GEN. MILES' PICNIC

HOW THE AMERICANS ARE BEING FETED AND FEASTED.

A WILD RIDE TO UTUADO

GENERAL ROY STONE MAKES A DARING RECONNOISANCE.

Permits Four Newspaper Correspondents in Carriages to Accompany Him on a Scouting Tour Across the Mountains—Utuado Hospitality.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

PONCE, PORTO RICO, Aug. 3.—The Porto Rican natives, especially the poorer classes, have given us the most enthusiastic welcome. They had dreamed for years of the time when the hand of the oppressor would be removed from their throats, and now it has come. With the exception of a few of the rich, they seem to care little about the independence of the island. The old revolutionists, ambitious for political power, inquire anxiously if we will retain possession of the island, and shout enthusiastically. But a great many care little for independence, apparently sure of the conviction that we came to drive out the Spaniards.

Last Tuesday the writer accompanied a reconnoitering expedition under General Roy Stone, of Pennsylvania, into the mountains north of Ponce. It was remarkable in more ways than one. General Miles had ascertained that the enemy's position at Albonito was almost impregnable; and he had decided to turn the left flank of the Spanish position, landing General Brooke at Arroyo and moving his column to Cayey, in the rear of the Spanish position at Albonito. The advisability of a movement by our left flank was also discussed. This could be done if the road across the mountains to Arecibo, on the north coast, was passable. The reports were that there was a fine carriage road from Utuado to Albonito. The only question was as to the character of the road as far as the former point. General Stone volunteered to make the reconnoissance.

He took with him several men of the signal corps, four newspaper correspondents in carriages, armed with Remingtons, and Company C, of the Second Wisconsin. The start was made at noon. The road led straight up to the top of the mountain for ten miles; and the infantry was soon far behind. The carriages were drawn by native ponies and went up the mountains on a gallop. It was right into the heart of the enemy's country. The road rises to an altitude of 5,000 feet. It is a marvelous piece of engineering. At times it is hewn out of solid rock, hanging over sheer cliffs 1,000 feet deep. The scenery of the Alps, though bolder, of course, is not more beautiful. Everything is covered with luxurious tropical verdure, even the rocks. Brilliant flowering plants and trees, splash the green with vivid color.

Once at the top, the completed military road is ended, and then we started on to Ajuntas, ten miles off. The drivers drove like jehus. The vehicles have no brakes and the little ponies, on the descent, were on the dead run to keep away from the wheels. Bounding, turning, swaying, now an inch from a precipice on but two wheels and now swinging in to the side of the cliff, the occupants holding on for dear life, the vehicles went at a terrific pace as the drivers whipped their mad beasts. One false step would have sent us whirling off into space. No other drivers could have accomplished this feat. One more descent we went tearing down, into the town. The men and children lining the streets bombarded us with bouquets of roses, fuchias and wild flowers, while the men who formed the background cheered and cried: "Down with Spain."

Utuado is a quaint little town in the mountain and has a picturesque square where the people can gather to cheer and welcome. They had some American flags which were waved everywhere. The alcalde welcomed General Stone formally and the latter made the assembled populace a speech from the veranda of the town hall. In their enthusiasm the people could not wait for translation. Every sentence they cheered. Then they cheered the translation. It was dark when the formalities were over and every citizen constituted himself a reception committee, besieging the members of our party with invitations to dinner. General Stone finally accepted the invitation of a rich English engineer who had lived there fifty-four years. His children spoke nothing but Spanish and French, and the old gentleman was so delighted that he can still speak English that he would not take no for an answer. "I was afraid I had forgotten my native language," said he, speaking slowly, as if groping for his words. "Of course, I read English books, but no one here speaks English, and the words sound strange to me. It is like a memory of former existence to hear you talk. But it is so pleasant to hear. I thank God an English speaking people has come at last."

The correspondents insisted upon going to the hotel, taking with them a half dozen natives who had been pressing in their invitations, and we had dinner with half the town at the doors and windows. Our guests wanted to drink our health at every pause in the conversation and several times during each of the courses. They appeared intensely grieved when we declined to sample all the different kinds of wine they offered us.

After we had finished, the natives began to show alarm. They had supposed that many troops were behind us. Two hundred Spaniards had retreated through the town in the morning, and the natives feared they would return. We informed them that our troops would be up in an hour or more, though we knew they were miles behind. After a council of war, General Stone decided to suggest to the natives the advisability of their maintaining a line of outposts around the city, pending the arrival of our troops. This they arranged to do while we arranged our sleeping quarters. But the enemy did not appear. Several times crowds came under our windows and awoke us with cheers.

A MODEL NAVAL BASE.

Officers of Sampson's Fleet Anxious That Guantanamo Bay Be Kept Permanently.

(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

GUANTANAMO BAY, Aug. 11.—The dreary length of time that Uncle Sam's "Quaker-colored" war fleet has spent in this bay, awaiting the outcome of the peace negotiations, has given everybody, and especially officers, who chafe under the inaction, time to reflect upon more peaceful things than shooting the enemy's vessels into steel fragments. The officers of the North Atlantic squadron are becoming enthusiastic over the desirability of the United States holding this bay as a permanent naval base. It is generally agreed that, on our own Southern coast and in all the West Indies, there is not an anchorage that can compare with this one.

Here is a bay with a soft bottom in which an anchor finds a good hold, thus preventing chains fouling. There is a splendid entrance, fully a mile broad, between the hills that protect it, and with the dangerous West Indian reef minimized as to its destructive tendencies by being located only on one side, to the west. The hills at the entrance are high enough for all purposes, such as the placing of lighthouses and the erection of earthwork fortifications. With lights at the entrance there would be no danger in entering the harbor at night, and, indeed, without such a guide, the big trans-Atlantic liners came in safely. The entrance could easily be mined for protection, and at short notice.

Once inside the harbor, the splendid facilities are immediately available. It is a broad expanse of water of great depth and extending north into the island for six miles. Of course, the depth of forty feet does not prevail over the entire expanse of the harbor, but at this writing there are at least twenty large vessels anchored in the deep and well sheltered portion of the bay, and as many more could find good anchorage.

The survey made by Captain Sumner, of the cruiser Columbia, which was stopped in 1895 by the Spanish government, shows that there is about two and a half square miles of anchorage of a depth of forty-five feet or thereabouts, and far enough inside to be protected from any wind that may blow. Then there is about two square miles of anchorage for vessels drawing twenty-four feet or less. In other words, the great battleships Iowa, Texas, Indiana, Oregon and Massachusetts, and the cruisers New York and Brooklyn, could be anchored in the first place, while the entire remainder of the American navy could rest further up the bay. Torpedo boats and small gunboats and converted yachts could move in any portion of the immense bay.

There are good land points on small bays where dry docks could be constructed and where coaling facilities could be established. Fresh water is obtainable at two places, the mouth of the Guantanamo river, a mile from the entrance, and the mouth of the Cayamense river, six miles up the bay.

The remarkably healthy character of the place, considering the general conditions about the unhealthfulness of the whole island, is demonstrated in the entire absence of sickness among the marines stationed there. With proper sanitary precautions there need be no fear of sickness, and it is evident that sickness among the resident population in the cities near here is due to the lack of sanitary precaution and the filthiness of the inhabitants.

A NEW FRENCH CABLE.

President McKinley and President Faure Open It by Exchanging Felicitations.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—President McKinley and President Faure, of France, today exchanged direct felicitations over the relations of the two countries and expressions of mutual esteem of the two chief executives. The ocasion was the opening of a new cable between Cape Cod, Mass., and Havre, on the French coast, and the wires were connected to effect a through circuit between the White House at Washington and the presidential palace at Havre. It was 10:25 o'clock this morning when M. Cambon, the French ambassador; M. Thiebaut, the first secretary, and Ambassador Cambon's young son, together with Acting Secretary of State Moore, arrived at the White House. They were ushered upstairs, and finally into the war room, where Representative Taylor, of Ohio, joined the party. There was first a test of the wires, beginning with the line from here to Cape Cod, thence to Havre. When all was in readiness, President McKinley, Acting Secretary Moore, M. Cambon and son and M. Thiebaut and Representative Taylor stood back of the key while President Faure and some friends were at the Havre end. The message from M. Faure was as follows:

"To His Excellency, Mr. McKinley, President of the United States of America.

"It affords me special pleasure to inaugurate the new submarine communication, which will unite more directly than heretofore our two countries, by addressing to you an expression of the feeling of sincere sympathy existing between the French republic and the republic of the United States. I desire also to renew to you, Mr. President, the assurance of my high esteem and constant friendship.

"FELIX FAURE."

A minute later, at 10:36, President McKinley sent the following response:

"To His Excellency, M. Faure, President of the Republic of France.

"I am happy to believe that every addition to the means of communication between our two countries can serve only to keep alive and to strengthen that feeling of cordial good will which has so strikingly marked their relations both in early and in recent times. Permit me, Mr. President, most heartily to reciprocate your expressions of esteem and friendship.

"WILLIAM McKINLEY."

The French ambassador was present at the personal invitation of President McKinley.

POWER FOR CRIPPLE CREEK.

It Will Be Transmitted From Canon City by Wire in Form of Electricity.

CANON CITY, COL., Aug. 17.—At noon to-day the Canon City-Cripple Creek Power and Electric Company's immense plant in this city which is designed to furnish power and lights for the mines and mills of the whole Cripple Creek district, about forty miles distant, was put in motion, Governor Alva Adams pulling the lever, in the presence of a large number of capitalists and mining men. The plant for the generation of electricity is established here on account of ten coal beds surrounding the town.

Most of the mines of the Cripple Creek district are already equipped for the use of electricity in lights and power, and it is estimated that a saving of 25 per cent will thus be made in the cost of operating the mines. The offices of the power company are at Colorado Springs. D. V. Donaldson is president and general manager, and J. G. White, constructor of the Niagara Falls power system, and John G. Holmes, a prominent Pittsburg banker, are among the directors.

NEW YORK'S NAVAL PARADE.

It Will Take Place Saturday and All the Naval Vessels in the Vicinity Will Participate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The navy review at New York will take place next Saturday, the parade starting from Tompkinsville, Staten Island, at 10 o'clock in the morning. Each vessel of the navy in those waters will proceed up to the Grant monument, there fire the national salute, and return. The president will be unable to go, but Postmaster General Emory Smith, Attorney General Griggs and others of the cabinet will represent the administration. The plans were finally decided on at a conference this evening between President McKinley and Acting Secretary of the Navy Allen.

Sunday School Assembly.

WARRENSBURG, MO., Aug. 17.—(Special.) The Cumberland Presbyterian Sunday school assembly of Missouri met at Pertle Springs for its annual meeting last night. A contest was held for best five-minute entertainment by Sunday schools represented. Warrensburg school took first place, and St. Louis delegation second. This afternoon Dr. Herbert L. Willit, of the University of Chicago, lectured upon "The History of Prophecy," and to-night Rev. Dr. W. A. Quayle, of Kansas City, upon "The Life That Now Is." The assembly will continue ten days.

Central Kansas Baptists.

SALINA, KAS., Aug. 17.—(Special.) The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Central Kansas Baptist Association opened a three days' session here to-day. Several speakers from over the state were present, besides a large number of delegates. The woman's missionary conference of the Baptist church is also in session here today. Rev. Mr. Walter P. King, of Topeka, delivered the principal address.

Emporia District Epworth League.

FREDONIA, KAS., Aug. 17.—(Special.) The eighth annual convention of the Emporia district of the Epworth League convened here last evening. There are twenty-nine charges of the M. E. church represented, with nearly 200 delegates present. A very large crowd was at the court house to-night to hear a lecture from B. F. Warner, of Kansas City, Mo.

Von Diedrichs Ordered to Java.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—Emperor William has ordered Admiral Von Diedrichs, commander of the division of the German squadron in the North Pacific, to go on the first class cruiser Kaiser to Bata via Java, to represent him at the festivities there in connection with the forthcoming coronation of the queen of The Netherlands.

INDIGESTION.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Imparts to the stomach health and strength. Pleasant to take.
A great Tonic. Sold only in bottles.

MANILA'S TARIFF

WAR DEPARTMENT PUTS A SCHEDULE INTO EFFECT.

EXPORTS MUST PAY A DUTY

RATES DIFFER FROM THOSE IN EFFECT IN THE ANTILLES.

No Favors for Shippers To or From the United States—Metric System and Philippine Unit of Value Used in Levying Duties.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The war department has issued regulations for the guidance of officers concerned in the collection of duties on imports and exports, taxes and other charges and exactions to be collected as a military contribution at ports and places in the possession or under the control of the forces of the United States in the Philippine islands. The regulations are substantially the same as were recently put into operation, in Cuba. The rates of duty, however, differ in many important particulars. The light dues are as follows, per net ton:

On each entry of a vessel from a port or place except from another port or place in the Philippines in possession of the United States, $0.10.

On each departure of a vessel for a port or place, except for another port or place in the Philippines in possession of the United States, 10 cents.

On each entry of a vessel from another port or place in the Philippines in possession of the United States, 2 cents.

On each departure of a vessel for another port or place in the Philippines in possession of the United States, 2 cents.

Goods of all kinds exported through ports of the Philippines, declared open by the United States, shall pay a charge of 1 peso per 1,000 kilograms gross, as a charge for wharfage, whatever be the port of destination or nationality of the exporting vessel.

Goods of all kinds imported into ports of the Philippines, declared open by the United States and destined for trans-shipment to other ports of the Philippines declared open by the United States, shall pay a charge for wharfage of one-half of 1 peso per 1,000 kilograms gross at the port of trans-shipment as a due for wharfage.

The following customs tariff will be collected:

Live and dead pouutry and small game, pair, .05 peso.
Meat, salted and jerked beef, kilo, .08.
Pork and lard, including bacon, kilo, .15.
Other kinds of meat, kilo, .09.
Butter, kilo, .20.
Salt cod and stock fish, kilo, .04.
Fresh fish, or with salt indispensable for its preservation, kilo, .01.
Fish, salted, smoked and pickled, kilo, .06.
Shell fish, kilo, .05.
Rice, husked or not, 100 kilos, .75.
Wheat, 100 kilos, .60.
Wheat flour, 100 kilos, 2.10.
Other cereals, 100 kilos, .50.
Flour of same, 100 kilos, 1.00.
Sugar, raw, kilo, .02.
Sugar, refined, kilo, .10.
Cocoa, of all kinds and origin, kilo, .12.
Coffee of all kinds and origin, kilo, .10.
Cinnamon of all kinds and origin, kilo, .12.
Cloves, kilo, .14.
Pepper, kilo, .07.
Tea of all kinds and origin, kilo, .20.
Olive oil, kilo .12
Common brandy or vinic alcohol, litre .09.
Brandy flavored with aniseed, composed brandies and liquors of vinic alcohol, litre .20.
Common brandy, flavored with aniseed, composed brandies and liquors, not exclusively made of vinic alcohol, i. e., those known as industrial, litre, .36.
Beer and cider in wood, 5.50 per hectolitre; in bottles, 7.75 per hectolitre.
Wines, sparkling, litre, .25.
Wines, other, litre, .12.

On the products of the Philippine islands when exported therefrom there shall be collected an export tax as follows:

Abaca, raw or wrought hemp, 100 kilos gross, .75.
Indigo, 100 kilos gross, .50.
Indigo employed for dying, 100 kilos, gross, .50.
Rice, 100 kilos, gross, 2.00.
Sugar, 100 kilos, gross, .10.
Cocoanuts, fresh and dried, 100 kilos gross, .10.
Tobacco, manufactured, of all kinds and of whatever origin, 100 kilos gross, 3.00.
Tobacco, raw, grown in the province of Cagayan, Isabela and New Biscay (Luzon island), 100 kilos gross, 3.00.
Tobacco, raw, grown in the Viscayas and Mindanao islands, 100 kilos, gross, 2.00.
Tobacco, raw, grown in other provinces of the archipelago, 100 kilos, gross, 1.50.

The following excise and other inland charges are made:

On distilled spirits, in casks, per litre, 0.20 peso.
On distilled spirits, in bottles or flasks, per litre, .30.
On beer, of all kinds, per litre, .10.
On cigars and cigarettes, stamp tax on all which shall be manufactured and sold or removed for consumption and sale, per thousand, 1.00.

The following articles shall pay no duty on their importation into the Philippine islands:

Mineral waters.
Trees, shoots and plants, also moss, in a natural or fresh state.
Lime (oxide of calcium).
Copper, gold and silver ores.
Samples of felt, painted paper and tissues, when they comply with the following conditions:

When they do not exceed forty centimeters in length, measured in the warp or length of the piece, even when such samples have the entire width of the piece.

Samples not having these indications will only be admitted free of duty when they do not exceed forty centimeters in any dimension.

In order to avoid abuses, the samples declared for free entry must have cuts at every twenty centimeters of their width, so as to render them unfit for any other purpose.

Samples of trimmings in small pieces, of no commercial value or possible application.

Gold, silver and platinum, in broken up jewelry or table services, bars, sheets, coins, pieces, dust and scrap.

Gold, silver and platinum, in articles manufactured and stamped in the Philippine islands.

Gypsum (sulphate of lime).

The following articles are free of duty, but subject to conditions:

Wearing apparel, toilet objects and articles for personal use, bed and table linen, books, portable tools and instruments, theatrical costumes, jewels and table services bearing evident signs of having been used, imported by travelers in their luggage in quantities proportionate to their class, profession and position.

Samples of felt, painted paper and tissues.

Casks, sacks and large recipients of metal, imported with goods dutiable separately from such recipients and when they are to be exported.

Carriages, trained animals, portable theaters, panoramas, wax figures and other similar objects for public entertainment, imported temporarily.

Furniture of persons going to settle in the Philippine islands, which has been in use by them.

Foreign articles destined to exhibitions held in the Philippine islands.

Submarine telegraph cables.

Pumps intended for the salvage of vessels.

Parts of machinery, pieces of metal and wood imported for the repair of foreign vessels which have entered ports of the Philippine islands through stress of weather.

The metric system of weights and measures in use by the Spanish government will be continued. The kilogram is equivalent to 2.2046 pounds.

The monetary unit of the Philippines is the gold peso, of the mint. Estimate of value, $1.034.

The current money heretofore in circulation in the Philippines shall be received for duties, taxes and other exactions, in the manner and upon the same basis of valuation heretofore prevailing as that in use prior to the military and naval occupation.

A litre is equivalent to 1.0567 quarts.

A hectolitre is equivalent to 26.4170 gallons.

Pioneer Kansan Dead.

ENTERPRISE, KAS., Aug. 17.—(Special.) J. F. Staatz, ex-county treasurer and one of the county's first settlers, coming here in 1857, died of heart disease after a long illness.

SHIPPERS MUST FIGHT IT.

Government Not Concerned as to Who Pays the Tax on Express Receipts.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Last week the express companies held a meeting in this city and agreed that Colonel John J. McCook, counsel of Wells, Fargo & Company, should secure from the attorney general a ruling as to whether the shipper or the express company should bear the internal revenue expense. Colonel McCook has just received a letter from Attorney General Griggs as follows:

"Replying to your letter of the 13th inst., I have the honor to advise you that the attitude taken by the department of justice with reference to questions as to which party, the shipper or the express company, under the war revenue bill, is required to furnish and pay for the revenue stamp which is required to be placed upon the manifest or bill of lading, is that this is a matter entirely between the shipper and the company. This office holds that, so far as the government is concerned, it is only inteested to know that the lawful tax is paid.

"As between the shipper and the express company, I have decided that the matter is not within my province of consideration under any case that has as yet arisen. The United States district attorneys are instructed by this office that they may prosecute for the prescribed penalty any company which issues a manifest or bill of lading without the prescribed stamp; but that in controversies arising between shippers and express companies, as to which one shall be required to bear the expense of the stamp, the government has no direct concern under the war revenue law."

EXPRESS STAMP TAX.

Missouri Railroad Commissioners Say They Can't Force Companies to Pay It.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., Aug. 17.—(Special.) The Missouri railroad commissioners to-day decided that the express companies should pay for the revenue stamps used on receipts issued by them, but declare that, since the tariff of the different companies has not been increased, the board has no authority to act in the matter. The case decided was the complaint of Commissioner Vanlandingham, of the St. Louis traffic bureau, against express companies. The opinion of the board says:

"It is the opinion of the commissioners that the evident intent of the law is, that receipts issued by express companies should be stamped by the company issuing them, and not by the shipper or consignor. The act referred to, however, does not definitely state by whom the required stamp shall be affixed, nor, as the commissioners are informed, does the internal revenue department decide as regards this question. If the stamp must be paid for by the shipper the aggregate charge to him is increased by the amount paid for the stamp, and so far as he is concerned there is an increase in the rate. But the express companies do not increase their transportation rates, and claim that the stamp required has nothing to do with the service rendered, but is for an entirely separate transaction, which the law requires shall be paid for by some one, as yet undecided, and that after the completion of this separate transaction the transportation service begins, and for which no more than the legal charge is made. The question to be decided is, by whom must the expense of the required stamp be borne. The opinion of the commissioners is as hereinbefore stated, but their opinion in this case is not law, nor would it be of any effect in deciding the matter. The question is now in the courts for settlement, and until finally decided must remain an open one. Should the decision of the courts be adverse to the express companies, and afterwards rates should be increased by them to cover the additional expense incurred by reason of the tax, then the commission would have full jurisdiction, and, after hearing, could, if found proper, restore the old rates. As the matter stands, there is no increase in the rate tariffs of the express companies, and as regards the question of liability for the cost of the stamp required, the commissioners decide they have no jurisdiction."

WALKED WITH THE BABY.

Valentine Busills Carried His Child at Night and Became Inured to the Task.

From the St. Louis Republic.

Valentine Busills, 49 years old, living at 314 Clark avenue, is nursing some fractured ribs, a broken wrist and a hacked face, which he received in a fall from the second story window of his home. For the last few years he has been a scissors grinder on the streets of St. Louis, and the envy of every little child who loves to see the wheels go round. His wife having left him in the old country, he migrated to America to seek relief from the dreadful loneliness of desertion.

Valentine, formerly a fair child of sunny Italy, is now confined to a cot at the City hospital with a face that would make any comedy artist turn green with envy—at least he is equal to his name and has proved himself indeed a "valentine."

One of the peculiar traits which he brought with him from across the waves is that of walking in his sleep. Some physicians diagnose his strange case as somnembulism, but that is not what is the matter with the afflicted man.

When alone he finally calmed down and told his pathetic story to a reporter. Many years ago when he was a youth he conceived the idea of marriage, and consequently it was not many months until he had a bride of his heart.

When the first-born came it was a "peach" of a boy, and the father went almost into raptures over the child. He thought that it looked exactly like its daddy, who became its slave. The mother could not handle it, and thus the father was compelled to walk the baby day and night.

He walked every night until it became an inveterate habit. Then when his wife and boy left him one day he was confirmed in his nightly prowls, and even to this day he occasionally arises at midnight and walks the floor, supposing he is nursing the idol of his heart. Though many times in his long separation he has walked, he never met with an accident until yesterday morning about 2 o'clock.

In describing the sensation of his fall he said he was first painfully impressed with something hard. That was the sidewalk beneath his window.

Valentine lay there in his helpless condition for many hours, until the sun began to streak the east with light. Then an officer found the battered man under the window and summoned an ambulance. The physicians attending Valentine say the disease hardly can be cured.

MARTIN THORN'S DOG DEAD.

It Is Said the Faithful Animal Committed Suicide the Day His Master Died.

From the New York Herald.

Ever since the jingling rhyme of "Old Dog Tray" first chimed into tradition the fidelity of the dog, owners of these animals, from the leonine mastiff down even to the derided "yaller pug," have provided, for print, exemplifications, particular and peculiar, of the canine virtue. The latest to be thrown into the white light of publicity is an animal that once enjoyed the distinction of wagging his tail and sharing his jail with Martin Thorn, the recently executed murderer.

While Thorn was in the Queens county jail he was allowed the luxury of a dog. It was a black dog, and as a special honor, to Sheriff Baker, it was christened Billy Baker. Of course he was wonderfully devoted to Thorn, but when his master was transferred to Sing Sing he had to leave Billy Baker.

As a mark of his appreciation for the kindness of Captain Methven of the jail Thorn gave him his dog. Now the dog is dead, and Captain Methven says he committed suicide. Further, the captain says that it was on the same day that Thorn was executed that Billy Baker, trotting quietly beside him on the dock at Seaside, suddenly whined, and, running to the edge, jumped off. He did not swim ashore and the captain believes the act was deliberate and the result of some intuition that his old master was dead.

Almost Free Photographs.

The Kansas City View Company will rent you a $25 to $50 kodak at 10 cents per day, or $1 per month. Take a kodak with you on your vacation trip. Any one can use one and make nice photos. We do the finishing. You do the rest. Tel. 1440. Established in 1885. 1431 Walnut.

Popular Noon Hour Lunch and Refreshment Rooms.

SOL J. SPEYER,
Fine Whiskey, Wines and Cigars.
The Kentucky
Mercantile Co.
8 W. 10th St. Telephone 2744.

Frank Jones
Wholesale Liquor Dealer
Family Trade A Specialty.
Goods in Any Quantity.
708-710 Walnut St.
Telephone 2728.

R. B. Murdock
N. W. Corner 12th and Walnut Sts.
O. F. C. Whiskey.
Elegant New Billiard Parlor Above.
Imported and Domestic ...CIGARS...

OPENS TO-DAY
MORLEDGE FISH and OYSTER CO.
The Oyster and Sea Food season begins to-day. Enjoy a first-class Oyster Lunch or Fish Dinner to-day at our delightfully cool cafe. Everything strictly modern, and new features. New dishes served.
808 Walnut Street.

The Dizzy Cafe.
EVERYTHING IN SEASON. SERVICE THE VERY BEST. HEADQUARTERS FOR THEATRICAL PEOPLE.
Chinese Waiters, Chinese Cooks, The Best Liquors, The Finest Cigars. Regular Dinners, 25c
G. W. PURVIS, Prop., 305 and 307 West Ninth St.
Opposite the Orpheum.

915 Walnut Street and 101 West Ninth Street.
W. H. Dixon
Successor to Hannon & Dixon.
915 Walnut Street and 101 West Ninth Street.

Telephone 2319.
Frank Bryant
813 Delaware Street.
Finest Lines of
Liquors and Cigars

Emil Scharnagel,
1112-14 Walnut St.
Merchants' Lunch, 11:30 to 2:30, 10 Cents.
Cafe Open at All Hours. Short Orders Served.
"Scharnagel's Select" Beer.
Restaurant for Ladies Upstairs.

R. O'Brien,
S. W. Corner 12th and Walnut Sts.
McBrayer AND Sherwood Rye Whiskies Specialties.
Telephone 2555.

ANHEUSER-BUSCH BREWING ASS'N
RECOMMEND THEIR
High Grade Table Beers.

MORRIN-POWERS MER. CO.
704 Delaware St. Telephone 1231.
O. F. C. WHISKEY. O. F. C. CIGARS.
Agent for SEIDENBERG'S CLEAR HAVANA CIGARS, made in 16 sizes.
We import more liquors than all other firms on the Missouri river.
We own more Straight Whiskies than all other Liquor Firms in Kansas City.
We carry more insurance than all other wholesale liquor firms in Kansas City.
Increase of business this year, $100,000.00. Losses insignificant—not a single large one. It pays to deal with us because you do not have to stand a per cent of loss.
"If you get it from Morrin-Powers Mer. Co. it's straight."—J. L. Hopkins, att'y for Jas. Hennessy & Co.'s brandy.

STORK VISITS CENTRAL PARK.

Policeman Summoned an Ambulance and Mother and Son Were Taken to a Hospital.

From the New York Herald.

Where the West drive makes a sharp turn opposite One Hundred and Third street, in Central park, a plainly dressed woman walked on the grass just as it was getting dark last evening, and a tall policeman shouted to her, "Keep off the grass."

The woman paid no attention to him and the policeman went to her. An instant later the policeman ran off to the nearest telephone. Twenty minutes after that an ambulance dashed up the drive. The ambulance remained for ten minutes, then drove off with its load to Bellevue hospital, and the crowd scattered.

The policeman had made the entry in his notebook: "Annie Connell, 23, No. 175 West One Hundred and Second street," when a stout man ran up. He was all out of breath, but anxious to know what had been going on. "What is it; what's the matter?" he asked the policeman. And the latter, closing his notebook, said sharply, "Oh, nothing to make a fuss about. The stork has visited Central park."

Mother and son were resting easily when they reached the hospital.

Passengers going East and wishing to avoid the incline to the Union depot, can take Santa Fe Route trains at Twenty-second and Grand ave. station. Best dining cars in the world; lighted by electricity and cooled by electric fans.

Santa Fe Route ticket offices, northeast corner Tenth and Main sts., 1044 Union ave., Union depot and Grand avenue station.

Important Change of Time.

The daily local train via the Chicago & Alton railroad leaves Kansas City at 8:00 a. m. instead of 9:00 a. m., as heretofore.

DOCTOR HENDERSON.

108 West 9th Street, Kansas City, Mo.
The Old Reliable Doctor. Oldest in Age, Longest Located. A Regular Graduate in Medicine. Over 27 Years Special Practice.
Authorized by the State to treat *CHRONIC, NERVOUS and SPECIAL DISEASES.* Cures guaranteed or money refunded. All medicines furnished ready for use. No detention from business. Patients at a distance treated by mail and express. Medicines sent everywhere, free from gaze or breakage. Charges low. Over 30,000 cases cured. Age and experience are important. State your case and send for terms. Consultation is free and confidential, either personally or by letter.
Seminal Weakness and Sexual Debility, (Spermatorrhœa) and Impotency, producing losses, pimples and blotches on the face, rushes of blood to head, pains in back, confused ideas and forgetfulness, bashfulness, aversion to society, loss of sexual power, loss of manhood, &c., cured for life. I can stop all night losses, restore lost sexual power, restore nerve and brain power, enlarge and strengthen weak parts and make you fit for marriage.
Syphilis, that terrible disease, in all its forms and stages cured for life. Blood Poisoning, Skin Diseases, Ulcers, Swellings, Sores, Gonorrhœa and Gleet, and all forms of Private Diseases positively cured or money refunded.
Stricture permanently cured without caustic, cutting, bougies or sounds. No pain, no exposure. Patient can use the treatment at home.
Rheumatism The Great Turkish Rheumatic Cure. A SURE CURE. The greatest discovery in the annals of medicine. One dose gives relief; a few doses remove fever and pain in joints;—a cure in a few days. Send statement of case, with stamp for circular.
Book for both sexes, 80 pages, 27 pictures, true to life, with full description of above diseases, the effects and cure, sent sealed in plain wrapper for 6c. in stamps. Read this Little book and answer list of questions.
Free Museum of Anatomy For Men Only. Replete with thousands of curiosities. The life-like models and wax figures deeply impress the mind;—a school of instruction—a sermon without words.
OFFICE HOURS: 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays 10 to 12.
N. B.—*I have $500 deposited in the bank, which I will forfeit for above diseases that I cannot cure.*

Safe Deposit Company of Kansas City,
American Bank Building.
DIRECTORS.
PHIL. E. CHAPPELL, Prest. and Manager. C. J. HUBBARD, Vice Prest. and Treas.
M. W. ST. CLAIR, Secretary.
E. F. SWINNEY, J. L. SMITH, BERNARD CORRIGAN, LAURENCE MINOT, C. W. ARMOUR, R. W. TUREMAN, O. H. DEAN, S. McWILLIAMS, I. P. DANA, CHARLES F. ADAMS, 2d.
Safe Deposit Boxes Rented and All Kinds of Valuables Safely Stored.