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SHELBY TAYLOR, Attorney at Law, Hartford, Kentucky.

E. P. NEAL, Attorney at Law, Hartford, Ky.

W. H. BARNES, Attorney at Law, Hartford, Ky.

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THE RIFLE BULLET

USED BY THE UNITED STATES INFANTRY FORCES.

It Has Great Velocity--Is Said to be the Most Effective Used by Any Nation.

PENETRATES 3 FEET OF SOLID OAK.

(Cincinnati Register.)

A great deal has been written about the effect of the bullet fired from the modern small arms now used by the regular army. Some of what has been written has been true, but the greater part has been misleading.

The rifle from which the projectile is fired is called the United States Magazine rifle, caliber 30. It carries a short sword bayonet. The rifle is so arranged that it may be used as a single loader or a magazine rifle, the movement of a simple out-of-charging the gun from one use to the other.

When the bullet leaves the muzzle of the rifle it is traveling at the rate of 2,000 feet a second.

A few of the experiments made to ascertain the penetration of this harmless little piece of lead will better illustrate its force.

At 1,000 yards it passed through thirty-six inches of solid oak, at 1,500 yards it passed through a human cadaver and into a piece of oak to the depth of twenty-four inches.

At 200 yards before the bullet was stopped, at 300 yards through two feet of seasoned white oak, and at two miles it passed through two human cadavers.

There is a strange state of affairs in connection with this bullet that at first seems impossible. Within certain distances from the muzzle of the rifle the wound is a bad one; this is termed the zone of explosive effect, and extends to about 400 yards.

From this point to about 1,000 yards, called the zone of penetration, the wound is less severe, and from this point up to about 2,500 or 3,000 yards, called the zone of contusion, the wound is again more severe.

This strange condition of affairs can be best illustrated by the small boy's top. It is well known that when the top is first thrown to the ground it has two motions--one on its point, spinning rapidly, and at the same time has a wobbling or swaying motion.

Such is the case of the bullet on leaving the rifle; it has the rotary motion, revolving about its axis, and the same sort of wobbling motion as the top. We know that the top soon gets down to its finest work, when the boy calls going to sleep, when it spins upright, having but one motion--that on its own axis.

Soon the top begins to wobble again as its speed about its own axis is reduced, so with the bullet, and it then takes up the same sort of motion it had before it settled down to the fast travel with but one motion. It can be readily seen, therefore, that the wound made when the bullet has but one motion would be a clean-cut hole, while that made when it had two motions, or had lost so much force as to perhaps be traveling end over end (as has been proved by experiments), would be a ragged, torn wound.

Hence it is that the wounds made differ so much and in the rather strange manner proved by experiments.

A number of inventors have of recent years claimed that they have inventions in the shape of metal cases that would stop one of these bullets. While no doubt such an invention would prove a godsend, for so long as man lives he will fight, such claims are absurd when one of the bullets will perforate two inches of steel.

While this little bullet seems to be

Doctors Say;

Bilious and Intermittent Fevers which prevail in miasmatic districts are invariably accompanied by derangements of the Stomach Liver and Bowels.

The Secret of Health. The liver is the great "driving wheel" in the mechanism of man, and when it is out of order, the whole system becomes deranged and disease is the result.

Tutt's Liver Pills Cure all Liver Troubles.

F. H. HEAVIN & CO. G. S. Raley, Clerk. PROP. F. H. Heavin.

New Phoenix Hotel,

701 to 715 W. Market St. LOUISVILLE. Rates \$1.00 per day. Reduction by the week.

Street cars from all de- in center of wholesale pass the door. and Tobacco Trade

WHAT IT'S ABOUT.

CAUSES THAT LED TO THE PRESENT CRUEL WAR IN CUBA.

A Burdensome Tax Laid Upon Every Conceivable Article and Function.

SPAIN'S FAILURE TO KEEP HER WORD

The failure of Spain to carry out the promises made by Campos, coupled with excessive taxation, led to the present rebellion.

When the Cubans laid down their arms in 1878, royal decrees of amnesty were issued, but it soon became apparent that it was the shadow and not the substance of self-government.

When one of the trains bringing troops from Port Riley reached a small Missouri town an old lady brimming over with benevolent enthusiasm rushed up to a soldier and gave him a warm welcome.

She gave him a long talk about what a brave man he was, how she adored his patriotism and how her prayers would follow him when he was in the thick of battle.

When a crowd of pretty girls met one of the Fort Riley trains at Warrensburg, Mo., and as a handsome young private alighted, one of the prettiest approached him and timidly asked for a brass button.

"Certainly, my dear, certainly," he gallantly responded, as he seized her around the waist and lifting her clear off the platform, imprinted a dozen heavy kisses right in the middle of her rosy lips.

"You can cut out all the buttons you like from my coat," he added as he placed her on terra firma again, while the blushing young maiden, with tears of vexation and humiliation in her eyes, sought obscurity behind her companions.

Another soldier who was asked for a brass button by a pretty girl hailed from his pocket an old brass suspender button, remarking that "it was the best he could do for her."

Explained.

"Are you a native of this town?" asked a traveler of a resident of a sleepy little Western hamlet.

"Am I a native of the town?" "Are you a native of the town?" "Hey?"

"I asked if you were a native of this place." At that moment his wife, tall and slender and calm, appeared at the open door of the cabin, and taking her pipe from between her teeth, said, seriously: "Ain't ye got no sense, Jim? He means wuz ye livin' here when you was born, or wuz ye born before you began livin' here. Now answer him."

Food for Powder.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The instructions issued by the War Department to govern recruiting in the regular army in time of war, government weight required for men enlisting for various branches of the service, together with the tabulating the physical proportions for height, weight and chest measurement:

For the infantry and artillery branch the height must be not less than 5 feet 4 inches and weight not less than 120 pounds and not more than 190 pounds.

For the cavalry branch the height must not be less than 5 feet 4 inches and not more than 5 feet 10 inches, and weight not to exceed 165 pounds. No minimum weight is prescribed for the cavalry, but the chest measurement must be satisfactory.

The following is the table of physical proportions prescribed for height, weight and chest measurement:

Table with 4 columns: Height in inches, Weight in pounds, Chest meas. in inches, and Chest meas. at expiration in inches.

Gomez's Wife a Tennessean.

It may not be known generally that the wife of Maximo Gomez, Commander-in-Chief of the insurgent forces in Cuba, is an American woman, but such appears to be the fact.

While the United States and Spain have never confronted each other in deadly line of battle upon either land or sea, frequent occasions have arisen heretofore when the two countries seemed to be at daggers' points and eager to appeal their difficulties to the arbitration of war.

To get at the initial cause of our first unpleasantness with Spain, we must go back to the time of the Louisiana purchase in 1803. At the time of this purchase Louisiana was the property of France, but France had previously acquired it from Spain. We understood

SHOTS AT RANDOM.

BATTERIES IN AN AROUND HAVANA BEING LOCATED.

A Shot is Dropped on the Island Now and Then, Just as a "Feeler."

SILLY MANEUVERS OF SPANIARDS.

On Board the Herald and Courier-Journal Dispatch Boat Sommers N. Smith, of Havana, Wednesday, via Key West, Fla., May 4.—[Special Cable.]—Numerous shells have been fired into the Cuban shore just east of Havana during the last two days by the gunboat Wilmington, that has been doing inner patrol. Commander C. C. Todd, of the Wilmington, has general orders to fire at anything on shore at discretion, except the defenses of Havana.

The Wilmington, being a river gunboat, can go almost anywhere inshore, and her patrol is from in front of Morro about twelve miles along the coast eastward. As she keeps less than 4,000 yards from the shore, she is constantly watched by the Spaniards, and has a good opportunity for watching them.

Little squad of cavalry can now and then be seen following along the water front, shaking their carbines at the Wilmington, and now and then firing a few bullets. When this is done, the Wilmington trains one of her guns and lets fly. The result is that there is instantly a great commotion of Spanish horses and a tearing of bushes and a flying of dirt as the shell goes home.

These are portions of about 1,000 cavalry that Gen. Blanco has sent out to the east for the purpose, apparently, of preventing a landing of United States forces in the Bay of Bacrancos, which is about ten miles from Havana. This cavalry keeps well behind the hills of Monte Blanco and Monte Barrera, and the commander sends scouting parties out to shake their muskets at the Wilmington, fire now and then, and run from her shells.

An incident out of the usual run occurred to-day while the Herald and Courier-Journal dispatch boat was on the Wilmington. "I think, Captain," said Executive Officer Thomas Collins, "that the Spaniards are at work on fortifications on the hillside just to the west of the bay."

Glasses were trained and the gunboat stood inshore. Back from the Bay of Bacrancos on the slope could be seen what appeared to be a yellow semicircle of earth. Apparently the Spaniards thought the constant patrol of this part of the coast meant a landing in that vicinity, and were fortifying. Through the clear atmosphere perhaps fifty men could be seen collected around this hillside bank.

"Give them a brass shell from the six gun on the port side," said Commander Todd. "That may draw their fire." The 4 inch gun was trained and fired. The shell flew true. While the smoke drifted away from the Wilmington in waves, the shell exploded right over the supposed fortifications and the men collected around were seen to scatter. The other gunners stood ready, the Wilmington being prepared to bombard the works until they were destroyed, but no reply came from the yellow semicircle of earth.

Concluding that what he had seen was merely a strong picket which had drawn up a small breastwork for protection, the Wilmington steamed on, but I do believe the Spanish soldiers will still be running when the Herald-Courier-Journal boat reaches Key West.

Several other supposed fortifications have been fired on for the purpose of locating the enemy's batteries, but so far the Wilmington has not been able to discover that mob fortifying in its progress immediately east of Havana.

There have been no captures and no classes. That fast Spanish gunboat still remains bottled up in Havana, and she will not venture out to even give battle to a torpedo boat.

Life on Warship.

(New York Journal.)

The man in the engine-room has little of the fun or glory of a modern sea fight. He hears the booming of the new and distant guns, but he does not know how the battle is going. The ship may be a hopeless wreck and the next minute may be his last, but that is none of his affair. The engines must keep moving, and they must respond instantly to the will of the ship's brain in the conning tower or the battle is lost.

The whole ship is one mass of complicated machinery. It is steered by steam; its turbines are turned by steam directly or indirectly, through electric, pneumatic or hydraulic power; its great guns are loaded by steam; it is lighted by electricity, which is supplied by dynamo run by steam; it is ventilated by steam--steam is the source of all its activities. Let the engines cease to work and the ship would die.

Popularizing the Loan.

(Chicago Chronicle.)

Some time ago Secretary Cass visited New York and suggested to a number of bankers who met to confer with him that the national banks should assist in popularizing the war loan by acting as agents of the government to receive subscriptions and negotiate sales, and that they should render this service without compensation. It was stated that all who were present unhesitatingly offered to comply with the suggestion.

Since then the secretary has been hearing from all parts of the country. It is now stated that nearly all our national banks have offered their services in this business, and in every instance they have voluntarily agreed to act without commission or compensation of any kind.

Special mention is made of the fact that many offers to act as agents have come from banks in Southern States, "indicating the desire of the Southerners to show their patriotism in common with the North." It would hardly be the correct thing to say that this is gratifying. It would be surprising if such were not the case, in view of the fact that the expressions in favor of war have been quite as strong from the South as from the North and there has been no reason to doubt their sincerity. Lee and Wheeler are not less representative of their section than any of our Northern generals are of theirs.

Ready to Trade.

The bespeaked husband stopped in front of the building and gazed joyfully at the sign over the entrance.

"Just the place I've been looking for," he chorused, going in.

"Is this the woman's exchange?" he asked.

"He was told that it was." "Well, 'twas 'twas." "Trot who out?" was the rather indignant inquiry.

"Why, the woman, so I can get a look at 'em. I'm blamed tired of the woman I'm living with and want to exchange."

THE SMALLEST REPUBLIC.

Ganz is the smallest Republic in the world. It has an area of one mile, and a population of 140. It has existed since 1648, and is recognized by both Spain and France. It is situated on the flat top of a mountain in the Pyrenees, and has a president who is elected by a council of twelve.

Former Ruptures with Spain. (Atlanta Constitution.)

While the United States and Spain have never confronted each other in deadly line of battle upon either land or sea, frequent occasions have arisen heretofore when the two countries seemed to be at daggers' points and eager to appeal their difficulties to the arbitration of war.

Just at this time, peculiar interest attaches to the diplomatic rupture which has formerly occurred between the two countries, and some allusion to those ruptures may not be amiss in this connection.

To get at the initial cause of our first unpleasantness with Spain, we must go back to the time of the Louisiana purchase in 1803. At the time of this purchase Louisiana was the property of France, but France had previously acquired it from Spain. We understood

when the purchase was negotiated that the whole of west Florida was included in the territory ceded to us, but when we undertook in 1804 to establish jurisdiction over that quarter, we met with most decided opposition on the part of Spain, who claimed that west Florida belonged to her. We looked to France for some sort of redress, but France was not certain in regard to boundary lines, and dismissed the matter by declaring that she had sold to us only the territory acquired from Spain under the treaty of San Ildefonso. Under this treaty we could not prove our legal right to west Florida, but with the firm conviction that west Florida properly belonged in the Louisiana purchase, we refused at first to notice Spain's protest. Difficulties at this juncture were rendered still more acute by the established perfidy of the Spanish minister at Washington.

For the purpose of undermining public sentiment in this country, the Spanish minister endeavored secretly to bribe one of the leading Philadelphia newspapers to advocate the cause of Spain, but failing in this effort, discovery soon followed, and the Spanish minister was presented with his passports. Of course the country was profoundly stirred, and there was strong talk of war, but matters settled down at length to some extent, and bloodshed at this crisis was narrowly averted.

Nevertheless, the fundamental issue between the two countries remained unsettled. Congress several times discussed the idea of purchasing the Florida and of settling the dispute in this manner, but popular objection to this plan of settlement so pronounced that action thereupon was repeatedly deferred. In 1818 General Wilkinson was ordered by the Federal Government to occupy west Florida on account of the failure of the Spaniards to remain neutral in the second war with Great Britain. This revived fresh the old feud between the two countries, but hostilities were again peacefully averted, and in 1819 negotiations were entered into which resulted in the purchase of the Floridas from Spain. With this purchase ended the chain of complications growing out of the dispute involved in the Louisiana purchase of 1803.

Other minor causes of dispute have since arisen between the two countries, but in comparison with the existing ones, these are trivial and commonplace.

Maggie's Necessity.

(Harper's Bazar.)

A certain newspaper in an Eastern city publishes free of charge appeals for help for persons in distress, and for any good cause. The paper has a wide reputation for this kind of philanthropy, and it has made public many cases of individual affliction, and raised thousands of dollars for benevolent purposes.

It does not, however, agree to publish every letter sent to it, and one was suppressed not long ago that it thought best to suppress. It read as follows: "Dear kind Sir: I see that you print letters from people wanting things, and it is because of this circumstance that I now address you to say would you please be so kind as to put a piece in the paper saying that any one having a party dress that would make over stitily would confer a favor by sending it to me for my daughter Maggie, who runs a bowl deal, an who has an invite to a bowl deal, any very well so to in any of her present rig. I think maybe some of your lady society readers had a party dress they would just as soon give away as not. Will you please find out? P. S. Maggie is a brunette of average size."

There is so much of the milk of human kindness extant in the world that Maggie would probably have had a gown suitable for a "brunette" sent to her, had this letter appeared in the column for which it was intended.

Increasing Use of Coin.

(New York special Chicago Tribune.)

Thousands of wage and salary earners throughout the city and in other cities to-day were surprised to receive payment for their services largely in gold and silver coin. This is the first time that any general movement in this direction has taken place, although the preponderance of coin, as compared with small bills held in the banks of this city, has been referred to repeatedly in the newspapers.

The banks which have plenty of small bills, however, are hoarding them with jealousy since the order of the secretary of the treasury on April 25 forbidding the shipment of bills in exchange for gold. This has required the paying out of gold and silver at the sub-treasury. The noteworthy feature of this week's business at the sub-treasury has been the demand for silver coin in lieu of silver certificates.

The situation is regarded by bank men as unprecedented, as it indicates that coin will come into more general circulation than at any time since before the civil war.

Life on Warship.

(New York Journal.)

The man in the engine-room has little of the fun or glory of a modern sea fight. He hears the booming of the new and distant guns, but he does not know how the battle is going. The ship may be a hopeless wreck and the next minute may be his last, but that is none of his affair. The engines must keep moving, and they must respond instantly to the will of the ship's brain in the conning tower or the battle is lost.

The whole ship is one mass of complicated machinery. It is steered by steam; its turbines are turned by steam directly or indirectly, through electric, pneumatic or hydraulic power; its great guns are loaded by steam; it is lighted by electricity, which is supplied by dynamo run by steam; it is ventilated by steam--steam is the source of all its activities. Let the engines cease to work and the ship would die.

Happy on the Way.

(Atlanta Constitution.)

An old-time colored cook in an Atlanta family was unusually happy the other day, singing joyfully at her work. "You're in mighty good spirits this morning," some one said. "Dey is, dey is," he exclaimed. "Somepin dey happen' dat case my mind powerful 'un see, hit's de way: I got two husbands." "Two husbands?" "Yes, sah; on one er dem been sayin' he gwine to sue me in de 'ber marryin' we'en I wasn't free ter."

"Yes?" "Yes, sah; on de one dat wuz makin' all de fuss is done 'fined de army on shipped off ter Cuba!" "So that settles it, does it?" "Yes, sah--dat settles it; kaze de yuther one is in de preachin' line, en he is a prayin' night en day dat de one dat's gone'll kill by de Spaniards 'fo he comes back!"

ROYAL MAKES THE FOOD PURE, wholesome and delicious.

Considerable confusion exists in the minds of people in this country in regard to what the rainy season in Cuba means. The opinion is popular that a rainy season sets in about April in Cuba and lasts until late in the fall. A traveled gentleman, who is familiar with climatic conditions in the West Indies, says:

The "rainy season" that begins in Cuba in April is the short rainy season. It lasts sometimes only two weeks and is sometimes as long as six weeks and is followed by the short dry season, which may end at the end of July or may not end till October 1. When the short dry season ends, the season of rain and hurricanes begins, lasting till in December, when the long dry season begins.

Now is the time that every one should take a spring tonic to strengthen the system and prepare for the extra demands of Nature. Every spring the system is thoroughly overhauled--there is a general house-cleaning going on within. The impurities that have been accumulating for a year must be gotten rid of and the system renovated and prepared for the siege of summer. Unless Nature is assisted in this task, the strain on the system is too severe, and a breakdown is the result. Some people neglect to supply this assistance, and as a result they are overcome by an enervating, depressed feeling, their energies are low, appetite fails, and they are totally disabled for a season. Everybody just now needs a tonic, and Swift's Specific

S.S.S. For the Blood

is logically the best tonic on the market. The general health needs building up, hence a tonic is needed that is entirely harmless. S. S. S. is purely vegetable, and is the only blood remedy that is guaranteed to contain no potash, mercury, or other harmful mineral ingredient. It is Nature's remedy, being made from roots and herbs gathered from Nature's great storehouse. It thoroughly cleanses the blood of all impurities, tones up the general health, renews the appetite and imparts new life and vigor to the entire system. Dangerous typhoid fever and other prevalent summer diseases seldom attack a person whose system is thoroughly cleansed and toned up with S. S. S. in the spring. Get S. S. S. and be prepared. Sold by all druggists.

For Mothers!

This discomfort and dangers of child-bearing are almost entirely avoided by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. It gives tone to the general system, and puts them in condition to do their work perfectly. That makes pregnancy less painful, shortens labor and hastens recovery after child-birth. It helps a woman bear strong healthy children.

Wine of Cardui

has also brought happiness to thousands of homes barren for years. A few doses often brings joy to loving hearts that long for a darling baby. No woman should neglect to try it for this trouble. It cures nine cases out of ten. All druggists sell Wine of Cardui. \$1.00 per bottle.

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mrs. LOUISA HALL, of Jefferson, Ga., says "When I first took Wine of Cardui we had been married three years, but could not have any children. Nine months later I had a fine girl baby."

At this time nearly everybody is interested in crop and market reports. The Chicago Chronicle's market page is unequalled in the west. Subscribe for The Daily Chronicle, \$4 a year, or The Daily and Sunday Chronicle, \$6 a year.