CRUISER FOR LAKES.

Probable That Vessel Will Be Built as Provided For by Congress.

Treaty with England to Be Amended So as to Admit of This—Tan Shoes for Marines.

It is now more than probable that the new cruiser for the great lakes, for which congress appropriated $260,000, will be built. Sir Julian Pauncefote has intimated to Secretary Hay that Great Britain will consent to amend or annul the Rush-Bagot convention in such a way as to permit the building of armed ships of modern types.

This agreement was made at the request of the United States in 1817 between the British minister, Charles Bagot and Richard Rush, acting secretary of state. It provided that the naval force of each nation should be limited on Lake Ontario to one ship and on the upper lakes to two ships not exceeding 100 tons and armed with one gun not exceeding in size an 18-pounder.

The agreement has been violated by both nations by mutual consent, and the old steamer Michigan, now nominally guarding the upper lakes for this country, has a displacement of 365 tons and carries six six-pound rapid-fire and two one-pound rapid-fire rifles and two gatlings. Sir Julian's agreement to modify the antiquated convention will permit the navy department to build a modern ship, which before long will be cruising around Chicago.

The commandant of the marine corps has authorized the procurement in the next annual supplies for the corps tan-colored leather shoes to be worn in the tropics. The marines destined for the Philippines and Guam will be provided with the regular undress blue flannel blouses, but they will be made in skeleton form entirely without lining or stiffening of any kind. The sea soldiers will also be provided with colored linen such as is worn by the marine battalion in Cuba. This suit has proved durable and at the same time lighter and cooler than the army khaki uniform. A new white helmet has been adopted for wear my the marines in warm climates. It differs from the old white helmet in that it has no brass ornaments, is lighter, has more flare on the sides to protect the temples, and a much longer rear piece to protect the back of the neck. The body of the helmet is made of three-ply cork, covered with white drilling.

EGG ROLLING.

An Unusually Large Crowd Make Merry in the White House Grounds Easter Monday.

Thousands of people flocked to the grounds which surround the executive mansion to watch the army of children indulge in their annual sport of egg-rolling on Easter Monday. The young and old, rich and poor, white people and negroes, Chinamen, Japanese, and, perhaps, people of every nation were there. Eggs were cheap, and the street urchins as well as the petted children of fashionable families were well supplied, and only a few of those who live in dire poverty were without fancy colored eggs. This did not rob the latter class of happiness, however, as they stationed themselves at the bottom of the hills and captured the eggs rolled down by those who had been favored by fortune.

It was the largest crowd which has ever visited the White House grounds, and many distinguished men were noticed. The density of the crowd was attributed to President McKinley's popularity, and it is said many came solely to catch a glimpse of him. Every one was disappointed, however, as the president attended the funeral of Gen. Flagler, and did not return until the crowd had dispersed. The marine band occupied a stand in the grounds.

MAXIM GUN ON A TRICYCLE.

British Troops Practicing with a Singular Engine of War—Electricity the Power.

At the maneuvers in England, now going on, the Twenty-sixth Middlesex is experimenting with a new electro-motor tricycle, with service pattern Maxim gun, quick movement being essential. The gun can be instantly unlimbered, pulled or carried into position. The weight of the gun and carriage is 140 pounds. The wheels of the tricycle have pneumatic tires and ball bearings.

A team of eight men on bicycles accompanies the gun, each man, besides wearing the regulation bandolier, carrying on the back of his wheel a box containing 250 rounds of ammunition in a case.

In case of a breakdown of the motor, by an ingenious arrangement four bicycles can be coupled together and attached to the pole, which is so light it can be lifted bodily over rough country.

Most Rapid-Firing Guns.

The Vienna Reichswehr states that, although the secret has hitherto been well kept, the "M 1888" rifle, which has until now been in use in the German army, is being rapidly replaced by a new rifle of improved type. The new weapon is of somewhat smaller caliber, is slightly lighter, and, being easier to handle, can be fired more rapidly than the rifle at present in use. The whole German army is expected to be armed with the new rifle, which surpasses any at present in service in Europe, by the end of this year.

Steam Laundry in Nagasaki, Japan.

The Nagasaki steam laundry of Nagasaki, Japan, advertises in the Manila American to do fine work under the direction of an American expert.

WOMAN DIES OF HYDROPHOBIA

Had Been Bitten by a Skunk in a Camp in Arizona—A Horrible Death.

A small party of Fort Huachuca (A. T.) people left the fort six weeks ago on a hunting trip to the mountains. In the party were Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Clay, the husband holding the position of head carpenter at the fort. When the party arrived at the point where they intended to make their camp a heavy rain came up, and they were compelled to huddle together in one tent for the night. During the night, as the rain pelted heavily upon the roof of the tent, the campers were aroused by the screams of Mrs. Clay. A candle was lighted, and it was found that Mrs. Clay was held tightly by the nose by a hydrophobia skunk, the terror of the prospectors and campers in Arizona. The animal loosened its grip upon the unfortunate woman when the light appeared in the tent, and ran out. The wound appeared to be insignificant, and the campers did not believe that any serious results would come of it. Mrs. Clay was given considerable whisky to drink, and the ladies in the party applied some of the well-known remedies for poisoning.

During the night the skunk returned to the tent several times, and each time it sought out Mrs. Clay, but it was driven away before it could do any more damage to her or the rest of the party. The campers did not remain long away from the fort, owing to the apprehensions of Mrs. Clay. Arriving at the fort, the government doctor advised that she go at once to Tucson and be treated by the best physicians in that city. She arrived there a week ago, and it was not until three days ago that the poison began to take effect. She was seated in a chair at her boarding house when she was suddenly seized with convulsions. Her eyes took on a glassy stare and a white foam appeared at the corners of her mouth. She tried to bite people near her, and the man who held her in the chair in which she was sitting was compelled to call assistance when the woman secured a grip on his coat sleeve with her teeth. Fortunately for him the flesh was not penetrated. She died in the most horrible paroxysms of pain and madness.

WILL TELL OF HIS NEW CURE.

Dr. Murphy Will Explain His Treatment of Consumption at Columbus.

At the congress of American physicians and surgeons which is to be held at Columbus on June 6 Dr. John B. Murphy, of Chicago, will explain his method of curing pulmonary consumption. Dr. Murphy first announced his theory at the American Medical association meeting in Denver last June. It was then in the embryonic state. He has since thoroughly tested the cure and declares himself prepared to give results.

The treatment, which consists of an injection of nitrogen into the diseased lung, has been used in a number of cases at Mercy hospital and at the Dunning asylum, where Dr. Wood, head physician of the institution, has given the treatment. Dr. A. F. Lemke, who is associated with Dr. Murphy in the new treatment, explains its principles after this fashion:

"Nitrogen gas is conveyed into the chest cavity in order to press the diseased lung into a compact mass, in this way preventing respiration. It is well known that constant action is inimical to cure. It is with the lungs as with any other part of the body. They need complete rest if they must baffle disease. Rest for the lung is obtained as a first measure of our cure. Then nature has a chance to restore the exhausted organ and form a healthful tract over the opening where the tuberculosis germs are at work. Rest is necessary also to prevent the constant ejection of secretions which the walls of the organ give forth for curative purposes. Coughing and constant breathing cause these excretions to be expelled as rapidly as they are felt within the lung."

BOOM IN SPOOLWOOD TRADE.

Estimated That 10,000,000 Feet Will Be Sent from Maine This Year.

Those intrested in the trade state that all indications point to a decided boom in the exportation of white birch spoolwood from Maine ports, chiefly Bangor, this year.

Advices from the birch woods north and east of Bangor are to the effect that the cut will be several times larger than last year's, about 5,000,000 feet being the estimated output of the region around South Twin lakes alone.

The greatest amount yet shipped from Bangor in any one year has been 7,000,000 feet. Last year the business fell off greatly, but this year a revival is looked for, and it is estimated that 10,000,000 feet will be sent from Bangor to Scotland and England.

The wood is cut in small logs in winter, sawed at mills near the forests in spring, and piled up for seasoning until about the middle of June. Then the bars are bundled and sent to Bangor by rail, where they are loaded generally into steamships for the European market. This has been one of the most important industries of northern and eastern Maine, and its expected revival is welcomed by all classes, from wood laborers to shipping merchants.

A Large Timber Ocean Cradle.

An immense timber cradle has been under construction at Seattle, Wash., during the past three months, and the last section of the odd-looking craft was launched on March 20, and will be placed in position to receive the first cargo in a few days. It is thought that the cradle will have a capacity of 3,000,000 feet of lumber. Many lumber shippers are afraid the craft will never reach San Francisco, its destination.

IS A GREAT SUCCESS.

Dr. Felix Barton Has Great Faith in His New Airship.

Is Constructing a Large Machine After His Working Model Under the Supervision of British Military Authorities.

Dr. Felix Barton's airship has greatly impressed the British government experts present on the occasion of its recent trial.

"I have been requested by the authorities to prepare sketches and plans of my invention," he said. "The ship sailed 300 yards in the presence of Col. York, of the military ballooning department at Woolwich, and would have sailed miles had I not brought it down."

"Is it true that you contemplate a transatlantic trip?"

"There is no reason why my airship should not, when perfected, go across the Atlantic. The finished airship will carry a crew of eight men, with lifting power of 4,000 pounds. The measurements are 150x29 feet, with a capacity of 60,000 cubic feet of hydrogen. The vertical area is 172½ square feet. The ship's length is 37½ feet, its depth 10 feet, netting a two-feet beam, is 12 feet in diameter, with the wheels five feet, and a fan propeller nine feet. There is a conning tower, engine-room, steering gear, and a bomb tube. When you wish to rise you pull up the diaphragm, or inclined plain in the fore part of the ship, start the propeller, and you ascend, while by lowering the diaphragm you descend.

"My recent tests were only with a model worked by clockwork, but my finished machine will be driven by an electric motor at the rate of 120 miles an hour. The ship can easily go from here to New York under two days. Full accommodation and supplies for the crew would be provided in the car of the vessel, which, by a secret which I do not think it well yet to reveal, is always kept on even keel. Through the bottom of the car there are two bomb tubes, which could be used for dropping dynamite shells on an enemy.

"My ship is to be constructed under the supervision of the military authorities, and I am confident it will fulfill the conditions I have promised."

CLEVER FORGERY.

Fraud in Army Discharge Papers Discovered When Money Lies Uncalled For.

A peculiar forgery of discharge papers has been discovered by the war department, which invites the suspicion there may be an organized system to defraud the government. Some weeks ago final statements and other documents necessary to the discharge of an enlisted man were presented in the regular form. Nothing was lacking to make the papers correct and the account was ordered paid.

The name given was Charles T. Hiller, of company K, Fourth Missouri volunteers, and the cause of the discharge was recorded as disability on surgeon's certificate, which was furnished. Everything required in such a transaction was provided and the company and regimental officers and the surgeons' signatures were in handwriting apparently different from that in the body of the discharge. The request was made that the soldier's money should be sent in the care of a clergyman at Augusta, Ga.

The latter held the check in expectation that it would be called for by a soldier, whose appearance would correspond with the description embodied in the discharge. A few days ago the minister returned the check with a note, saying it had not been called for and there might be some mistake, as he knew of no such man. A search of the regimental returns revealed no soldier named Hiller, and an inquiry did not produce any trace of him. Further investigation showed that the whole thing was a clever forgery.

FINE NAVAL STATION.

Tortugas Being Equipped to Take In and Care For Any Number of Battleships.

Rear Admiral Bradford, chief of the bureau of equipment, navy department, has just returned to Washington from a flying visit to Key West and the Dry Torturgas. He went to inspect the important naval work now in progress there under the direction of his bureau. Great steel coal sheds are going up on the Torturgas, equipped with the very latest machinery for handling rapidly great quantities of coal, and it is intended to keep on hand no less than 40,000 tons at this point. A distilling plant is almost completed, with a capacity of 60,000 gallons of fresh water, and Admiral Bradford says that Torturgas will soon be a well equipped naval station, capable of taking in and caring for any number of battleships. It will be the only harbor between Chesapeake bay, on the north, and the mouth of the Rio Grande on the south and west, where such craft can find shelter in case of need.

Bashful Young Men.

A remark of unusual interest was made in a sermon on a recent Sunday by the rector of St. Patrick's church, Jersey City. "I understand," he said, "that some of the young men and young women in this parish have been keeping company for from six to ten years. I hope the young men will take more courage on this question." The rector thinks some of the important sociological questions are neglected.

Putting Rubbish to Good Use.

Boston has just put in operation new works for the utilization of city refuse. The city makes a saving by paying $5,500 annually for the disposition of the rubbish.

TREED BY A PACK OF WOLVES.

South Dakota Farmer Has a Thrilling Adventure in the Early Morning.

James Adams, who lives near the Missouri river in Clay county, S. D., has had an exciting adventure with gray wolves. Until quite recently these fierce animals have been content to remain west of the river, where settlement is more sparse, but many of them have now found their way to the east side of the stream, where they prey principally upon chickens and sheep. Adams has traps set for the animals, and has caught a numbre this winter. Before sunrise a few mornings ago he made the customary rounds of his traps, and in one of them he found a huge gray wolf. Not being armed, he hunted about for a club with which to slay the animal. While thus engaged, the entrapped wolf set up a peculiarly wailing howl, and before Adams realized his peril he was surrounded by 13 gray wolves, whose snapping jaws and evident intention to spring upon him and tear him to fragments caused the trapper's hair assumed a perpendicular position.

He, however, put on a bold front, and by steadily eyeing the fierce and famishing brutes kept them at bay while he moved slowly and cautiously toward the nearest tree, which he speedily climbed. The wolves, apparently realizing that their expected prey had escaped them, ran frantically around the base of the tree in which the fugitive was imprisoned, meanwhile howling and exhibiting their teeth in their impotent fury. The air was frosty and the frigid wind chilled Adams to the marrow, but not until the sun had risen some distance above the horizon did the animals leave the tree and skulk away to the shadows of the surrounding willows. When he believed it was safe to do so Adams descended the tree in a badly chilled condition. After going home and warming himself he took his Winchester rifle and repaired to the scene of his adventure, where he soon dispatched the entrapped wolf. No more of the animals were to be seen.

THE ADMIRAL DEWEY ROSE.

A New Flower Which Is Sure to Be Popular—The Beautiful Liberty Rose.

Of the many things named for Admiral Dewey since the victory at Manila it is probable that none is more worthy of the distinction than the new rose which has lately appeared. It is of a light tea shade and is very fragrant. Its principal characteristic, and the one which has enhanced its value in the eyes of florists, is its lasting quality. An Admiral Dewey rose will retain its freshness for as long as ten days. The rose has been in the market for a little over three months, but the supply is yet very scarce. It is grown by a florist at Bayside, L. I., who, it is said, paid $15,000 for the original plant. The rose in some respects closely resembles the bridesmaid rose, although of a much richer color.

Another new rose on the market is the Liberty. It is an importation from England, $35,000 being paid for six plants by a florist, who saw a chance for speculation. Although no Liberty roses will be sold till next year, those already exhibited have won the admiration of florists, many of whom are of the opinion that it is the finest rose on the American market. Its claim for such distinction is in its color, which is a genuine ruby red. Every rose being almost an exact match in color of the finest gem. No other rose approaches it in this respect, it is said. In size the Liberty rose compares with the Bridesmaid and has a heavy thick stem. One of the largest florists on Broadway recently exhibited a few Liberty roses in his window, in another part of which were some of the famous Lawson pinks. The exhibition drew an enormous crowd, but the roses apparently came in for a greater share of admiration. It will be some time, it is said, before many can be purchased, as only 500 roses will be propagated next season.

The two roses, the Admiral Dewey and the Liberty, florists say, are the finest yet produced in this country.

FIGHT ON WOMEN STUDENTS.

Male Medical School Attendants in Germany Persist in Their Discourtesies.

The agitation among the German medical students against the admitting of women to the medical profession is becoming serious in some medical schools, where the young men are acting with such discourtesy in many instances as to make the women students' position intolerable.

All the German states seem to favor admitting women except Prussia. Four hundred and fourteen women are attending medical lectures, 300 of them being over 25 years of age. Fifty are Americans. The males posted the other day on the bulletin boards of Berlin university this declaration:

"Experience abundantly shows that the presence of men and women together at clinical lectures is detrimental to serious medical study and opposed to the principles of decorum and morality."

Water Consumption in London.

Every year the people of London drink 175,000,000 gallons of water and 153,000,000 gallons of ale. It has been estimated that if this latter beverage were placed in 4½ gallon casks, and the casks placed end to end, the line would be long enough to extend more than a third of the way around the earth at the equator.

Bible Verse in 242 Languages.

The American Bible society issues a pamphlet giving a verse from the Bible in the 242 languages in which the society circulates the Bible.

There is no argument so good as an absolute, plain, truthful statement of fact. There is nothing so interesting as fact.

In the true happenings in the every-day life of every-day people are materials for most thrilling novels. There are every day stories of heroism, suffering and the final triumph of good over evil—of happiness finally crowning endeavor. Here is a case in point:

In the county of Escambia in Alabama is the little town of Flomaton and there lives Mrs. Mollie Grimes. She was a good wife and mother but several years ago she found her health slipping away from her. She realized that this meant the inevitable nervousness and irritability that would surely lose for her the affection of her children and husband, and that as her health declined discord and misery would appear in her home. She was filled with the loving motherly instinct, but two miscarriages in succession almost broke her heart. She had almost lost hope when the clouds rolled away and the light of health and happiness returned.

She tells her story in these words:

"I was almost heart-broken to think I could not raise any more children and had to suffer as I did. I had lost two children by miscarriages and I fully expected to lose another when, in August 1897, I learned of and began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and took it until after baby was born in November. With my other children I had suffered everything that flesh could suffer but this time I was in perfect health and had a very easy time. I was in labor only a short time. I cannot praise Dr. Pierce's medicines enough for I believe they certainly saved my baby's life and maybe my own life as well. I took the 'Favorite Prescription' and also the 'Pleasant Pellets.' The 'Pleasant Pellets' act like a charm."

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Thousands of remarkable testimonials from prominent people will be sent upon request which prove the Dr. to be one of the world's most successful physicians.

Rev. Chas. H. Young, of Ann Arbor, Mich., says: "Dr. Miles not only relieved me of constant headache, sleeplessness, weak digestion, but has enabled me to so husband my nervous energy as to make mental work a constant joy." Mr. F. J. Held, writes: Eleven of the best physicians of Grand Rapids pronounced my case incurable. Yet thanks to your remarkable skill, I soon began to improve, and instead of sinking and dying, was soon out of danger." Mr. John Spiker of Zeeland, Mich., was also cured after eight years of suffering. Robert L. Johnson, of Lawrence, Mich., says: "I received more benefit from him than from all other doctors combined, etc., etc.

This new system of special treatment is thoroughly scientific and immensely superior to the ordinary methods. It consists of several remedies carefully selected to suit each individual case and is the final result of twenty-five years of very extensive research and experience in treating this class of disorders. It consists of a curative elixir, tonic tablets, laxative pills and usually a plaster, selected to meet the requirements of each case. Extensive statistics clearly demonstrate that Dr. Miles' New and Complete Treatment is three times as successful as the usual treatment.

As all afflicted readers may have $2.50 worth of treatment especially adapted to their case, *free*, with full directions, we would advise them to send for it at once. Address DR. FRANKLIN MILES, Thirteenth Floor, Masonic Temple, Chicago. [89t26

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT JUNE 13th, 1898.

TRAINS GOING EAST FROM LAWTON.

No. 8—on signal	1:35 a. m.
No. 52—freight	7:25 a. m.
No. 6—	11:15 a. m.
No. 14—on signal	6:26 p. m.
No. 22—	8:35 p. m.

TRAINS GOING WEST FROM LAWTON.

No. 7—on signal	2:15 a. m.
No 21—	6:52 a. m.
No. 3—	1:57 p. m.
No 53—freight	3:20 p. m.
No. 23—on signal	5:04 p. m.

O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. Agent, Chicago.
F. J. PHILLIPS, Ticket Agent, Lawton.

South Haven & Eastern R. R.

Time Table—in Effect January 29, 1899. All trains daily except Sunday.

Go'g West. [Read down] STATIONS.	No. 13 P. M.	No. 11 P. M	No. 9 P. M.	No7 P M	No. 5 A. M.	No3 A M	No1 A M
Lawton	8:35	5:10	4:00	2:00	11 20	6:55	6:00
Paw Paw	8:5	5:25	4:15	2:15	11:35	7:05	6:15
Lawrence				2:40		7:35	
Hartford				3:00		7:55	
Covert				3:35		8:25	
So. Haven				4:00		8:50	

Go'g East. [Read Up]. STATIONS.	No. 2 A. M.	No. 4 A. M.	No. 6 P. M.	No8 P M	No10 P. M.	No. 12 P M	No. 14 P M
Lawton	6:35	11:10	1:45	4:55	6:15	8:00	9:15
Paw Paw	6:20	10:50	1:30	4:40	6:0	7:45	9:00
Lawrence		10:15				7 05	
Hartford		10:00				6 25	
Covert		9:25				5:50	
So. Haven		9:00				5:25	

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