



PETER KIOLBASSA.

Democratic Candidate for County Treasurer.

CUBAN BATTLESHIP.

FIRST AND ONLY ONE THE ISLAND EVER HAD.

Bought by Colonel Prentiss Ingraham for Five Dollars. It Was Never in Any Armed Encounter Confiscated at Wilmington, N. C.

While there is a good deal of talk these days about Cuba, said the man who likes to converse, "it should not be forgotten that the man who was first to float the Cuban flag over an armed deck is in the United States and is not blabbering about it, either. He is Colonel Prentiss Ingraham, author, traveler, soldier, sailor, and a lot of other things. In the summer of 1895 Colonel Ingraham bought, in New York City, for the large sum of \$5, the steamer Hornet, which had once been the Lady Sterling, a blockade runner captured by the United States government and made a dispatch-boat for the service of President Lincoln. A wealthy Cuban living in New York had bought her from the government, and he sold her to Colonel Ingraham for \$5 because he wanted to. You see she had to belong to somebody and Colonel Ingraham was the best man because he knew his business. She made two trips to Cuba as a filibuster, carrying arms which she took on board at sea so as not to implicate the United States in any act against a friendly government, Spain being on terms with us at the time. Colonel Ingraham was in command.

In October of 1869 she cleared from Philadelphia for Liverpool and put in at Halifax under stress of weather, or so it was stated. Here she was met by Admiral Edward Higgins, an ex-Confederate officer, and formerly of the United States navy. The Hornet remained in Halifax until suspicion pointed so strongly her way that the English authorities were about to seize her a second time, though she had already been searched and nothing had been found on her which she had no right to carry.

She left Halifax in such a hurry that she was fired on from the forts, but got away all right, making the run to Cape Sable, sixty miles, in three hours. At sea Admiral Higgins ordered her course southward, and the forty-five sailors on board mutinied, and there was a fight for the ship, the officers winning. Off Martha's Vineyard, the ship was met by several small vessels carrying arms and men, and these were taken on board, and the Hornet became a fully equipped vessel of war, having twenty-six officers, 300 men, and nine guns, one 100-pound bow-chaser, two sixty-pounders, four thirty-pounders, and two twenty-four-pounders. Once at sea with this equipment, Colonel Ingraham, who had been in command of her since her purchase, turned her over to Admiral Higgins, the officers received their commissions, Colonel Ingraham becoming commandant of marines, her name was changed to the Cuba, and Colonel Ingraham, with his own hands, raised the Cuban flag over her, being the first Cuban flag ever to go up over an armed deck of a Cuban vessel, and, by the way, there has not yet been another one.

Not long after this, a month or so, the Cuba was caught in a hurricane and had to put in at Wilmington, N. C., for coal. She had had coal, which would not make steam, and soft was necessary. The Spanish mail steamer, with \$3,000,000 in treasure and 200 Spanish officers from Cuba, had got away from her on this account, and this was worse than a hurricane. She was suspected by the authorities at Wilmington, and, though every effort was made to get away before she could be searched, it was impossible, as her engines had been uncoupled for repairs, and she was captured. Admiral Higgins surrendered her to Colonel Frank of the United States army, but refused to pull down his flag until he had been tried, and the ship was finally confiscated. The trial lasted a month and resulted in the acquittal of Higgins and Ingraham; the other officers were sent to Washington under bond, and released later, and the men were paid off and discharged. The Cuba, however, was held and sent to New York, under command of Captain Mast, formerly of the famous Confederate privateer Florida, and she was later taken to Baltimore, where she was left to rot. I understand she is lying in the mud down there now, and if she is, the Cubans ought to resurrect her and take her home. Colonel Ingraham is now living in New York City."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

BIG GAME IN MEXICO.

Mountain Lions, Antelopes, Wild Dogs, Wild Boars and Burros.

A civil engineer recently returned from the hacienda of Jimulco, in Coahuila, an immense property containing over 2,000 square kilometers, tells some stirring tales of shooting wild game. Antelopes abound, but great care is necessary in approaching these wily creatures, owing to their habit of always placing one or two on guard while the rest of the herd is feeding. The sentinels, faithful to their duty, remain with head erect, peering and sniffing to the four points of the compass and give a swift alarm the moment an enemy appears in sight.

Not long since a party of young men were hunting the javali, or wild hog, and, coming up with a number, one of the hunters succeeded in killing one and dismounted to secure it. As he approached his prey a dozen or more javali that were hiding in the tall grass attacked him ferociously, and one fastened his tusks in the hunter's heel, hanging on like grim death. The others came to their companion's assistance and the brute was killed, but the tusks were sunk so deep into the heel that the hog's jaws had to be pried apart with a gun barrel before the man was freed. Strange as it may seem, the wound closed quickly and with no serious results.

On this same hacienda are both wild dogs and wild burros, the latter being remarkably swift and hard to take. The dogs are said to be large and very savage, with ugly countenances and extremely long, coarse hair. Some time ago a pup was caught and tamed, developing into a fine watchdog, but though every effort was made to secure a mate for him it has not been possible.

It is not generally realized that mountain lions of Mexico will attack a man, but several recent encounters show them to be as dangerous for men as for beasts. One of the mozos in a recent hunting party had but one hand, the stump of his left arm bearing witness to a terrible struggle with a lion he had shot and then approached, thinking the brute was dead. A man who has hunted in the State of Sonora tells of a certain spring where two men have been killed by lions while camping there for the night. The brutes follow a man for miles, like the panther, lured on by the human scent and hopes of finding an opportunity to spring on the traveler. A mountain lion was recently killed in Michoacan that measured three meters from tip to tip, says the Mexican Herald.

Mexico possesses many intrepid hunters, especially among military men, but their deeds of prowess are rarely related, this being rather foreign to the Mexican character, which does not lend itself to anything approaching boastfulness. The writer knows of an ardent sportsman, a general, who had one room entirely adorned with firearms and furnished with trophies of the chase. The furniture was covered with skins, the feet of the chairs being of deers' horns. The arms, dating from the conquest to the present time, were valued at over \$20,000. So far did this general carry his fond for shooting implements that he had a cigarette case made in the shape of a pistol, and in offering his guests "cigarros" pulled a real trigger and shot the tobacco missiles in their direction.

DANGERS OF LAPAROTOMY.

Few Recover from Operation Which Failed to Save McKinley.

Recoveries from the effect of gunshot wounds in the intestines are few and far between. The statements of British surgeons in the Boer war show that in eight out of ten cases where bullets have lodged in the abdominal cavity death has ensued as a result of blood poisoning.

Laparotomy, performed at once upon the sufferer, merely gives him a fighting chance for life, but as in the case of President McKinley, the operation usually proves fatal.

There have been only one or two cases during the past couple of years in Chicago where patients have recovered under such circumstances. One was that of a woman on the North Side about a year ago, named Julia McGruder. Her case was watched with interest by prominent members of the local medical fraternity, and her restoration to health proved a surprise to the physicians.

The other case was of more recent occurrence. A few weeks ago Arthur Herz, a Chicago merchant, was wounded in the abdomen by the accidental discharge of a revolver, while cleaning the weapon. Striking him in the abdomen, the bullet passed through the intestines and lodged in the muscles of the back, causing a wound similar in every detail to that sustained by the late President.

Prompt action undoubtedly saved Herz's life. Removed at once to the Lake Side Hospital, which is only a short distance from his home, he was placed upon the operating table and laparotomy performed by Dr. N. H. Henderson, within thirty minutes after the accident occurred.

A few days ago he was discharged from the hospital as cured.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Cod Fishermen Sleep Little.

Once begun, codfishing on the Banks is incessant, and when the fishing is good the men rarely ever sleep. Awakened at 2 a. m. to fill their bait "kids," or tubs, they start at daybreak to lift these trawls and remove the overnight catch, rebaiting the hooks again. There are about 3,000 hooks to handle, and this often occupies until eventide, when the boats row back. After unloading, the deck is piled high with the glittering mass of fish. To eviscerate this and stow it in the hold keeps them until midnight, when they snatch an hour or two of sleep.

Some can go without sleep for a week, others will rub wet tobacco in their eyes, so that the pain may keep them wakeful a few hours longer. Others, again, will work till they drop from sheer exhaustion, and sleep as they lie, until aroused by comrades. A Chinese torture is to keep men without sleep, says Ainslee's Magazine, and "banking" does this to an extent to satisfy even the most exacting celestial. The men sleep in their underclothing; when above decks they can never leave off their oilskins, for on the Banks it is rarely fine; mist and murr prevail and the rigging and sails drip water always.

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An unfortunate incident of the early career of Bret Harte grew out of his acceptance of an invitation to deliver a Phi Beta Kappa poem at Harvard soon after he had published his poem concerning Truthful James. He came to Cambridge and supplemented a learned address from one of the philosophers of the time with a wistfully wistful poem that any amateur poet might have addressed to his mistress' eyebrows. It fell very flat on the distinguished audience, and no one appreciated this fact better than Bret Harte. After the literary exercises were over, the hosts of the occasion looked around for the poet, but he was nowhere to be found. He had escaped through the back door without waiting to make his formal adieux.

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