you just \$30.50 for the cause if you'll not inflict your coworkers on us. Now, how's your charity?"

"Mamma, to the land you'd come down here. Papa's being perfectly awful," and she flounced out of the room while he laughed sardonically.—Detroit Free Press.

No Wonder the Query.

When the news came to the Chickamauga hospital of the destruction of Cervera's fleet, one of the nurses commenced to rest it out. He had got as far as the statement that the Brooklyn had been hit 45 times, when a fever patient, a little out of his head, said: "Great! Great! How pleased for Brooklyn?"—San Francisco Wave.

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 in 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, and susceptibility to colds and influenza. A certain remedy for these disorders is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. All druggists sell it.

Properly Defined.

"What is firmness, father?"

"Firmness, my boy, is obstinacy in our sense."

"And what is obstinacy?"

"Obstinacy is firmness in somebody else."—Chicago Post.

Lots of men don't know enough to stop bawling when they strike oil.—Chicago Daily News.

Pimples

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BAKER'S CHOCOLATE

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