

SEWELL DECLINES

HAS REFUSED A MAJOR GENERALSHIP IN THE ARMY.

PREFERS TO BE A SENATOR

EXTRAORDINARY ACTIVITY AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Arrangements for the Expeditions to Cuba and the Philippines Being Pushed With the Utmost Vigor—Rush of Visitors Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Senator Sewell, of New Jersey, who was nominated to be a major general in the volunteer army, has informed the secretary of war that he will decline the honor. This action presumably is due to the belief of the senator that, in accepting a commission in the army, he would be compelled to resign his position in the senate. As Senator Sewell was appointed from civil life, the expectation is that the vacancy will be filled in a similar way. The senator had also been assigned to the command of the troops to be concentrated at Washington, and his retirement will necessitate a new selection for that command.

The war department to-day was one of extraordinary activity. Arrangements for the expeditions to Cuba and Philippines continued with unabated vigor. Concerning the former, however, the date of departure is still uncertain, and will depend upon the developments of the next few days. This uncertainty, however, in no wise interferes with the operations for hurrying to Tampa the large amount of quartermasters' and commissary supplies which will be taken to Cuba by the army of occupation. According to the present plans, many of the volunteers will be held at Chickamauga until the date for their embarkation is near at hand, when they will be sent on to Tampa.

Assistant Secretary Melksholm, to-day chartered the ship Miami as a transport for the army. The vessel is now at Norfolk, where she will coal and will then start for Tampa.

A successor to General Merritt, in command of the department of the East, who has been ordered to Manila, is being discussed, but it is not believed anyone has yet been chosen. Brigadier General John I. Rodgers, who has been appointed chief of artillery, and who has been designated to accompany General Miles to Tampa, is believed to be anxious for the command, as, by his long experience, he is familiar with every detail of the service and knows the location of every gun on the Atlantic coast.

Proposals for furnishing the government with nearly 6,000 projectiles for sea coast cannon were opened at the ordnance bureau of the war department to-day. This probably is the largest amount of material of this kind for which advertisements were issued at any one time in the history of the government.

There was a tremendous rush of visitors at the war department to-day, and the officials were subjected to an uninterrupted fire of questions regarding the assignment of troops, importunities for desirable berths in the quartermasters', commissary, and paymaster's departments, and efforts by friends of those persons who have already been nominated for assignments to the staffs of the numerous majors and brigadier generals.

The announcement of the staff officers of the generals already assigned is expected in a very few days. The commanding generals of the seven corps already have been about agreed upon, but their announcement is withheld because of the lack of definite organization of the army.

Meanwhile, the recruiting for both branches of the army is proceeding rapidly. In the regular branch, the recruiting is going ahead very satisfactorily to the officials and many good men are being obtained. The qualifications are very strict, which makes progress slower in that branch than in the volunteers. Over 60,000 of the latter have now been mustered in, nearly one-half of the number called for by the president. In addition, 1,647 officers have been mustered.

Some of the state organizations, which, yesterday, it was determined should proceed to Chickamauga, may not reach there after all. Although it was understood here that all those ordered to Chickamauga were ready to go, information has come that, in some instances, this is not the case, notably with Rhode Island and Maine. Much depends upon the outcome of the next few days. The possibility now is that some of the troops may be sent to coast points, if there appears to be any danger of the appearance of Spanish vessels in the vicinity of those places. With most of the men detailed for Chickamauga, however, the probability is they will be sent there for final equipment and brigade and division organization.

It was stated at the war department to-day that only two of the three Minnesota regiments will go to Chickamauga, instead of all of them, as announced yesterday. One regiment is to go to San Francisco and thence to the Philippines.

Captain Richard E. Thompson has been relieved from duty on General Wade's staff and ordered to report to General Merritt, who is to command the force to the Philippines.

Adjutant General Corbin to-day telegraphed authority to the governor of Nevada to raise an independent troop of cavalry in the war against Spain, to be known as the First Nevada volunteer cavalry. It will consist of eighty picked, mounted marksmen and the governor was authorized to commission the necessary officers.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, GA., May 14.—The last of the regular army lately mobilized at this point, the First and Tenth cavalry, left to-day for Tampa. Official notice was received by General Brock to-day from the war department that thirty regiments of volunteer cavalry and eight light batteries of artillery, have been ordered from their points of rendezvous in fourteen states as follows: Infantry—Wisconsin, two regiments; Michigan, one; Minnesota, two; Indiana, four; Illinois, two; Maine, two; Massachusetts, one; New Hampshire, one; New

York, two; Ohio, four; Pennsylvania, seven; Rhode Island, one; Vermont, one. Artillery—Indiana, two batteries; Missouri, one; Ohio, one. Cavalry—Ohio, eight troops.

TIME FOR INVASION NEAR.

Developments at Tampa Indicate That the Movement is About to Begin.

TAMPA, Fla., May 14.—Colonel A. L. Wagner representing the army on the advisory board of the war department, and a member of General Miles' staff, arrived in Tampa to-day and reported at once to General Wade. He refused to talk on the subject of his visit here. The presence of a member of the advisory board in Tampa at this time, however, brought about a feeling that the time for the invasion by the United States forces is now very near. Added significance was given Colonel Wagner's sudden visit to Tampa by the arrival on the steamer Mascotte to-day of Lieutenant A. S. Rowan, who accompanied Captain Dorst on the Leyden expedition from Key West to Cuba. Lieutenant Rowan brought with him dispatches from the insurgent leader, General Garcia, involving, it is believed, a complete plan for cooperation of that part of the Cuban army with the forces of the United States.

Lieutenant Rowan was brought to Tampa from Port Tampa on a special train, and was immediately taken to Colonel Wagner's apartments in the Tampa Bay hotel. Lieutenant Rowan said he had no trouble in landing in Cuba. General Garcia's headquarters are at present at Santiago de Cuba, and the most important cities of the Spanish troops were recently driven here. A large quantity of much needed supplies was captured. With the exception of perhaps half a dozen seaports, the insurgents are now in complete possession of the eastern portion of the island. Lieutenant Rowan says the dreaded rainy season is commencing. It is already raining in the mountains.

Lieutenant Rowan's visit to General Garcia were given by Lieutenant Colonel Carlos Hernandez, aide to General Enrique Callaso, both of whom accompanied the intrepid American officer from the interior of Cuba to the seaports, as was stated in the dispatches of a four-day journey in an open boat from the coast to Nassau, Jamaica.

Lieutenant Rowan has seen more of the island of Cuba in a shorter time and endured more hardships than any other American in the island. From the north where Lieutenant Rowan landed, on April 29 last, near Porto Príncipe, on the south coast of Santiago de Cuba, to where he left on the north coast, is across the widest part of the island. With a guard of only two men he pushed through one of the wildest parts of the island.

"With hardly a stop for rest, he reached Bayamo on May 1, where he met General Garcia. Five hours afterward we started for the north coast. Lieutenant Rowan did not stop for an instant until his mission was accomplished, exhausted though he was. For four days and nights he hardly left our saddle. It is a ride I do not think I shall ever forget. But, like the soldier that he is, he never complained. When we finally reached the coast near Fort Matanzas, on May 5, the only boat procurable was a little dory, hardly big enough to hold us, yet our orders permitted no delay, and six of us embarked on this little dory. We were picked up by a sloop and reached Nassau early on the 10th.

A party of four American college graduates who have been with General Garcia's army as officers of artillery for the past two years and over, were also passengers on the Mascotte. They were Major Arthur J. Joyce, Yale, 1887; Captain James L. Latrobe, Jr., Pennsylvania, 1885; Lieutenant James Dennis, St. Johns college, Annapolis, 1882, and Captain Stuart J. J. Johns Hopkins, 1886. Latrobe and Johns were company commanders in the University of Pennsylvania football team, who lost his life near Guimarao, and of Charles Huntington, a young Canadian, but who had lived for some time in Colorado, who was killed near Las Yllas. The four have resigned their positions with Garcia's army and will go to Washington to offer their services as guides. They report the death of Joseph Chaplain, one of the Americans who was killed while with General Garcia.

TO SERVE ON LEE'S STAFF.

President McKinley Will Appoint Lee's Son and General Grant's Grandson.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—(Special.) A son of Major General Fitzhugh Lee, and Algernon Sartoris, grandson of General U. S. Grant, will be appointed on the staff of General Fitzhugh Lee. While it has been reported from time to time that these appointments would be made, it was not until to-day that positive information confirmatory of the rumor was obtained. It has been known that General Lee was desirous of having these young men on his personal staff, and that the president was anxious to comply with his wishes, but how to do it has been the perplexing question. The officers of a major general's staff must be chosen from the army, and both of these young men are mere civilians. Where there is a will there is a way, however, and the president to-day solved the matter of how to make provision for the employment of the president to reserve the naming of two, or perhaps three, lieutenants of the regiments of immunes created under the supplemental law, the president under the provisions of that law, to appoint all the officers of the immune regiment. The officers thus commissioned will then be transferred to the staffs of the major generals, though they will belong to the immune regiments which are to be organized. The major generals from civilian life are to be provided with personal staffs in this manner, the intention of the president being, it is said, to appoint young Lee and Algernon Sartoris to Hood's Louisiana regiment of immunes. This regiment was one of the first organized, and was to-day called out for service by the secretary of war.

CRUISER ST. PAUL SAILS.

Delayed Her Departure From Hampton Roads Until Last Night—New Orleans Still There.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., May 14.—Owing to the dense fog that hung over Hampton Roads this morning, and other reasons that were not made public by Captain Sigbee, the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul did not weigh anchor before daybreak to join the major general's staff which left Hampton Roads yesterday afternoon under sealed orders. The St. Paul took on the greater part of her ammunition here, which came by express. Included in the supply were twelve carloads of smokeless powder, but only one carload was transferred to the ship up to last night. Sometime after daybreak this morning the St. Paul steamed down to Old Point Comfort, where the cruiser New Orleans was lying, but returned to her anchorage at 8 o'clock and remained until 3:15 in the afternoon, when she again moved down to Old Point.

While here the St. Paul finished taking on the supply of smokeless powder. It was 5 o'clock when the big warship pulled up her anchor at Old Point and started on a bee line for the Virginia capes, going, it is supposed, to join Commodore Schley. The New Orleans is still at Old Point and it is thought she will remain to protect the gateway to the Chesapeake bay until the monitor Canonicus, which has been ordered to Fortress Monroe, arrives.

Wedding invitations engraved in correct form, sent for samples, Jaccard's, 108 Main street.

FRANCE FRIENDLY.

STRIKING PROOF OF IT IN THE CASE OF THE HARVARD.

SAVED FROM SPANISH FLEET

PERMITTED TO REMAIN AT MARTINIQUE SEVEN DAYS.

Spain Entered Strong Protest, but France Refused to Modify Her Ruling—No Ground for Suspicion That Spain is Being Favored.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Official information reached here to-day that the Spanish government had filed a protest at the foreign office in Paris against the permission given by the French authorities at Martinique to the United States auxiliary cruiser Harvard to remain in the harbor of St. Pierre, Martinique, for seven days to make necessary repairs. The French government has taken speedy action on the protest and insists that the United States cruiser, being disabled, has a full right to remain seven days, or such time as may be necessary to complete her repairs, and that, in the meantime, no military force will be taken to have her leave the French port.

The Spanish protest is an important development in the present critical naval situation in the West Indies, as it serves to permit France to give a conspicuous evidence of her friendly attitude toward the United States and to offset the insinuations which have been made as to French favoritism to Spain. It also makes clear, for the first time, that the Spanish government has the Harvard forced out of the harbor at Martinique, and then to capture her by his swift cruisers and destroyers. It is impossible for the Spanish warships to attack her while she is inside the harbor. The most serious danger which could do so was to wait outside the harbor in hopes of taking the Harvard as she leaves. It is evident from the filing of Spain's protest that she had fully expected the Harvard to leave St. Pierre, and that the British ships were lying in wait for her. But a wait of seven days would be futile, as other American ships could go to the relief of the Harvard before that time.

Moreover, while the capture of the Harvard would be a valuable incident to the movement of the Spanish squadron, it is obvious that it could not shape its entire movements for the next seven days in order to effect this one capture. Had the French authorities decided, in view of the protest, that the Harvard must leave at once, her position would have been extremely critical, as her batteries are insignificant compared with those of the big Spanish warships, and her fleetness would not avail when the Spanish ships commanded the harbor entrance and had thirty knot vessels against her.

As it is, the navy department is relieved of all serious apprehension on the Harvard, as the action of the French government insures her safety. By a strange coincidence the French ownership of Martinique in bringing protests from both quarters, the United States as well as Spain, although those from this country are entirely unofficial, and are expressly disapproved by the state department. They relate to the regulations governing the use of the French cable system between the United States and the West Indies, intimations being made that these served to assist the Spanish authorities and to embarrass the officials at Washington. There appears to be no ground for this suspicion, as it is pointed out that the French cable system would be working against its own interests by such a course of action; and, moreover, would subject itself to the danger of having its cable cut at Coney Island, where it makes the landing.

It developed to-day that General Greely, chief of the signal service, had laid down a strict course of action for the cable company, to which the company fully acceded. On Thursday, General Greely notified the company that the government was reliably advised that Spain was secretly using the French line to send messages from two Spanish officials in London to the Spanish authorities at Cuba and Porto Rico. He would be willing, without the knowledge of the company, he then laid down certain classes of forbidden messages. These included messages between Spanish officials, code or cipher messages, and messages to or from the United States in its war against Spain. Exceptions were made to messages signed by the president and members of the cabinet and also to messages from neutral government representatives. The fleet is made up of the following vessels:

Cruiser Bayard, 6,000 tons, speed 14 knots; cruiser Bruil, 1,700 tons, speed 18 knots; cruiser Vauban, 6,200 tons, speed 14 knots; cruiser Entrecasteaux, 5,100 tons, speed 19 knots; cruiser Jean Bart, 4,100 tons, speed 19 knots; cruiser Pascal, 4,000 tons, speed 20 knots; cruiser Descartes, 3,900 tons, speed 20 knots; cruiser Duguay Trouin, 3,500 tons, speed 15 knots; cruiser Esclapart, 1,700 tons, speed 15 knots; also the gunboats Surprise and Comet.

NEWSPAPER MEN IN PERIL.

Warship sent to Cuba to Rescue Two Who Were Arrested as Spies.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 14.—The United States warship Uncas, Captain Brainerd, left here soon after midnight last night for Cuba to rescue two Americans captured by the Spanish on Friday. Correspondent Knight of the London Times, who is aboard the Uncas, and the plan is to send him ashore, under a flag of truce, to negotiate for the surrender of the prisoners in exchange for two Spanish captives taken on one of the prizes. The Americans were carried over by a dispatch boat on Friday and were sent ashore in a small boat, effecting a landing near Mariel.

The small boat approached the land there was no sign of life ashore, and it was thought that the men were safe. Dispatches received to-day told of the capture of the men by Spanish soldiers almost immediately after their landing, and of their imprisonment in Fort Cabanas as spies. Negotiations with Washington were promptly begun, and orders dispatching the Uncas on her mission of rescue came last night from Secretary Long to Commander Brainerd. The men who were captured were in the employ of a New York newspaper.

Threatens to Cut the Cable. LONDON, May 14.—Special dispatches from Washington say that the United States government threatens to cut the cable unless France explains within forty-eight hours why the dispatch from United States Consul Darie at Martinique was delayed.

State Normal Commencement. WARRENSBURG, May 14.—(Special.) The commencement exercises of the state normal school will conform to the following program: Tuesday, May 11, 8 p. m.—Annual address, W. A. Cook, Kansas City. Sunday, June 1, 10:30 a. m.—Annual address, Rev. Dr. J. J. Campbell. Monday, June 8, 8 p. m.—Memorial service in honor of Professor J. J. Campbell. Wednesday, June 10, 10:30 a. m.—Graduating exercises of the year's class. Thursday, June 11, 3 to 4 p. m.—Students' reception. Thursday, June 11, 8 p. m.—Graduating exercises of four years' class.

KEY WEST CENSOR

EVERY CABLE DISPATCH HAD TO PASS UNDER HIS EYE.

NOT EASY TO DECEIVE HIM

CORRESPONDENTS' SCHEMES TO OUTWIT HIM USUALLY FAIL.

"All Fleets Look Alike" to Him—No Information as to Army or Navy Movements Can Be Sent—Hot Races With Dispatches.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 11.—(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) The cable office in Key West, since the world became interested in war talk, has been the most interesting spot on the island. The most interesting, the most important man by all odds here is the censor. One naturally comes to associate the two together.

The cable office is a small brick building two stories high, with a large coconut palm growing on either side. The palms spread their great branches above the building and form a perfect arch over the red tiled roof. Great clusters of coconuts are suspended from the green arch, and all day swing and rustle in the swarthy leaves whenever the lazy South wind comes up from the harbor.

It is only a few yards from the door of the cable office to the government dock. In fact, it is only a few yards from any point on the island to the water, and when the tide is at the highest, the sea sea seeps back through most of the streets leaves salt along the gutters.

Through the narrow streets which lead from the cable office to the wharf some very interesting and exciting races have taken place during the past few weeks. When the newspaper dispatch boats come in from the Gulf, they always land as near to the cable office as possible, and the correspondents land at the same time the race for the cable office is more interesting than any steeplechase ever run. Some of them, after a long cruise, go staggering on their sea legs like drunken men. Others are weak from seasickness, and still others are limping from bruises received from being pitched about in the rough sea. But sickness and bruises are forgotten when land is reached, and every effort put forth to be the first to "file copy."

If it be late at night, five seconds gained in the race from the dock to the cable office may mean an exclusive story for one of the great dailies in the North. Cable transmission is necessarily slower than sending by overland wires, and the correspondent who files 3,000 words at midnight is pretty sure that no other paper will be able to get anything for its morning edition from Key West that night.

But, after the copy has been filed, the correspondent's trouble is not at an end. Every word of it must be read and passed upon by the censor. No matter how much time, hardship or expense it has required to get the story, if, in the judgment of the censor, it ought not to be printed, it cannot be sent.

It gives any information as to the movements of the fleet or the army, it is not allowed. There are something like 150 newspaper correspondents in Key West, and, while most of them appreciate the importance of the government censorship of news matter, some of them have grown impatient in their eagerness to tell the interesting stories that are to be told, and have tried all manner of ingenious schemes for getting matter past the censor. Usually, however, all plans have been detected by the censor and the apparently innocent or stupid dispatch has been returned to the writer with "no" written in red ink across it.

The most trying period for the correspondents was on the day the fleet started on its cruise eastward. Every correspondent in Key West knew that the great battleships were steaming away from Havana in quest of the Spanish fleet. Every newspaper man was eager to send the story, but not a line, not a word, would the censor permit to pass.

From a hundred papers came the query, "Has the fleet started?" Even the answer "yes" to this inquiry was not permitted to go. Some of the correspondents had arranged a cipher code with the home offices, but the code was useless. Everything that had the appearance of a cipher—everything that was not absolutely plain and explainable—was stopped. One correspondent worked out a plan which he thought would give the desired information to his paper, but he failed. Early in the morning he filed a dispatch, the first line reading as follows:

"The newspaper fleet sailed this morning toward Rio Rico." An hour later he went to file a personal message to his editor reading: "Correction; omit second word in last dispatch." When he handed the last dispatch the censor met him at the receiving desk, and with a kindly smile, handed back the first dispatch with these words written across it:

"All fleets look alike to me." The censor has had some very amusing experiences with others than the newspaper men. Repeatedly he has been severely rebuked for holding up private messages which he believed to be cipher—everything that was not absolutely plain and explainable—was stopped. One correspondent worked out a plan which he thought would give the desired information to his paper, but he failed. Early in the morning he filed a dispatch, the first line reading as follows:

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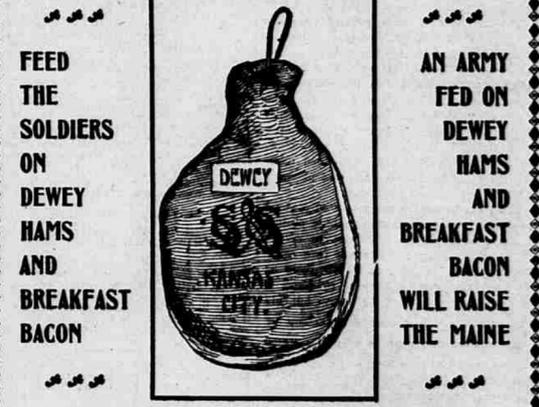
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Dewey Hams and Breakfast Bacon.

The cure the same as the celebrated Harrison Brand. The MAINE change in name only.



We want to Dewey lot of business in this line of product. Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Beef Co.

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Owners and Manufacturers of the Economy Gas Lamp and the Williams Gas Machine.

Advertisement for Economy Gas Lamp Co. featuring a gas lamp illustration and text: 'OWN YOUR OWN GAS PLANT. RUN YOUR OWN METER. A COMPLETE GAS PLANT WITHIN THE LAMP ITSELF. PORTABLE—HANG IT ANYWHERE. MAXIMUM LIGHT AT MINIMUM COST. 100 CANDLE POWER 7 HOURS For 1 Cent. One-Third Cheaper than Electric Light. One-Eighth Cheaper than Gas Oil. One-Seventh Cheaper than Coal Oil. We manufacture a Gas Machine suitable for lighting, heating and cooking purposes—Cheaper than city gas.'

Good responsible business men wanted as permanent resident county agents in Missouri, Kansas, Indian Territory, Nebraska and Iowa. Also experienced road men to establish county agents. Write for catalogue, terms, etc.

BEWARE OF IMITATORS. Like other valuable inventions, the Economy Gas Lamp has its imitators—in several manufacturers making lamps of similar principle of construction, viz.: A supply pipe, a gas-raising pipe of tube over the chimney, a side pipe, and a burner. Such constructed lamps are infringements on the principles claimed in the applications of the Economy Gas Lamp, which have been practically allowed, and for which patents are due to some very shortly.

We hereby notify purchasers of imitated lamps that they make themselves liable to be called upon to pay for their lamps the second time.

ECONOMY GAS LAMP CO.,

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Window Glass! Putty!

A BIG STOCK. ALL SIZES.

Repairs for Hail Storm Damages At Lowest Prices.

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