

CUBANS FORCE THE FIGHTING.

Their Aggressiveness Is Not Checked by Frequent Repulses.

USING THE FIREBRAND.

Villages Burned and Women and Children Slaughtered in the Attacks.

SEVERAL BATTLES RECENTLY.

Spanish Troops Hold Their Ground Only Through Superior Numbers.

HAVANA, CUBA, April 4.—The rebels still maintain their offensive attitude, and, despite the announcement of Government victories, they are the ones who make the attacks, though they are sometimes repulsed when they attack a superior force. They attacked the town of St. Nicolas, province of Havana, but were driven off by the garrison there, which largely outnumbered them. They then marched to Melena del Sur, in the same province, which place they attempted to enter. Again they were repulsed, but not before they had set fire to a number of houses. They then proceeded to Guanabo, twelve miles east of Havana, and burned the village, after which they went to Hoy Colorado.

During the attacks it is said that five women, two children and three negroes were killed. Thirty-five persons were afterward found wounded. The rebel loss is unknown. Altogether 132 houses and huts were burned.

Various reports locate Gomez near the border line between Santa Clara and Camaguey.

In an engagement between Colonel Vazquez's column and 500 rebels, the insurgents lost nineteen killed and three wounded. The fight lasted four hours.

An insurgent band led by Zayas attacked the town of San Juan de las Yucas. The garrison made an heroic defense and repulsed the rebels who burned several houses.

General Casco of the Spanish forces reports an engagement with Jesus Rabi, the rebel leader, near Bayama, in the province of Santiago de Cuba, in which seventeen of the rebels were killed. The Spaniards had fifteen wounded. General Casco also reports that Rabi attacked a Government convoy escorted by a force of 600 soldiers under Colonel Ruiz, going in the direction of Jiguani province of Santiago de Cuba, and the rebels were repulsed with a loss of six killed. The Spaniards took one of Rabi's followers as a prisoner. The Spanish troops sustained no loss.

J. FRANK CLARK.

PRaised BY THE QUEEN.

General Melguizo's Cowardly Atrocities Meet With Royal Favor.

HAVANA, CUBA, April 4 (via Key West, Fla., April 4).—Here is a detailed account of the latest feat of arms of General Melguizo, for which the Queen, cabildos, municipalities, one hundred and twenty-five men reconnoitering the farm El Desquite, owned by Fernandez de Castro, near Baimo, Havana Province, last Saturday met two scouts of Aguirre's band. They captured one named Pedro Portillo, 60 years and colored. Though shot, he defended himself, and severely wounded Crencio Gobebe and his mulatto wife, Rita. The head of the six-year-old child was entirely severed from the body. The troops fired the cane-fields for the purpose of driving out any Cubans in hiding. They also burned a fine stone dwelling worth \$25,000.

Melguizo's official report stated that eighteen insurgents were killed, the Spaniards lost a captain, seriously wounded, and a lieutenant and two soldiers slightly wounded. Melguizo is the same officer who commanded the troops that committed the Delgado affair. The Minister of War at Madrid cabled on March 31:

Knowing with satisfaction the feat of arms realized by General Melguizo of this district, I commend him and the Government compliment him, regretting the serious wound of Captain Feljos, to whom her Majesty concedes a majority according to your Excellency's suggestions.

Generals Pando, Lachambre and Munoz have arrived here from the field. Pando's return to Spain has been postponed. The reason is now said to be ill health. There has been but little war news lately, owing to church holidays.

SWIFT CRAFT FOR CUBANS.

Remarkable Steel Steamer That May Fly the Single Star.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 4.—A Washington special says: In the shipyard at Alexandria, just across the river from Washington, is a singular looking boat, on which the agents of the Cuban revolutionists have had their eyes for a considerable length of time, and now that there is a prospect of their securing recognition as belligerents there seems to be a good chance that the curious-looking craft may yet fly the single star of Cuba libre.

The vessel is the steel steamship Howard Cassard, which has been laid up at Alexandria for the last two years, and which has been a constant source of speculation to all the travelers on the Potomac, and especially to the visitors to Mount Vernon. The ship lies at the present time out of water, and as seen from the river looks like nothing else so much as a gigantic knifeblade, for it is high and long and thin, and if one can judge by its lines ought to move through the water with the ease and rapidity of a swordfish.

Some little time ago rumors were afloat that the Cubans had seen in this curious ship the beginning of their navy, but they

promptly denied the stories, and it is only within the last few days, on the eve of the passage of the Cuban resolutions by Congress, that the fact has been definitely established that active negotiations are on foot, and that an option has actually been secured on the ship in the interest of the Cubans.

The Howard Cassard is an exceedingly curious bit of marine architecture. It is the result of a theory of a Baltimore man, who believed he could construct a ship which would be particularly well adapted to the carrying of ocean mails, and which would reach a rate of speed not equaled by anything of its size and engine capacity. The vessel is 225 feet from stem to stern and has a depth of hold of 18 feet, drawing 10 feet in the mean.

The singular feature with this unusual length—equal to that of the old type of lake propeller—the steamer has a breadth of beam of only sixteen feet, and for this reason when out of the water, as at present, it looks like a tremendous knife blade. At first sight one would say that when in the water the ship would certainly tip over if one of the sailors stepped to its side; but further examination shows that it has seventy-five tons of lead built into the knifeblade keel, which renders it thoroughly safe.

The deck is of steel, curved over somewhat after the style of the whalebacks, and there are no upper works at all, so that when a sea is taken aboard it runs off like water from a duck's back. Every sixteen feet there is a complete water-tight bulkhead, so that the ship is divided into a number of compartments, as a result of which it could stand considerable shelling from a man-of-war before it would actually go to the bottom. The boat can be had for \$50,000. The negotiations have been carried on by Congressman Woodham of Chicago.

PARDONED BY THE CZAR.

Gregor Kransnow, the Russian Nihilist, Now on the Way to Russia.

Although Implicated in the Assassination of Alexander II He Receives Clemency.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 4.—Gregor Kransnow, a Russian nihilist who is alleged to have been implicated in the plot that resulted in the assassination of Alexander II, Czar of Russia, sailed for Liverpool this afternoon on the Belgenland. He came here from Chicago, where he was known as H. M. Schyke.

At the time of the assassination he was only 18 years old, and through powerful influence was released on bail and afterward fled. A brother, sister and three cousins of Kransnow were also implicated in the crime, and they were executed.

It is said he has a pardon from the new Czar, granted in consideration of giving information as to others who were concerned in his grandfather's death.

He was believed to have been dead, and thus succeeded in evading the vigilance of the Russian police until recently, when he became desirous of securing part of a fortune of six million rubles left by his father, and applied for a pardon, which was given him with a position in the Russian secret service.

HELD FAST A MURDERER.

A Dying Negro Detains His Slayer Until the Police Arrive.

Thrilling Termination of a Quarrel Over Dogs in a New York Saloon.

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 4.—Two negroes fought in a Seventh-avenue saloon this evening over their dogs. One killed the other, and the victim, with a knife in his throat, laid hold of his slayer and dragged him down with him, hissing into his ear with his dying breath: "If I die I'll hold you till the cops come."

He kept his word. The policeman who was called in by the shouts of the saloon loungers found the living negro almost frightened out of his wits, in the grasp of his victim and drenched with his blood. So strong was the grip that they had to be dragged apart by main strength.

The murdered man was Peter Barrett of 215 West Twenty-ninth street; his slayer, Thomas Cooper, a port of 227 West Sixty-third street. The prisoner was held for the coroner's inquest in the Jefferson Market Police Court.

GENERAL FIELDING RESIGNS.

With His Staff He Will Join Ballington Booth's Forces.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 4.—Edward Fielding, brigadier-general in command of the Northwestern Salvation Army, and, with the exception of Commander Booth-Tucker, the most prominent officer in the force, has resigned his commission and will join the forces of Ballington Booth's Volunteers. The majority of his staff officers go with him, and the blow is conceded to be the most severe which has been suffered by the Salvation Army since the recall of Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth. Brigadier Fielding's wide personal influence will now be exerted in behalf of the new organization, and it is confidently predicted that the news of his resignation will cause a tremendous defection in the ranks of the army, not alone in his own division, but all over the country.

Among the officers who have resigned are: Brigadier-General Edward Fielding, Brigadier-General Emma Fielding, Adjutant Washington Blackhurst, Adjutant Christopher C. Herron, Adjutant Bertha Herron, Ensign Duncan and Lieutenant Gallaway.

Brigadier-General Fielding forwarded his resignation to Commissioner Booth-Tucker Thursday afternoon, and at the same time called his decision to the London headquarters. It had not been in doubt that he would resign, and it should be made public until the afternoon, and the brigadier has remained away from home ever since sending it in so as to avoid answering inquiries.

London's Struggle for Liberty.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 4.—Judge Brey this afternoon granted a writ of habeas corpus on the Philadelphia authorities to show cause why Samuel P. Langdon should not be discharged from custody. The writ is returnable April 10. Langdon is held to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of being implicated in the death of Annie K. McGrath. The petition set out that Langdon is illegally restrained of his liberty.

Robbers With Dress Suits.

WHITINSVILLE, Mass., April 4.—Five men made an unsuccessful attempt to rob the Whitinsville National and Savins Bank early this morning. The robbers were dressed suits.

ALARM AMONG THE DIPLOMATS.

Germany's Peculiar Policy Is Causing Considerable Uneasiness.

VACILLATION DEPLORED.

Absolute Friendliness Toward England the Latest Attitude of the Emperor.

TANGLED TRANSVAAL AFFAIRS.

Duels Declared to Be Nails in the Coffin of the Existing Social System.

BERLIN, GERMANY, April 4.—A recent development of the Government's policy has created a feeling of serious alarm within the German diplomatic circle, where the tendency of the policy of the Government is being watched with interest. The German press, while praising the Government's policy, is also expressing a feeling of uneasiness. The Emperor's telegram of congratulation to President Kruger of the Transvaal Republic, which was supposed to be a declaration of an anti-English policy on the part of Germany in South Africa, received the spontaneous assent of all Germany. Now the Government has adopted a line of absolute friendliness toward England and is supporting the Egyptian expedition up the valley of the Nile, and also seems to be doubtful in regard to affording protection to the Transvaal republic against British encroachments.

The Hamburg Correspondenz, as quoted in the North German Gazette, says that Germany does not desire any protectorate over the Transvaal, and adds that if President Kruger makes an appeal to the powers against Great Britain's coercion of the Transvaal, Germany will not support it. The Emperor's telegram of congratulation to President Kruger of the Transvaal Republic, which was supposed to be a declaration of an anti-English policy on the part of Germany in South Africa, received the spontaneous assent of all Germany.

Now the Government has adopted a line of absolute friendliness toward England and is supporting the Egyptian expedition up the valley of the Nile, and also seems to be doubtful in regard to affording protection to the Transvaal republic against British encroachments.

The Hamburg Correspondenz, as quoted in the North German Gazette, says that Germany does not desire any protectorate over the Transvaal, and adds that if President Kruger makes an appeal to the powers against Great Britain's coercion of the Transvaal, Germany will not support it. The Emperor's telegram of congratulation to President Kruger of the Transvaal Republic, which was supposed to be a declaration of an anti-English policy on the part of Germany in South Africa, received the spontaneous assent of all Germany.

Now the Government has adopted a line of absolute friendliness toward England and is supporting the Egyptian expedition up the valley of the Nile, and also seems to be doubtful in regard to affording protection to the Transvaal republic against British encroachments.

The Hamburg Correspondenz, as quoted in the North German Gazette, says that Germany does not desire any protectorate over the Transvaal, and adds that if President Kruger makes an appeal to the powers against Great Britain's coercion of the Transvaal, Germany will not support it. The Emperor's telegram of congratulation to President Kruger of the Transvaal Republic, which was supposed to be a declaration of an anti-English policy on the part of Germany in South Africa, received the spontaneous assent of all Germany.

Now the Government has adopted a line of absolute friendliness toward England and is supporting the Egyptian expedition up the valley of the Nile, and also seems to be doubtful in regard to affording protection to the Transvaal republic against British encroachments.

The Hamburg Correspondenz, as quoted in the North German Gazette, says that Germany does not desire any protectorate over the Transvaal, and adds that if President Kruger makes an appeal to the powers against Great Britain's coercion of the Transvaal, Germany will not support it. The Emperor's telegram of congratulation to President Kruger of the Transvaal Republic, which was supposed to be a declaration of an anti-English policy on the part of Germany in South Africa, received the spontaneous assent of all Germany.

Now the Government has adopted a line of absolute friendliness toward England and is supporting the Egyptian expedition up the valley of the Nile, and also seems to be doubtful in regard to affording protection to the Transvaal republic against British encroachments.

The Hamburg Correspondenz, as quoted in the North German Gazette, says that Germany does not desire any protectorate over the Transvaal, and adds that if President Kruger makes an appeal to the powers against Great Britain's coercion of the Transvaal, Germany will not support it. The Emperor's telegram of congratulation to President Kruger of the Transvaal Republic, which was supposed to be a declaration of an anti-English policy on the part of Germany in South Africa, received the spontaneous assent of all Germany.

Now the Government has adopted a line of absolute friendliness toward England and is supporting the Egyptian expedition up the valley of the Nile, and also seems to be doubtful in regard to affording protection to the Transvaal republic against British encroachments.

The Hamburg Correspondenz, as quoted in the North German Gazette, says that Germany does not desire any protectorate over the Transvaal, and adds that if President Kruger makes an appeal to the powers against Great Britain's coercion of the Transvaal, Germany will not support it. The Emperor's telegram of congratulation to President Kruger of the Transvaal Republic, which was supposed to be a declaration of an anti-English policy on the part of Germany in South Africa, received the spontaneous assent of all Germany.

Now the Government has adopted a line of absolute friendliness toward England and is supporting the Egyptian expedition up the valley of the Nile, and also seems to be doubtful in regard to affording protection to the Transvaal republic against British encroachments.

The Hamburg Correspondenz, as quoted in the North German Gazette, says that Germany does not desire any protectorate over the Transvaal, and adds that if President Kruger makes an appeal to the powers against Great Britain's coercion of the Transvaal, Germany will not support it. The Emperor's telegram of congratulation to President Kruger of the Transvaal Republic, which was supposed to be a declaration of an anti-English policy on the part of Germany in South Africa, received the spontaneous assent of all Germany.

Now the Government has adopted a line of absolute friendliness toward England and is supporting the Egyptian expedition up the valley of the Nile, and also seems to be doubtful in regard to affording protection to the Transvaal republic against British encroachments.

The Hamburg Correspondenz, as quoted in the North German Gazette, says that Germany does not desire any protectorate over the Transvaal, and adds that if President Kruger makes an appeal to the powers against Great Britain's coercion of the Transvaal, Germany will not support it. The Emperor's telegram of congratulation to President Kruger of the Transvaal Republic, which was supposed to be a declaration of an anti-English policy on the part of Germany in South Africa, received the spontaneous assent of all Germany.

Now the Government has adopted a line of absolute friendliness toward England and is supporting the Egyptian expedition up the valley of the Nile, and also seems to be doubtful in regard to affording protection to the Transvaal republic against British encroachments.

The Hamburg Correspondenz, as quoted in the North German Gazette, says that Germany does not desire any protectorate over the Transvaal, and adds that if President Kruger makes an appeal to the powers against Great Britain's coercion of the Transvaal, Germany will not support it. The Emperor's telegram of congratulation to President Kruger of the Transvaal Republic, which was supposed to be a declaration of an anti-English policy on the part of Germany in South Africa, received the spontaneous assent of all Germany.

Now the Government has adopted a line of absolute friendliness toward England and is supporting the Egyptian expedition up the valley of the Nile, and also seems to be doubtful in regard to affording protection to the Transvaal republic against British encroachments.

The Hamburg Correspondenz, as quoted in the North German Gazette, says that Germany does not desire any protectorate over the Transvaal, and adds that if President Kruger makes an appeal to the powers against Great Britain's coercion of the Transvaal, Germany will not support it. The Emperor's telegram of congratulation to President Kruger of the Transvaal Republic, which was supposed to be a declaration of an anti-English policy on the part of Germany in South Africa, received the spontaneous assent of all Germany.

in Cuba, that Captain-General Weyler will eventually find himself quite unable to fulfill his promise to suppress the rebellion. If he practices severity, the Gazette says, the Americans will find a pretext to interfere in the interests of humanity, and without resorting to severity he will fail to succeed.

Prince von Hohenlooe, the Imperial Chancellor, will shortly pay a visit to Paris to see and console with his wife's stepmother, the Princess of Sayn-Wittgenstein upon the death of her grandson, Prince Chigi, who was killed by the Abyssinians in the battle of Adowa.

The Pope to-day gave audience to Prince Henry of Prussia and his wife, Princess Irene of Hesse, according to them sovereign honors and conversing cordially with them for some time.

H. G. Squiers, Second Secretary of the United States Embassy, gave a dinner this evening to Hon. Edwin F. Uhl, the new United States Ambassador, in order to introduce him to the staff of the embassy.

General A. McD. McCook, who will be one of the representatives of the United States at the coronation of the Czar, has left this city on the way to Moscow.

PICKED FOUR WINNERS.

The Talent Had an Easy Time at the Little Rock Races.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 4.—The races were well attended this afternoon. The talent had an easy time, picking four winners.

Four furlongs, Albion won, Goose Liver second, Ocean third. Time, 35 1/2.

Six furlongs, Zephyr won, Little Fisher second, Tacoma third. Time, 1:17 1/2.

Little Rock Jockey Club stakes, four furlongs, Troopia won, Albert Vale second, Chappie third. Time, 49 3/4.

Six furlongs, Nat P won, Bingbinger second, Kirk third. Time, 1:13 1/2.

One mile, selling, Whisper won, Toots second, Crevasse third. Time, 1:44 1/2.

SCHAEFER DEFEATS IVES.

Brilliant Exhibitions of Difficult Shots Given by Both Contestants.

The Game Ends With the Score 600 to 534 in Favor of the Wizard.

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 4.—The second meeting between the "Wizard" and his former pupil was, if anything, fraught with more interest than their first game on Wednesday night. In addition to the keen rivalry that always exists between Schaefer and Ives, the doubt which Schaefer has expressed of Ives' ability as an all-round champion, and the fact that the "Wizard" had Wednesday's defeat to counterbalance, all tended to intensify the fervor of to-night's battle.

The tournament will be continued in Boston, commencing on April 14. The cushion-carom game will be played in that city, and the Wizard will join the trio, making it a four-handed game.

The game to-night commenced at 8:30 o'clock. Alfred de Oro, the champion pool-player, was the referee. Ives won the bank and gathered in a neatly executed bunch of 48 before he broke down on an easy cushion shot. Schaefer contributed 1 and then missed, failing on a draw shot.

In his fourth inning Ives gave an example of his skill as a billiardist. Gathering the balls along the top rail, he gathered up the points with startling rapidity. His easy touch and the accuracy with which he drove the balls down the table only to bring them back at his will brought forth several rounds of applause from the audience. A loud cheer greeted the cover's fall, and the failure of a simple draw shot sent the youthful champion to his seat. He had passed his first wire, and when Schaefer missed with 48, his credit the score read: Ives, 148; Schaefer, 15.

Ives passed his second wire in the next inning with a pretty break of 34. The "Wizard" registered zero.

Four ciphers from the ninth to the twelfth inning caused a murmur of surprise among Ives' friends.

With the aid of 22 in the ninth and 2 in the eleventh Schaefer passed his first wire and the score read: Ives 234, Schaefer 102.

Ives added 33 in the thirteenth and then Schaefer gave an exhibition of fine playing. With position play of wonderful quality he rolled up a very high score. The scores, "dear friends," "masse shots" and "draws" followed each other with unerring certainty.

A loud cheer greeted him when he reached the century. Continuing, he forced 76 more before he tripped and retired with the second highest run of the tournament—176—to his credit.

The score now showed Schaefer in the lead for the first time for the game, the cards reading: Schaefer 278, Ives 267.

The youngster started off in the fifteenth inning with a deep-set determination to swamp his rival's lead. He kept the balls together by fine position tactics, and showed that the Wizard's wonderful break and consequent lead did not unnerve him any.

He corralled eighty-three before a long draw shot beat him; he had passed his third wire and passed Schaefer again, the score reading: Ives 350, Schaefer 278.

Once more it was Schaefer's shot, and notwithstanding the balls broke against him at first, he continued to score until he had made 159, when he tripped, leaving himself in the lead with the score: Ives 350, Schaefer 437.

Ives retired with four to his credit in the seventeenth, while Schaefer made seventy-four caroms and passed his fifth wire. The score was, seventeenth inning: Ives 354, Schaefer 519.

Everybody in the hall closely watched Ives' eighteenth inning. He soon got down to business, and before many minutes had elapsed made 67, when he tripped. Schaefer immediately broke down on his nineteenth shot, and the score was: Ives 421, Schaefer 533.

Ives had a hard game to win, and play as he could he was unable to overcome the wizard's heavy throwing score. It is claimed the Civic Federation is behind the police attacks on bucket-shops and that the war will continue.

Averages: Ives 26 7-10, Schaefer 30. Result of series: Ives won 3, lost 1; Schaefer won 3, lost 1; Garnier lost 4.

War in Bucket-Shops.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 4.—The Chicago Public Stock Exchange, otherwise known as John Condon's bucket-shop, was raided to-day. The proprietor and clerks, together with 132 "speculators," were marched to the police station, where Condon signed bonds for their appearance next Monday morning in court. It is claimed the Civic Federation is behind the police attacks on bucket-shops and that the war will continue.

For the Chess Championship.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 4.—The fourth game of the match for the chess championship of the United States was played to-day at the Franklin Chess Club. The score now stands: Showalter, won 6; Kemeny, won 4; drawn 4. The fifteenth game will be played on Monday.

HOMICIDE AT SAN ANDREAS.

George S. Washburn Shot to Death by Benito Lopez.

KILLED FOR A TRIFLE.

Murder Follows a Petty Quarrel Over the Digging of a Ditch.

CALLED HIS NEIGHBOR A THIEF.

The Accusation Answered With a Pistol Bullet—His Slayer a Desperate Character.

SAN ANDREAS, CAL., April 4.—George S. Washburn, an old-time and highly respected citizen of San Andreas, was shot and instantly killed here at 4 o'clock this afternoon by Benito Lopez, a Central American.

The two men owned property fronting on a lane in the outskirts of the town, where both lived. Lopez has a well in his lot, which overflows and sends a stream across the lane onto the Washburn place. Washburn took a hoe this morning and commenced digging a ditch to turn the water away from his land. Lopez came out of his cabin and asked Washburn what he was doing. Washburn replied that he wanted nothing to do with Lopez, that he knew what he was.

"What am I?" asked Lopez. "You're a thief, sir, a thief," was the reply.

This led to bitter words, which finally provoked Washburn, who has become nervous and excitable from long sickness, to raising his hoe and striking at Lopez, although the latter was several feet away and he could not have struck him even though he had desired to. Lopez turned and rushed into his house, when Washburn resumed his work. Soon Lopez came out again, carrying a 45-caliber Colt's revolver. When Washburn saw him coming he turned and walked away, not wishing to have any trouble.

"Oh, you go away now," Lopez shouted at him.

"Yes," replied Washburn, "I want nothing to do with you."

Lopez raised his pistol and fired. The shot evidently struck, for Washburn staggered. A second shot was fired and Washburn fell to the ground.

Several persons were watching the two men, but had no idea that their quarrel would terminate as it did. They ran to Washburn's side and tenderly carried him into his house. A doctor was sent for and when he arrived he pronounced the old man dead. Later an examination was held and one bullet was found to have struck the back of the head, just above the neck, inflicting a ragged wound. The other struck high up on the arm, passing into the body and striking the shoulder blade; thence it glanced downward and evidently pierced the heart.

After the shooting Lopez quietly walked into his house, placed his revolver under the mattress of a bed, emerged again and locked the door and then started for town. On the way he met Constable Masterson, who came to arrest him.

"Well, Lopez, what have you done?" the constable asked.

"Oh, I shot old Washburn," he replied coolly and unconcernedly.

"Did you kill him?"

"Well, I guess so; I shot to kill."

"What did you shoot him with?"

"A pistol, and a big one—I meant to kill."

Lopez is a hard character, always in trouble of some kind. A year ago he cut a man very badly with a knife during a fight and he is under bonds at the present time to keep the peace. Although he is a Central American he was living here when the first white man came to the county in early days, following mining and later becoming a woodchopper. Of late he has lived off the rent of a small house he owns here.

Washburn came to this county in 1854. For many years he conducted a meat market. Owing to sickness some years ago he had to retire from active business and has resided at his home ever since.

He was a bluff, straightforward man and well liked. His long sickness made him nervous and irritable, which would occasionally cause him to lose his temper, but he never meant harm to any one. He leaves a widow and two children, a daughter living here and a son in San Francisco, who conducts the Davy Crockett saloon on Market street. His wife is almost frantic with grief. She was in the yard at the time of the shooting and witnessed the tragedy.

Vice-President Smit Dead.

CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA, April 4.—N. J. Smit, the Vice-President of the Transvaal, is dead. He had been ailing for a long time.

NEW TO-DAY.

"77"

WRITE

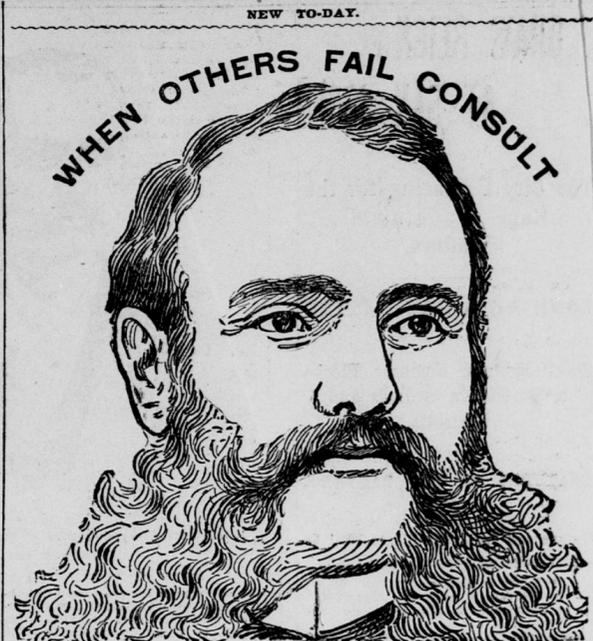
COLDS

500 Living

Witnesses testify to cures made by Dr. Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics. Sheet of Testimonials sent free.

- No. 1, Dissipates Fever.
- No. 9, Stops Headache.
- No. 10, Conquers Dyspepsia.
- No. 14, Banishes Skin Diseases.
- No. 15, Annihilates Rheumatism.
- No. 27, Cleanses the Kidneys.
- No. 30, Regulates the Bladder.
- "77" Breaks up a Hard Cold.
- "77" Knocks out the Grip.
- "77" Works Wonders in Catarrh.

Sold by druggists, or sent prepaid upon receipt of price, 25 cents, or five for \$1. May be assorted. Humphrey's Medicine Co., 111 William st., N. Y.



DOCTOR SWEANY,

San Francisco's Leading and Most Successful Specialist.

WHY BECAUSE

They have been advised to consult him by their former physicians and friends who have been cured by him. Because FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS, and the wonderful cures he has effected have created confidence and delighted the hearts of those who had struggled in vain for years against the ravages of disease; because nearly everybody has heard of his fame, which is being spread not only over the United States, but also among the medical societies of Europe; because DR. SWEANY is not only a physician, but also a Christian and a philanthropist, and everybody, whether RICH or POOR, receives equal care and sympathy, and no suffering human being is turned away.