Railroad Time Table.

Santa Fe Route.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

No	Arrive Guthrie.	Leave Guthrie.	Arrive Kan. City.	Arrive Chicago.
99	5:40 a. m.	5:00 a. m.	6:00 p. m.	9:45 a. m.
803	4:04 p. m.	4:04 p. m	6:50 a. m.	10:00 p. m.
152		8:25 a. m.		Local Freight.
820	11:15 a. m.			Local Freight.

SOUTH, SOUTHEAST AND SOUTHWEST.

No	Arrive Guthrie	Leave Guthrie	Arrive Ft. Worth	Arrive Galv'st'n
697	3:15 p. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
698	11:15 p. m.	11:20 p. m.	6:55 a. m.	6:30 p. m.
151	2:45 p. m.	[illegible]	Local Freight.	

A. J. Corkins, Agent

Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad.
EAST.

	St. Louis Express.	Local*	Local*
Leave Geary			4:25 pm
Leave Kilgore	6:25 am		6:35 pm
Ar. Oklah. ma City	7:35 am		7:45 pm
Lv. Oklahoma C'y	8:45 am	6:30 am	
Ar. Shawnee	9:00 am	6:51 am	
Lv. Shawnee	9:14 am	10:55 am	
Ar. So. McAlester	12:10 pm	5:25 pm	
Lv. So. McAlester	2:30 pm		7:15 am
Ar. Wister	3:15 pm		12:00 pm

Via Wister, St. L. & S. F. & R.

Arrive Ft. Smith		4:35 pm
Arrive St. Louis, No		7:25 am

WEST BOUND.

St. Louis & San Francisco Ry.

Leave St. Louis		8:15 pm
Leave Fort Smith		11:00am

	Local*	Local*	St. Louis Express
Leave Wister	2:00 pm		12:30 pm
Ar. So. McAlester	3:00 pm		3:10pm
Lv. So. McAlester		7:00 am	3:20 pm
Ar. Shawnee		1:25 pm	6:25 pm
Lv. Shawnee		3:05 pm	6:40 pm
Ar. Oklahoma City		6:00 pm	8:05 pm
Lv. Oklahoma C'y		8:50 am	8:15 pm
Ar. El Reno		10:28 am	9:15 pm
Arrive Geary		12:05 pm	

*Daily Except Sunday.

Trains to and from Guthrie make connection at Oklahoma City.
Make close connections at El Reno for points on the Rock Island north and south.
For rates and information apply to
J. F. HOLDEN, Traffic Manager, South McAlester, I. T.
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WADMI Rebekah Lodge No. 8, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at 7:30 in Odd Fellows hall in the Weinberger building. Visitors welcome.
ALLIE HIGH, N. G.
KATIE McWETHY, Sec'y.

GUTHRIE Camp No. 3, Woodmen of the World meets every Monday night in the K. of P. hall. Visiting Woodmen are welcome.
J. B. TOWERS, Clerk.
WM. GREGORY, Con. Com.

GUTHRIE LODGE NO. 2, A. F. & A. M. Regular meeting third Tuesday evening in each month at 8 o'clock. All brethren cordially invited to attend.
H. F. ARDERY, Sec.
A. J. CORKINS, W. M.

GUTHRIE Lodge No. 1, A. O. U. W., meets Thursday evenings of each week at 7:30 in Victor block, corner First and Harrison. Visiting Workmen always welcome.
F. D. SARBER, M. W.
C. J. TUOHY, Recorder.

GUTHRIE Lodge No. 2, K. of P., meets every Monday at 7:30 in their hall in the Victor block, corner First and Harrison. Visiting knights are always welcome.
H. S. VOSS, C. C.
J. FOUCART M. of F. and K. of R. S.

I O R M Meets every Tuesday night in K. of K. of P. hall. Visiting chiefs always welcome.
M. B. CHERRY, Chief of Records.

GUTHRIE Lodge No. 3, I. O. O. F., meets Monday night of each week at 7:30. Visiting Odd Fellows always welcome.
W. S. COOPER, N. G.
G. W. BRUCE, Sec'y lock box 179.

OKLAHOMA Encampment No. 1, I. O. O. F., meets every Tuesday evening in Odd Fellows hall at 7:30. All visiting patriarchs welcome.
FERDINAND RITTERBUSCH, C. P.
H. L. STROUGH, Scribe.

HARTRANFT Circle No. 3, Ladies of the G. A. R. Meets first and third week of every month in Masonic Hall. Visitors are cordially invited.
ELIZABETH STROUGH, Pres.
LOUISA GILBERT, Sec.

HARTRANFT POST No. 3, G. A. R.—Meets on first and third Saturdays in each month at 7:30 p. m. in probate court room. Visiting comrades always welcome.
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WOMEN'S INFORMATION BUREAU,
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Your Friends In the Army or Navy.

Do you want a picture of their ships or the cities they attack. You can secure all this and more by purchasing the newly issued series of portfolios (in fifteen parts) entitled "The American Navy, Cuba and Hawaii." Nearly 250 large half-tone pictures of warships, cities (Havana, Santiago, Honolulu, etc.) forts, harbors, batteries, rivers, plantations—in fact, the very places where our men have been and will be fighting. Also excellent portraits of Dewey, Sampson, Schley and Lee. All pictures accompanied by full explanatory text and maps. Single parts 10c.; full set $1.50. Call at Santa Fe ticket office

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

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All kinds of difficult Bicycle repairing. First class Vulcanizing work done by an expert.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED
PRICES LOW.

Agents for Willis' wheels. Ten new wheels for rent. Give us a call.

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Convertible Option Policies

With Limited Payments.

A form of insurance improved in the light of modern experience, having all the merits of the older plans of life insurance while invested with the virtues of exact equity in the event of early death.

Simple In Terms. Liberal in Conditions.

The most valuable feature is the provision for

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Should death occur during the period selected.

In the Event of Death During

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A $1,000 Policy Guarantees $2,000 with Cumulative Additions of $10 each year.

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The Connecticut Indemnity Association,

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Agents wanted for Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

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The best grades of Coal always in store. The McAlester a specialty. Prompt delivery. Office and yards, 605 W Harrison. Phone 20

Sutton's Guthrie Marble Yard

REMEMBER, this advertisement is of interest to you who have friends resting in the tomb. It is a home establishment, shipping direct from the quarries marble and granite, and manufacturing in this city. Foreign agents show you a large fine picture and ask you to sign a binding order for a poor design and grade at double price, covering their wages and expenses. Think of it! we will duplicate any of their work from 20 to 50 per cent less. All the work done in the Guthrie cemetery, some weighing upward of two tons, was done by us. Notice the name cut on the bases.

"A few doses of Brazilian Balm cured me of one of the worst colds I ever had, with loss of voice."
GEN. W. S. McNAIR.

Firecrackers In China.

In China firecrackers can be purchased at a cost of 62 cents for 10,000, although the best quality commands twice this price. This is but little more than the actual cost of manufacture. The straw paper used is of the cheapest grade. The powder is also of cheap and inferior quality, which probably accounts for so many "sizzers" in every pack.

Most of the firecrackers are made by women and children at their homes, and rapid workers are able to earn from 5 to 7 cents per day. An expert can earn 10 cents, while a novice receives only his board for the first four years. The wages paid in this trade are about the same as those paid the common laborer.

Besides being unhealthy, the work of making firecrackers is more or less dangerous, yet the hours of labor are from 6 a. m. to 11 p. m. seven days in the week.

Goose on Friday.

"You never heard about the time that Judge Egan gave that prince of birds, the goose, a new place in natural history, I suppose?" said M. W. Fitzgerald to the Philistine.

"Well, a couple of years ago Judge Egan and Tom Conroy went over to lunch together one noon. 'What'll you have?' asked the judge.

"'It's Friday,' said Tom. 'Give me some fish.'

"Judge Egan let his eye wander down the bill of fare. He saw that there was goose on the bill and the soul of him hungered for goose. He framed up a decision to make the punishment fit the crime.

"'Goose,' said he. 'A goose is a bird that swims in the water. That's clear enough. Waiter, bring me some goose!'"—St. Paul Globe.

A Distressing Outlook.

A little Cleveland girl was greatly worried by the misfortune of a favorite playmate. The latter injured her knee by a fall, and for a time it was feared she might lose the limb. Happily this contingency was avoided, and in time the sufferer completely recovered. But when the outlook was dark indeed the sympathetic girl burst in on her mamma one day with the following excited query:

"Oh, mamma, did you know it was Bella's vaccination leg that was hurted?"

No, mamma didn't know it.

"Well, it is," cried the little sympathizer, "and, oh, mamma, just think, if they cut off her leg she'll have to be vaccinated all over again!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Useful Neighbors.

Sir, or madam, if you have any difficulty in making your children behave, just turn them over to the family next door. Both the man and the woman in that house are quite sure they could make those children mind.—Boston Transcript.

A Receptive Pupil.

Mistress—Bridget, these are ewers. I hope you'll not call them jugs any more.

Bridget—Thank yez, mum. Sure, and is these others mine too?—Jewelers' Weekly.

Russian peasants eat sunflower seeds in large quantities. You can hardly find a man who has not some sunflower seeds in his pocket.

The Apaches have three different kinds of violins, each having but one string and played with a small bow.

DIED WITHOUT A STRUGGLE

Sudden Demise of Prince Bismarck—Culmination of Chronic Diseases—Europe Thought He Was Recovering.

Berlin, July 30.—Prince Bismark died at 11 o'clock tonight.

Details of the death of Prince Bismark are obtained with difficulty, because of the lateness of the hour, the isolation of the castle and the strenuous endeavors of the attendants of the family to prevent publicity being given to what they consider private details.

The death of the ex-chancellor comes as a surprise to all Europe. Despite the family's denials, there was an undercurrent of apprehension when the sinking of the prince was at first announced, inspired more by what the family left unsaid than by any information given. But when the daily bulletins chronicled improvements in the prince's condition, detailed his extensive bills of fare and his devotion to his pipe, the public accepted the doctor's assertion that there was no reason why Bismarck should not reach the age of ninety years. The reports were deemed to be a repetition of the alarm that Prince Bismarck was in extremis, which had been oft repeated in the past. All of the Saturday papers in Europe dismissed Bismarck with a paragraph, nothing important while his condition was completely overshadowed in the English papers by the condition of the Prince of Wales knee.

It appears that the ex-chancellor's death was not precipated by sudden complications, but was rather the culmination of chronic disease, neuralgia of the face and inflamation of the veins—which kept him in constant pain, that was borne with the iron fortitude which might have been expected.

The beginning of the end dated from July 20, when the prince was confined to his bed. He had been several days prosprated before an inking of his decline reached the world.

On Monday he ordered some new pipes and smocked one on Thursday, then conversed brilliantly on the topics of the day, discussing the trials and sentence of M. Vola and the peace negotiations between Spain and the United States. He pursued the papers daily and this was one reason why the family deprecated the alarming reports as to his health. The French press showed unabated enmity when discussing his possible death. The Temps compared his end with that of Gladstone's, remarking that, though the British statesman had failed in his policy and had compromised his party, he died regretted by all on account of the grandeur of his moral influence, whereas Prince Bismarck, whose life had been successful, would perish execrated by many, even in Germany, and inquired grimly: "What sort of funeral will be given him by the millions of socialists who have been hatched by his tyranical laws."

The Lokal Anzeiger publishes a dispatch from Friedericsrhue, saying that Dr. Schweninger was present when Prince Bismarck died, having arrived from Berlin at 10:30 o'clock. The prince was unconscious for several hours before the end came and his breath almost failed repeatedly. He died without a struggle.

Conquest of Porto Rico.

Ponce, Porto Rico, July 28, Thursday, vening, via St. Thomas, Friday, July 29.—The American conquest of Porto Rico has begun auspiciously. The Spanish have abandoned Ponce, the principal port of the southern coast of the island, and in many respects its most progressive city. Last night General Miles landed, and this morning took possession and raised the stars and stripes. The there the wildest and most enthusiastic reception.

It was believed that the enemy intended to contest the advance from Guanica and General Miles made preparations to send General Wilson's troops to Ponce, with a view of throwing them between Ponce and the enemy and closing in on the latter from both directions. He sent word to Captain Higgonson, of the battleship Massachusetts, yesterday to be ready to cover the landing today. An officer was sent ashore yesterday to formally demand the surrender of the port of Ponce, three miles from the city of Ponce. The officer was greatly surprised to learn that not only the port, but the city of Ponce, was ready to capitulate. In the morning General Miles established headquarters at the custom house and raised the American flag.

Among the prizes found in the harbor were seventy lighters used in loading the sugar ships and these were used instead to convoy the troops ashore, during which operation not a man or animal was injured.

The scene when the soldiers reached the wharves was remarkable. Thousands of residents of the city, men and women and children, lined the water front and shouts of joy and cries of "Viva Los Americanos", "Buenos Dias", "Puerto Rico libre", greeted them. The soldiers were received like liberators, rather than intruders. The shirted firemen came down to the wharf in a body and cheered lustily. Captain Lyons, with company K, of the Sixteenth regiment, immediately marched to the city and established a provost guard in the municipal building, the soldiers being billeted in the frescoed and gold decorated room of the Alcalde. On every hand the greatest satisfaction was evidenced. Women, adorned themselves in brilliant gowns and waved their hands at the soldiers as they marched through the streets.

The Spanish made a stand at a small town, resisting General Henry's advance, seven miles north of Ponce, tonight. Artillery fire could be seen distinctively as the dispatch boat bearing this news left at 7 o'clock in the evening.

Surgeon Greenlee said today that there were no yellow fever cases in Ponce or its vicinity; but there are a few cases of small pox.

Fair Association in Garfield County.

Enid, Okla., July 30.—(Special.)—The citizens of this county are making active preparations to hold a fair here this fall.

A meeting of the directors and stockholders of the Fair Association met at the court house last night to elect a permanent officers, and much interest was manifested. Richard Mossuli was elected president, Ed Weatherly secretary and H. H. Watkins, treasurer.

A committee on constitution and by laws was appointed as follows: Spence Allen, chairman, J. O. Fleming, Frank Kirk, Ed. Weatherly, H. E. Havens, Edmond and E. Watrous.

The following gentlemen were [illegible] as a committee on premiums [illegible]: Edmond Frantz, chairman, E. Watrous, F. J. Walters, Frank Kirk, Spence Allen, H. H. Watkins, Joe Melbergen, J. S. Riley and Ed Weatherly. The meeting adjourned amidst the greatest enthusiasm for the success of the fair. This morning the ground was selected on the north east corner of Jack Doffott's farm south of the city. It was leased for five years, at $96 per year, with the privilege of ten years. The location is a good one and will give general satisfaction.

The Board of Directors is composed of the following stockholders of the Association: E. [illegible] Harlan, Ed Weatherly, Harry Thompson, F. J. Walters, C. D. [illegible] of Force, Joe Mosell, H. [illegible] cert with [illegible] people.

THE TERMS OF PEACE

Agreed Upon Between the President and French Ambassador—Latter Had Full Authority.

Washington, July 30.—Events of a most momentous character occurred at the conference at the White House this afternoon, between the president, Ambassador Cambon and Secretary Day, during the peace negotiations far beyond the mere submission of terms of peace by the United States, and reaching the point of a preliminary basis of peace between the government of Spain and the government of the United States, needing only the ratification of the government at Madrid of what was done today to bring the war at the end.

This was accomplished on the part of Spain when Ambassador Cambon presented to the president certain credentials he had received from the Spanish government appointing him envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary with complete instruction as to the manner of acting upon every one of the peace conditions presented by the United States, including the disposition of Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, the Ladrones indemnity, armistice and all other questions likely to arise in the course of the negotiations. With these credentials authorizing him to speak as plenipotentiary for the government of Spain, and with full instructions on every point at issue, Ambassador Cambon, in behalf of Spain, not only received the peace conditions laid down by the American cabinet earlier in the day, but thereupon entered upon their final discussion with a view to reaching a final and complete agreement. After strong argument, the president and Secretary Day consented to a modification of the American terms in one particular. What that modification relates to is not disclosed, but it is believed not to apply to the condition for the absolute independence of Cuba, the cession of Porto Rico, or the granting of adequate coaling stations to the United States in the Pacific or to diminish in any vital particular the terms on which peace will be restored. The modification brought about practical unanimity between the president and Ambassador Cambon, as plenipotentiary for Spain and the latter has now transmitted the results of the conference to Madrid for approval, which, if given, will end the war.

The profoundly important results developed today came about most unexpectedly. Ambassador Cambons call was set for 2 o'clock, and it was expected to last but a few minutes, while the answer of the United States was being handed to him. But since the original proposition of Spain was presented, last Tuesday, M. Cambon has prepared himself to speak with authority on the questions which were to arise. The president himself has preferred this course, although outside of himself and the ambassador few were aware that the latter came ready to treat as the envoy of Spain. The first instructions to M. Cambon, made him merely a medium of communicating Spains first note, but now he appeared with all the attributes of the direct diplomatic officer of Spain, empowered to act for the government within his very complete instructions.

The meeting was held in the president's library, and both on the subjects discussed and in the impressive manner in which the argument proceeded, it was a conference destined to become memorable. After M. Cambon has presented his credentials as plenipotentiary and they had been examined and his status recognized as the envoy of Spain, the first business was the presentation of the terms laid down by the United States government. Secretary Day read the terms, pausing at the end of each sentence, to allow M. Thiebault, first secretary of the French embassy, to interpret into French as the ambassadors knowledge of English is limited. This reading by Secretary Day and interpreting by M. Cambon, took but fifteen minutes. Then began the discussion point by point. The president and the ambassador addresses each other directly with the greatest freedom and frankness, each steadily maintaining the notice of his position on the several points involved. When, at last, after an eloquent plea by the ambassador, it was agreed to modify the conditions in one particular, Secretary Day withdrew for a half hour and attended to drafting the modification. This accomplished, not so much as the advocate of Spain, but personally, man for man, a like interest in humanity. M. Cambon is a man of fervid eloquence, and he spoke with an intensity of feeling which made a deep impression on the president and the others present. He spoke in French, each sentence being caught up and interpreted by M. Thiebault with rapidity, so that the earnestness of the ambassadors expression lost little by this indirect method of communication. The president spoke with equal frankness, and in the lengthy discussion there was scarcely a point in the whole range of the war which was not met and freely considered.

What the modification is that has been agreed upon can be only conjectured, but there is no reason to believe that it relates either to the time when actual hostilities will be suspended or else to the extent of our interest in the Philippines, leaving unchanged the condition that Spain shall withdraw from Cuba and Porto Rico, grant the United States coaling stations in the Pacific and make important concessions in the Philippines.

It is now for the Madrid government to give final approval to what was partially accomplished today. It is even possible that this approval may come very speedily, within a day or two, for there is no need of extended conference or correspondence. All that was accomplished today, when M. Cambon acted as plenipotentiary. From the fact that the [illegible] ed under instructions the president seem to be hopeful for Spains ratifying all that has been done. But it is for Spain herself to determine between the issue of peace or war, as now presented.

CONTAGION CONTAGION!

This Is the Alarm That Must Be Sounded Against Catarrh!

It Is Contagious! It is Catching! It is Infectious!

Catarrh is a GERM disease and must be so treated henceforth. BRAZILIAN BALM is the only antidote that destroys the infectious germ and makes a radical cure.

Home Treatment For $1

WITH TONIC FREE.

We all know that Small Pox, Typhoid Diphtheria, Measles, Mumps, Scarlet Fever, Hooping Cough, etc., are "Catching." They are "catching" or contagious because they are germ or microbe diseases. This is no theory, it is a proven fact, admitted by all scientific men. Dr. Theodore Potter, the eminent Bacteriologist says:—"We can see bacteria, can cultivate them, can identify and grow the different varieties. We can plant them in the bodies of men and animals and reproduce at will the diseases from which the bacteria were obtained."

This is equally true of Catarrh. The carion-like breath of the Catarrh victim is laden with these malignant germs, so is the pus. Put a drop of it under a powerful microscope and see them wriggle. They are very minute it is true. It takes 200,000 of them laid side by side to cover an inch on the rule, but there is probably no microbe so long lived, so persistent, so voracious and so hard to kill.

Not Climatic

The opinon has widely prevailed that Catarrh was caused by climatic conditions. This is found to be a mistake, and has had most disastrous results, leaving the disease to spread unchecked over wide sections of the country. Possibly some localities are more [illegible]able to its development and vio[illegible] believe but there must be have appeared a can get the har[illegible] in Spain [illegible] to produce [illegible] wheat. The [illegible] be sown to [illegible] microbe [illegible]

No Reply

Scripps-McRae League [illegible]

Washington, August 2.—[illegible] o'clock today it was offi[illegible] nounced that no reply had [illegible] ceived from Spain.

Catarrh, climate or no climate. The Catarrh germ will produce Catarrh and nothing else will produce it.

Again. Among the Aborigines of this country Catarrh was unknown. That proves it is not "climatic." Another thing. It took 200 years for Catarrh to get a foothold among us. Forty years ago less than 5 per cent. of the adult population were affected. To-day there are over 20,000,000 victims, and rapidly multiplying. Has "climate" done this? Could anything do it but contagion?

How Has It Spread?

The breath! The fetid germ-laden breath. Also by contact, as in kissing. Also from expectorations and washing in the same bowl using the same towels napkins, etc. used by those afflicted with this putrid disease. It does not spring from the blood or any condition of the blood. The Catarrh microbe is never found in the "blood." It's not a "blood disease," and cannot be cured by "blood medicines." It is a germ disease and is propagated as above stated. It could not be propagated through the "blood."

A Sanitary Problem

So rapid have been the ravages of this putrid distemper within the last few years that it must soon come to the front as the most vital sanitary problem. The disease is everywhere, but in many localities it is a veritable pestilence. If every house were quarantined where it exists how many houses would fail to display the "Yellow Flag?" Every one must help to stamp out this palgue. Every one is vitally interested. Every one who is now free from it must avoid contagion as they would Small Pox or the Cholera. Those who are afflicted with it, even in a mild form, should hasten to get cured and the other members of the family for their own safety, should insist on instant action. With united action the plague can be stayed and stamped out.

One Sure Cure.

Fatunately an antidote has at last been found for this filthy and infectious disorder. At last, after everything else had failed, and even the doctors had given up in despair, Brazilian Balm was discovered. It kills the microbe instantly: it penetrates between the folds and into the deepest passages of the head, healing the ulcers and running sores. It is the most healing balsam in the world. The moment you begin its use it renders the breath and expectoration immune (non-contagious). It heals the throat, curing asthma and bronchitis. It heals the stomach that has been made raw and ulcerated by swallowing the germ laden catarrh pus. It quickly takes colds and grip out of the system. It has been in use 15 years and cured tens of thousands, even where the throat was eaten out so you could put your fingers in the holes an inch deep. It will cure you.

A Great Offer.

Catarrh victims have run down systems and impaired vitality. It could hardly be otherwise.

They need a good tonic to help in restoring their lost vigor. A nerve and strength builder. We have the best remedy for this known to science Toxicola tablets. We will from this time on, for the next six months, enclose a month's treatment of Toxicola tablets with every $1 bottle of Brazilian balm. A $1 bottle of Brazilian balm contains a month's treatment. See that the name is blown in the bottle. B. F. Jackson & Co., Indianapolis, Ind. The summer is the best time to treat catarrh as the disease is less violent than in cold weather.

Wallace & Mueller, Guthrie