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THE BENEFIT.

F. L. HIRSCH,

BARRILLAS.

Attempt to Assassinate the President of Guatemala.

THE ASSASSIN KEPT AT BAY.

Story in New York About a Missouri Colonel With Three Thousand Men to Assist Guatemala—More Fighting.

New York, July 29.—A special to the Herald from Guatemala via La Libertad says an attempt was made Sunday night to assassinate President Barrillas, of Guatemala, by a native Indian who was found concealed in Barrillas' bed room armed with a machete and a revolver. The President was with a number of guests in his parlor when he was rushed upon by the Indian, whose name is Naching Tubayo. With his long knife or machete the Indian attempted to cut Barrillas to the ground. The President



eluded the blow, drew his revolver, kept his man at bay and shouted for his aides de camp. Three rushed in and seized and disarmed the Indian, who was marched off to prison, and placed incommunicado, or in solitary confinement. The Indian confessed that he had been employed by the Conservatives to do the deed. He gave the names of Antonio Valenzuela, Dr. Pedro Molina Floris and Jose Diaz Duran, a lawyer, as the principals in the affair with whom he treated. He said that Duran had sworn to take the life of Barrillas because the latter had expelled Duran's brother and had ruined him. The Cabinet yesterday was a stormy one and Barrillas has not yet signified whether he will abandon the Salvador campaign or not. The disaffection among the troops continues and they haven't yet been paid.

A morning paper says that negotiations have completed in behalf of the Republic of Guatemala for the purchase of 50,000 stands of arms. It is also stated an army of 3,000 trained soldiers has been tendered to that Government. Minister Cruz, of Guatemala, returned here on Sunday from a trip to Europe and was in consultation all yesterday with Consul-General Baines. A reporter saw Mr. Baines during the day and asked him about the offers of assistance for Guatemala. The Consul-General, it is alleged, acknowledged that offers of assistance had been made. He said that one man, an ex-Colonel in the Seventh Missouri Infantry, had offered to raise 3,000 recruits within two weeks and is to have them all equipped and ready to sail. He says that the private and officers will be men who have borne arms, seen a good deal of actual fighting in the civil war. He believes that with 3,000 men who can stand firm under fire and shoot accurately, he can subdue all Central America if necessary. The only point which separates the two parties is the provision made by the Colonel that a certain sum of money—\$30,000 be placed in bank in this city to the credit of trustees and to be held as a guarantee fund for the troops.

SALVADORIANS ENTHUSIASTIC. CITY OF MEXICO, July 29.—A dispatch from La Libertad says that the consularship of San Salvador over telegrams only refers to the Guatemalan Government and that other dispatches are allowed a free course.

There is the greatest enthusiasm among the Salvadorians. General Rivera, with 6,000 Indians from Cojutepeque, has reinforced Ezeta's army. There are rumors of another defeat of the Guatemalans who are still retreating. The Salvadorians are advancing.

LONDON, Ont., July 27.—James Mansfield, until within the last two months manager of the Topeka branch of the Kansas & Texas Coal Company, and who in June last absconded, was located yesterday by detectives and started to return voluntarily with them, last evening, to stand trial.

Shawnee Indians. WASHINGTON, July 27.—The House Committee on Indian Affairs has taken favorable action on the Perkins bill to remove to the Shawnee Indians their proportionate share of the \$200,000 reposed by the Cherokee Nation for the use of grazing lands in the Indian Territory.

BUTCHERY.

Renewed Fighting and Slaughter at Buenos Ayres.

CELMAN LARGELY REINFORCED.

Vigorous Assault on the Insurgents—The Navy Joins the Insurgents and Begins Bombarding Kather Widly—Foreigners Protest.

LONDON, July 29.—The Times has the following from Buenos Ayres, dated July 27: Noon—Fighting began yesterday at dawn and ceased at dark, both sides maintaining their positions. Celman's police and cavalry suffered troops in attacking the Civicas and the Provisionals were entrenched in the artillery barracks. The city during the night was like a city of the dead, but behind their shutters the citizens were on the alert, armed with rifles. After nightfall the Civicas advanced two blocks. The Provisionals reopened a heavy military fire at dawn to-day on troops under Vice-President Pelligrini.

A terrible mistake occurred during the fighting. The Eleventh regiment suddenly turning in favor of the Provisional Government, approached the artillery and before they could make their friendly intentions known to the insurgents they were mowed down within a narrow street.

The Minister of War was wounded and the Minister of Finance was taken prisoner. Colonel Marmendia, Major Campos and many other officers were killed and the commander of the foe-men was shot by his own men.

A short armistice was held at noon and an effort was made to stop the butchery. The armistice lasted one hour. At one o'clock the ships began firing on the Government House. The grills having refused to accept the terms of the Provisional Government, the Civica Union seized twenty tug-boats and the gunboats Chacabuco, Mespun, Cannonade and Retiro. The British gunboats Beagle and Bramble have arrived to protect the English inhabitants.

Three p. m.—The whole navy has declared in favor of the Provisional Government. The Patagonia is bombarding the Government House and the Patana is shelling President Celman's residence. Gunboats command the railways from the North.

Four p. m.—The warships have ceased bombarding. Bulletins announce that the revolution has triumphed. It is certain that the Provisionals up to the present have had the best of the fight. The armistice negotiations continue at the Government House. The adherents of Celman are positive that 100,000 troops and forty pieces of artillery are ready when the armistice is over to attack the Civicas.

Monday, nine a. m.—President Celman's troops have occupied the houses around the Plaza Mayo and have placed light artillery in the plaza. The demands of the Civica Union have been reduced to a request that President Celman resign. The fleet lies a good way out with steam up. The armistice has been extended until two o'clock.

Eleven a. m.—President Celman's officials assert that the Civicas are training for a surrender, but this is disbelieved. Forty-six cannons have arrived for Celman's forces, also 1,200 troops. The foreign Ministers have instructed the commanders of the American, British and Spanish gunboats, if the fleet is to be contrary to the rules of war to bombard an open city without notice. Celman has just arrived at the Government House. He will confer with the Ministers and Generals. The polyglot population has almost held entirely aloof from the fighting. Only some Italians have joined the Civicas.

Three p. m.—The Government troops have resumed firing. The streets leading to the Plaza Mayo are blocked with bales of hay. Celman offered terms to the Civicas, promising not to proceed against civilians surrendering and to permit officers supporting the Civicas to resign. The troops of the Civicas show no signs of yielding. Celman's troops tried to carry the artillery positions of the Civicas, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

5:30 p. m.—The chief of the Union Civicas has rejected Celman's terms. The troops halted the decision with vivas. Firing has been resumed.

The leaders of the revolutionary movement belong in the city. They were incensed that the best posts under the Government were given to men from the province of Cordova. Senator Roca will probably resume the Presidency, as it is believed that he is the only man capable of restoring confidence. Previous to the arranging of the armistice the war ships had just joined the revolutionary movement and bombarded the loyalist stronghold.

CELMAN RETURNS. PARIS, July 29.—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres, sent at ten a. m., says that the Government troops have been largely reinforced and that President Celman has returned.

The members of the Argentine colony in this city publish a note in the Liberte hailing the revolution in Buenos Ayres, because, they say, President Celman's financial policy has ruined the public credit and private fortunes. The signers of the note approved the formation of a Provisional Government, which they declare, will lead to the establishment of good government for the Republic.

American Minuta Harred. WASHINGTON, July 28.—The National Rifles of this city had for some time been contemplating a trip to Europe this summer and application was recently made for passports. The application was held up, however, until the foreign Governments could be heard from. Germany at once absolutely refused admission within her borders to any armed company from the United States and England said that the rifles could not enter Ireland. Of course this ended all talk of the European trip among the soldier boys.

Bold Robbery of a Mail Car. ST. LOUIS, July 28.—While the Iron Mountain train was standing at the station at Texarkana Saturday night and the mail route agent was aping his supper the mail car was broken open and robbed. One of the through pouches from St. Louis to Laredo was taken, also a large number of way letters. Searching parties are scouring the adjacent country, but there is no clue to the robbers.

STEAMERS IN COLLISION.

A Large Number of Emigrants Killed and Injured Near Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 29.—The excursion steamer Louise and Bay Line steamer Virginia were in collision last night near Fort Carbon, and four people are known to have been killed and about seventy-five injured more or less. Many believe that a number were drowned and just how many lives lost can not be positively determined. The known dead are: Mrs. Mahlia Marshall, Charles Grenzer, Daniel Kopp, Mrs. Howard Koller.

There are seven missing—they may have jumped or been thrown overboard. Twelve persons have been taken to the hospital in a badly injured condition. Just how many persons went over into the water is not known, but some eye witnesses of the disaster say that a great number of people, men, women and children, were sitting on the starboard side when the crash occurred and immediately disappeared.

Not since the Tivoli disaster has such a thing happened near this city and all sorts of rumors are afloat as to the number killed and injured, while the streets are thronged with anxious relatives and friends of those reported missing.

Captain Bohannon said that his boat, the Virginia, struck the starboard quarter of the Louise about the after gangway. The collision nearly threw the Virginia around so that the force. There was no great excitement aboard the boat, although when the collision occurred a man, one lady and a child climbed over. They did not return. "When I left the Louise," he said, "I saw no one in the water. If any went overboard they must be under the water, not on top. When the collision occurred the people on the Louise rushed to the side where the Virginia struck. I do not want to cast any reflection on the captain of the Louise, but I believe he was wrong."

The captain of the Louise disclaims all responsibility for the accident and intimates that the blame is entirely with the Bay line steamer. The Louise was carrying 1,450 passengers and the scene on board was an awful one. Four are known to be dead and eight are now missing.

It is said that a collision resulted from the efforts of the steamers to avoid a schooner in tow of a tugboat. The weather was thick and rainy.

The Virginia struck the Louise on the starboard side, cutting away the outer work and crashing into the saloon. The Virginia's stern was badly twisted and her bow stove in.

CALIFORNIA MURDER. An Inventor Kills an Opera House Manager Because of Alleged Blackmail.

ESSEX, Cal., July 29.—John D. Fliske, lawyer and opera house manager of this city, was approached Saturday evening by Joseph T. Stillman, an inventor, in front of the Grand Central Hotel and after a few words several blows were struck and both men walked toward the middle of the street. Fliske then turned and ran up the street closely followed by Stillman who had a revolver in his hand.

Suddenly Stillman fired a shot into Fliske's back. They still continued running and soon a second shot was fired, followed by a third at close quarters.

Just as the wounded man was falling forward on his face Stillman, revolver in hand, ran around the prostrate body and walked rapidly across the street. His right arm was seized by an officer. He struggled violently in the grasp of several men who ran to the assistance of the officer. He was hurried to the jail, followed by a tremendous crowd.

Fliske was taken into a drug store with the blood streaming from his lips. He was gasping for breath and as soon as he was laid on the floor he died. The body was taken to the morgue where an autopsy was held.

Stillman consented to talk. He claims the shooting grew out of an attempt of Fliske to blackmail him. He said Fliske had been demanding a half interest in certain patents of his and threatened unless Stillman gave him such interest he would tell Mrs. Stillman of the alleged intimacy of her husband with another woman. Stillman declares he was driven to desperation by Fliske's threats.

Johnson Was Drunk. ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 29.—Yesterday afternoon Charles Johnson, an employe of O'Brien & Dorley's circus, was severely hit and clawed by a lion belonging to the menagerie. Johnson was drunk and, to exhibit his prowess to some ladies, entered the animal's cage and began beating it. The lion knocked him to the floor of the cage and was rapidly clawing the life out of him when some of the other employes intervened and dragged him out of the cage.

Ill-fated Love and Murder. NEW YORK, July 29.—Francisco Frank, aged thirty years, was married seven months ago to a young Italian girl, Bouchetto. Bouchetto became infatuated with Mrs. Frank some time ago and yesterday afternoon went to Frank's house and advised Mrs. Frank to leave her husband and go and live with him. Frank ordered Bouchetto out of the house and attempted to put him out, when Bouchetto drew a revolver and fired four shots at Frank, killing him instantly. Bouchetto was arrested.

Charged With Homicide. ST. LOUIS, July 29.—John H. Douglas, treasurer of the Knapp-Stout Lumber Company, one of the largest concerns of its kind in the country, was arrested last night on the charge of killing Charles Dost, one of the company's employes. Douglas says he never struck the man and is indignant at being arrested.

Anti-Lottery Bill. WASHINGTON, July 27.—The House Post-office Committee has agreed on a substitute bill in lieu of a number of pending bills adverse to lotteries. It prohibits lottery circulars and tickets, lists of drawings, money or drafts for the purchase of lottery tickets, or newspapers containing lottery advertisements or drawings from being carried in the mails or delivered by carriers, and a penalty of a fine not exceeding \$5,000 and imprisonment not exceeding one year is to be imposed upon any persons depositing such matter in the mails. The Postmaster-General is also to be authorized upon evidence of the existence of a lottery or gift enterprise to cause registered letters directed to the company to be stamped "fraudulent" and returned to the sender, and he may also forbid the payment of money orders addressed to a lottery or gift enterprise company.

REVOLUTION.

The Argentine Republic Joins the Chaotic States.

DESPERATE FIGHT—SEVERE LOSSES.

The President Seeks Refuge on a Foreign Ship—Revolutionists in Control—The People Support the Change.

BUENOS AYRES, July 28.—The Tenth regiment headed by its officers, revolted Saturday morning and the outbreak soon became general. The rebels were in complete possession of their cantonments and the Government, with the assistance of the police, tried to isolate the insurgents. The bourse and banks closed at once.

At 1:30 p. m. desperate fighting was going on and many had been killed on both sides. The insurgents were then advancing toward the Plaza la Valle where the President's palace and the town hall were located. The President escaped to Rosario.

At 3:10 p. m. a revolutionary government was announced with Senator Arera as President and Senator Romero as Minister of Finance. The authorities still held out but the revolutionary movement was extending hourly.

The revolution was commenced by the Union Civica, assisted by two battalions of the garrison, at four o'clock in the morning. President Celman declared the whole republic in a state of siege. The National Guard has been called to arms.

The Governor of Buenos Ayres is seriously wounded. The revolutionists have liberated General Manuel J. Campos, who is awaiting trial as a conspirator and who has now placed himself at the head of the revolutionary party.

President Celman embarked from the Catalinas Mole Saturday afternoon, taking refuge on board a foreign ship. The Governor of Cordova, brother of the President, also escaped.

The revolutionary party has issued a manifesto, signed by Alejandro M. Allende, M. Del Valle, M. Delmaria, M. Goyena, Juan Jose Romero and Lucio V. Lopez.

SUPPORTED BY THE POPULACE. BUENOS AYRES, July 28.—Generals Campos and Arredondo, commanding the insurgents, seized the arsenal, the barracks and the Plaza la Valle yesterday morning. Their forces then included five military and two citizen battalions and the cadet corps, while the Government commanded seven battalions and expected reinforcements from Zarate.

The street conflicts of Saturday were adverse to the Government, but the losses on both sides were heavy. Many buildings were destroyed.

At 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon another battalion of troops, with arms and baggage, joined the insurgents. The populace supports the revolution, which has extended to the provinces. The authorities at once began negotiating with the insurgents.

INCIDENTS OF THE FIGHTING. LONDON, July 28.—A dispatch to the Times from Buenos Ayres says: "Early on Saturday the artillery, joined by some civilians, took the first step to overthrow the Government. The troops and the police parleyed. Firing was opened at Palermo and soon extended to the Plaza la Valle. The infantry and artillery kept up a heavy firing all the morning. The police fired at and dispersed a crowd around the Government house, but the people kept firing from houses. A determined group of forty men stood pluckily to their arms in front of the Government house while the roar of the artillery and the roll of the musketry came nearer and nearer. A policeman in mere wantonness split an Englishman's head open with his saber, and a bystander shot the policeman down.

"In the afternoon the Revolutionary Government issued its first decree. This ordered the mobilization of the National Guard and appointed Nicolas Menendez chief of police.

"At five o'clock on Saturday afternoon two attacks were made by the Government troops on citizen battalions. The troops were repulsed both times. Policemen and artillerymen are lying dead in heaps. The chief of police is wounded. The Minister of War is reported dead. Sharp fighting continues around the artillery barracks."

NEBRASKA STATE TICKET. Republican Nominations—Points of the Platform—Golden Policy Concerning Prohibition.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 25.—The Republican State convention adjourned at ten o'clock yesterday morning after placing the following in nomination: For Governor, L. D. Richards; Secretary of State, J. C. Allen, of Red Willow; State Auditor, Thomas H. Benton, of Dodge; Treasurer, Captain J. E. Hill, of Gage; Attorney-General, H. H. Hastings, of Saline; Land Commissioner, George Humphrey, of Custer, State Superintendent, A. K. Gawdy, of Webster.

The platform adopted reiterates the principles enunciated in successive Republican platforms from 1860 to 1888.

It indorses President Harrison's administration; it approves National legislation on the silver question; it denounces trusts; indorses the Disability Pension bill and declares in favor of a Service Pension bill.

It demands honest elections, and favors the Australian ballot box as a means thereto. It opposes land monopoly and recognizes the right of labor to organize; favors the control of railroads by legislation; demands the enactment of laws defining the liability of employers for injuries sustained by workmen; demands the just taxation of corporate property; reduction of freight and passenger rates; the establishment of a system of postal telegraphy, and favors the enactment of more stringent usury laws.

A resolution indorsing prohibition was tabled, and the platform is silent on that question.

Collapse of a Mine. WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 28.—Colliery No. 14, of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, was the scene of an extensive cave in yesterday, some fifty acres being affected. As the mine was flooded to drown out a recent fire nobody was underground. The disturbance to the outside was slight, but the damage to the mine will be heavy.

The Chicago & Alton has lowered its grain rates in compliance with the suggestions of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

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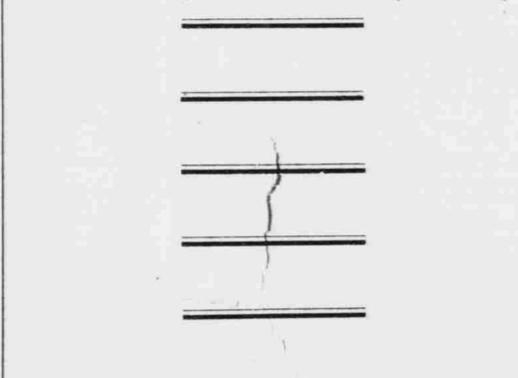
"That is about the size of it," if the dry weather continues longer. These facts should be impressed upon the mind of everyone: that he practice the strictest economy in all expenditures. Right here let us give "a straight tip;" if you want every dollar to go a long way, go to

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