

THE ROANOKE DAILY TIMES.

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ROANOKE, VA., SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1895.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.
ALL THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Virginia: Showers; northwesterly winds.

THE RED COATS AT CORINTO.

British Flag Flying Over Republican Soil.

The Nicaraguan Officials Abandon the Town and go to San Juan del Sur, Cutting the Cable Wire Connecting it With Corinto—The Situation Ominous of Serious Trouble to the United States.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The sensation of the day in diplomatic circles here was the landing of the British troops at Corinto, Nicaragua, the abandonment of the town by the native officials and the population, and the shrewd move of the Nicaraguans in declaring Corinto a closed port. The first news of these events came to Dr. Guzman, the Nicaraguan minister, in two cablegrams from San Juan del Sur, the Nicaraguan cable port, about 120 miles south of Corinto.

The first cablegram stated that the British troops had landed at Corinto, and that the British flag was flying over the town, which had been deserted by the Nicaraguan officials and the native inhabitants. The second cablegram showed that the authorities had gone to San Juan del Sur, cutting the wires connecting the cable port with Corinto, so that the British forces at the latter place could not communicate with their home government except by sending a boat to the cable station. The main body of the Nicaraguans who had abandoned Corinto, had crossed a lagoon which separates the town from the mainland and had strongly entrenched themselves.

The news, it was apparent, was not expected by the State Department, which had never believed that the Nicaraguans would go to the length of permitting the occupation of Corinto in preference to paying the \$75,000 indemnity. That the only difficulty in the way of speedy settlement of the demand was that arising from the trouble experienced by the Nicaraguan government in raising the money hastily and that the British admiral would be indulgent on this point when once satisfied of the disposition of the Nicaraguans to comply with the terms of the ultimatum otherwise had never been doubted by the department.

The situation at Corinto is now regarded as ominous of serious trouble, for the dispatches indicate that the Nicaraguans are disposed to resist any further advances by the British. The information reaching here is to the effect that the Nicaraguans may further isolate British at Corinto by burning the bridges across the lagoon, separating the town from the mainland. The British position is said to be very bad from a strategic standpoint. The town is practically on an island, being separated from the mainland by a stretch of marshy ground. This is traversed by bridges and without them Corinto is cut off from the shore. The Nicaraguans have moved from the shore end of the bridge and those well informed on the situation believe that if the British make any move to cross the lagoon the bridges will be burned and the little band of Nicaraguan troops will make a stand against further encroachments.

The British are evidently apprehensive of trouble on this score as indicated by the cablegrams from Colon, showing that the three vessels, the Royal Sovereign, the Wild Swan and the Satellite, have been moved so as to command the town with their guns. It is probable that this disposition has been made so as to ensure the occupying forces, numbering about 400 armed men, from an attack by the Nicaraguans rather than with any deliberate purpose of bombarding the town, for there is no evidence that the British desire to advance into the interior at present, and it was certainly not a part of their original program of operations, as made known to our government, to bombard the place.

The news of the situation at Corinto created a commotion here, and particularly in the State Department. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, came to the department, and after remaining in private consultation with Secretary Gresham for a short time, the two repaired to the War Department to consult with Secretary Lamont. Later on the news came to the department through The Associated Press from Colon, that the Nicaraguan government had made a sharp move by declaring Corinto a closed port. This was evidently a disturbing element in the calculations, for Assistant Secretary Uhl was at once dispatched to the British embassy to confer with Sir Julian Pauncefote, a most unusual proceeding in departmental etiquette.

There can be no doubt that the action of the Nicaraguans in declaring Corinto a closed port has seriously complicated this most troublesome question, and even if there is no resort to hostilities at present, it opens a prospect of alarming events in the future which are regarded as likely to involve the United States in spite of the earnest disposition of the administration to avoid entanglement. The action means that no goods can now be entered at Corinto, a port which has heretofore received over half of the imports into the country, without violating the national law of Nicaragua. The British may collect duties if any goods enter the place, but the latter would be liable to seizure the moment they crossed the British lines into the interior.

They must do this to find a market, for the coast being unhealthy is thinly populated and the great consuming class of the population lives in the interior. The first effect of the decree closing the port, therefore, probably will be to divert nearly all, if not the entire import trade of the place to San Juan del Sur, or perhaps to Realajo, a sub-port near by, for it is improbable that many merchants will take the chances of getting their goods into Nicaragua through the British lines under the circumstances. In this case the length of the stay of

the British at Corinto is problematical, conditional as it is upon collecting enough revenue from customs to make good the indemnity demanded.

But another consideration arises at this point, for our government has been assured that the occupation will not be permanent, and indeed the first paragraph of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty expressly pledges Great Britain against any occupation of Nicaraguan territory. So the problem will arise how to collect the indemnity within a reasonable time. This may be settled summarily by extending the occupation and blockade beyond Corinto so as to include all of the Pacific ports of Nicaragua. From the disposition shown by the Nicaraguans at present this can be done only by force and is likely to add very largely to the expense incurred in the collection of the indemnity, which will surely be added by the British to the original sum.

This course, moreover, would seriously embarrass the commerce of the United States and on this point Great Britain has given Secretary Gresham certain assurances. Another matter in which the British may be able to secure their end is by a prompt declaration of war and an invasion of Nicaragua, involving the capture of the capital, Managua, and the imposition upon the Nicaraguans of the British terms as the price of peace. It may be that the British government will be driven to the latter course in the interest of trade, which she is bound to safeguard. If goods entered at Corinto after payment of duty to the British occupants should be seized in the interior, the owners, British or American, would have a very good claim for reparation, the only question is as to whose duty it would be to secure this; whether the United States would feel bound to intervene in the case of an American merchant in such case, and therein lies one of the factors which may involve our country directly in the dispute. It has been asserted as a hard and fast rule of international law, that duties cannot be twice collected, and our own government has taken an advanced position on this question.

Movements of War Vessels.
WASHINGTON, April 27.—Several changes will take place in Admiral Meade's squadron. The Minneapolis is going to Norfolk to have her cabin changed and be fitted for a flagship. The New York and Columbia go to New York to be made ready for the Kiel celebration. They will be docked and painted and Columbia will have a torpedo outfit aboard. The Montgomery will remain at Mobile, and the other three vessels, the Atlanta, Raleigh and Cincinnati, will remain at Key West for a time, although it is understood that the Raleigh will return to Colon and look after American interests about the isthmus. After the New York and Columbia are sent away there will be no vessel in the squadron with cabin arrangements fit for a flagship and the alterations in the Minneapolis are therefore necessary.

Opposed to Foreign Alliances.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 27.—In the house Mr. McCarthy obtained unanimous consent to introduce the following: "Resolved, that the members of the general assembly of the State of Illinois do hereby request the daughters of Illinois not to accept the hand in marriage of any person not a citizen of the United States by right of birth or naturalization, as we are of the opinion that daughters of Illinois should be patriotic in their views, and should disregard the title of any foreigner and marry none but a citizen of the United States." The resolution was referred to the committee on federal relations.

He Had a Plenty of Money.
FREDERICK, Md., April 27.—Six weeks ago John Ryler, 25 years old indeed, it is alleged, an orphan girl under promise of marriage to withdraw from the bank her small savings. After obtaining the money he disappeared. Last night he was arrested and placed under heavy bond which he furnished in cash from his own pocket. After his release he visited several saloons, spending money in a reckless manner. He astonished his old acquaintances by exhibiting \$3,000 in gold and bills.

The Bombardment Expected.
COLON, April 27.—Information which has been received here from Corinto says that the British warships have been so stationed as to be ready to bombard the town should the Nicaraguan force which retreated across the lagoon to the mainland on the occupation of the place by the British attempt to interfere with the movements of the landing party. Corinto is almost deserted, as its bombardment is generally expected.

Very Sensitive in the Secretary.
WASHINGTON, April 27.—Secretary Gresham has cabled Ambassador Runyon at Berlin to use his best efforts with the German government to facilitate the work of American newspaper correspondents at the great Kiel naval demonstration next month.

Arrested For Embezzlement.
CHICAGO, April 27.—Archibald Campbell, secretary of the Scottish-American Building, Loan and Savings Association, at 94 Washington street, was arrested to-day, charged with embezzling \$4,700 of the association's funds.

Pannill Case Given to the Jury.
LYNCHBURG, April 27.—The Pannill case was given to the jury at 7 o'clock this evening. At 9:30 they had not agreed. Judge Paul adjourned court until 10 a. m. Monday.

Carroll the Cigarette Man Assigns.
LYNCHBURG, Va., April 27.—W. S. Carroll, the well known cigarette manufacturer made an assignment to-day; liabilities \$20,000, assets unknown.

Steinway Piano, \$250.
LYNCHBURG, Va., April 27.—A one second-hand Steinway piano, full size, in perfect order and tune, and fully warranted, for \$250, on easy payments of \$10 per month. A rare bargain. Hobbie Music Co., 157 Salem avenue.

OUR MAGICIANS STILL LOSING.

Tate's Naval Reserves Take Three Straight.

Good Hitting by Portsmouth and Bad Fielding by Roanoke Keeps us at the Lower End of the List—Tobaccoists Turn Upon Farmers—Norfolk Loses Three Straight to Richmond—National League Scores.

The second week of the Virginia League season closed yesterday with but slight changes in the relative standing of the clubs during the week. Richmond is still first, with a good margin. Lynchburg, by losing four out of six games, has fallen from second to third place. Portsmouth taking precedence of her by winning three out of five games played. Norfolk holds on to fourth place, although she has dropped four out of six games, Roanoke continuing to lose and Petersburg being too far behind to catch up. The Champion team lost every game played the first week, but struck her gait on Tuesday and has won four out of five games from Portsmouth and Petersburg, emerging from last into fifth place and leaving our Magicians to trail along in the rear of the procession.

Roanoke has surely suffered "the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune," losing five games out of six after playing ball that has called forth eulogistic comment from the press of Norfolk as being far superior to the performance of either of the opposing teams. The pitchers are doing excellent work, only needing an experienced catcher to steady them at critical times. The batting of the men has improved, and in every game they have made a greater total of hits than their opponents. That the element of luck enters into the game of baseball will not be gained by anyone who will examine carefully the scores of the games in which Roanoke has figured during the past week.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., April 27.—Roanoke lost to-day's game for the good and sufficient reason that they made bad errors at critical times and presented Pop Tate's brigade with eleven unearned runs. Stahl started in to pitch, but was hit in every inning but the fifth. In the seventh he gave way to Gaffney, who pitched the game out, allowing but two hits. Stahl showed up better in the batsman's box than in the pitchers, keeping up the record of three hits a game that he has been making for the past four games; Bradley is also getting his eye on the ball, leading his side with a double and two singles. The game was delayed for half an hour to allow the management to get the grounds in a fit playing condition after a heavy shower this afternoon. The result was a wet ball and inability of the fielders to get around after batted balls as rapidly as usual, thus swelling the hit record of each side to some extent and also accounting for at least three of the errors made by the visitors.

ROANOKE	PORTSMOUTH
R.H.P.A.E.	R.H.P.A.E.
Brah, ss., 0 0 5 1 1	Knox, 2b., 3 0 2 1 0
Stahl, p.f., 2 3 0 0 0	Thurs, ss., 2 0 2 0 2
Padden, 3b., 1 0 2 2	Quinn, rf., 1 3 1 0 0
Sherer, cf., 1 1 0 0 0	Tate, lb., 0 1 10 0 0
Cav'n, 3b., 2 1 3 1 3	Vetter, c., 2 1 3 0 0
Clark, lb., 0 1 0 1 0	Beh'n, lf., 2 0 0 4 1 0
Bradley, 1b., 3 2 0 0	Faller, 3b., 1 1 4 0 0
Crook, c., 0 1 0 3 0	Harvey, cf., 1 1 4 0 0
Gaffney, if, p 0 0 0 2	Callahan, p 1 1 0 0 0
Hallman, if, 0 0 0 0	Hallman, if, 0 0 1 0 0
Total... 7 11 27 10 5	Total... 11 10 27 8 0

HITS BY INNINGS.
Portsmouth... 2 3 1 0 0 3 1 1 0—11
Roanoke... 3 0 0 0 0 0 2 2—7

SUMMARY.
Earned runs—Roanoke, 2. Two-base hits—Thurston, Vetter, Bradley. Three-base hit—Harvey. Stolen bases—Knox, Vetter, Cavannah. Double plays—Thurston, Knox and Tate; Padden, Clark and Cavannah. Bases on balls—Callahan, Stahl, Gaffney, 1. Hit by pitched balls—By Callahan, 2; Gaffney, 1. Struck out—By Callahan, 2; Stahl, 4; by Gaffney, 1. Sacrifice hit—Padden. Passed ball—Clark. Wild pitches—Stahl, Gaffney. Time of game—Two hours and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Daley.

How the Clubs Stand.
W. L. Pct. W. L. Pct.
Richmond... 10 2 83 Norfolk... 5 6 45
Portsmouth... 6 4 60 Petersburg... 4 7 36
Lynchburg... 5 5 50 Roanoke... 2 8 20

Games Scheduled For Tomorrow.
Roanoke at Petersburg; Lynchburg at Richmond; Norfolk at Portsmouth.

Richmond, 10; Norfolk, 3.
RICHMOND, Va., April 27.—The game to-day was a beautiful exhibition up to the eighth inning, when a hard batting streak netted Richmond six runs.

Score:
Richmond... 0 0 2 0 0 0 2—10 9 3
Norfolk... 1 0 1 0 0 0 1—3 9 2
Batteries—Behne and Foster; Lawson and Geier.

Lynchburg, 9; Petersburg, 6.
PETERSBURG, April 27.—Lynchburg outplayed the locals this afternoon and won on gross errors by Petersburg's catcher and infield. The features of the game were two double plays by Lynchburg and two home runs by Schabell of the visitors.

Score:
Lynchburg... 1 3 0 1 1 0 0 3—9 4 1
Petersburg... 0 1 4 0 0 0 1 0—6 14 6
Batteries—Kagey and Schabell; Palne and Champlin.

National League Record.
W. L. Pct. W. L. Pct.
Pittsburg... 7 1 87 New York... 3 3 50
Baltimore... 4 2 67 Cincinnati... 3 4 42
Chicago... 4 3 57 Louisville... 3 4 42
Boston... 3 3 50 Cleveland... 3 4 42
Brooklyn... 3 3 50 Philadelphia... 2 4 33
Washington... 3 3 50 St. Louis... 2 6 25

At Louisville.
Louisville... 0 3 0 0 0 0 0—3 7 1
Cleveland... 0 0 1 3 0 0 0—4 5 1
Batteries—Kneil, Luby and Welch; Young and O'Connor.

At Cincinnati.
Cincinnati... 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0—5 14 5
Chicago... 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1—5 16 1
Batteries—Parrot and Merritt; Hutchinson and Kitzredge.
At St. Louis.
St. Louis... 2 0 1 0 0 0 0—4 8 3
Pittsburg... 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—5 16 1
Batteries—Shret and Peltz; Kilen and Sargent.

A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Bursting of the Bouzey Dyke in France Yesterday.

EPINAL, France, April 27.—The great Bouzey Dyke, of the Epinal district of the Vosges, burst at 5 o'clock this morning. The cubic area of the dyke is 8,000,000 meters. A rush of waters and much loss of life followed. It is impossible to get a correct estimate of the damage done or of the number of lives lost, but from the number of bodies already found, thirty-eight in all, indications are that the loss of life will be very heavy.

Enormous damage has been done in the surrounding country. The railways in all directions are interrupted and a large number of villages are entirely flooded. In some places the force of the torrent let loose by the break in the dyke was so great that entire houses were swept away and large trees were torn up by the roots. The reservoir was situated close to the village of the Bouzey and the breach caused by the rush of water is over 100 metres broad. The authorities are doing everything possible to rescue imperiled persons. Many families are still in danger. The authorities are also taking steps to provide relief for the homeless. Assistance and supplies will be sent from the nearest points.

FIREMEN'S BRIBERY INVESTIGATION

Evidence Before the Investigation Committee Yesterday.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Before the firemen's bribery bill investigation committee to-day Commissioner La Grange said: "I desire to make a statement to the reporters as to why I believe Chief John McCabe killed himself. I was asked to speak before the investigation began, and I desire to say now I believe Mr. McCabe was an honest man and could not lie. He had been trusted by his association with things that he could not tell. He expected to be called before this committee and he had Irish blood in his veins and could not be an informer, and he is dead." The commissioner admitted that McCabe had told him that the firemen had contributed \$25 apiece to a corruption fund to bribe the legislature to pass the bill increasing their salaries. Three years before \$2,500 had been raised and given to Assemblyman McManus, and in 1893 a fund was put in the hands of Senator Ahearn. McCabe had also told him that if Croker was put on the stand he would tell the truth about the whole business.

The Durant Investigation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 27.—Theodore Durant was taken from his cell in the city prison to-day and formally charged with the murder of Blanche Lamont. He has been very surly for the last two days and made no effort to conceal his irritation this morning. "How much more are you going to charge me with," he growled to Detective Seymour, who swore to the complaint. The prison officials are confident that Durant's visitors bring him drugs which enable him to sleep twelve hours a day. To the use of these opiates his increasing irritation is ascribed. The preliminary examination in the Williams case will probably be concluded on Tuesday and the inquest in the Lamont case commences on the following day.

Grant's Birthday at New York.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The eighth annual banquet of the Grant Banquet Association in commemoration of the birthday of General Grant, was given in the Hotel Waldorf to-night. The event was of more than usual interest on account of the near approach to the completion of the Grant monument in Riverside Park. General Charles H. Collins, presided and at the table with him were General J. M. Schofield, ex-Governor Cameron of Virginia; Gen. E. S. Parker, Rev. Dr. R. S. McArthur, Col. F. D. Grant and others.

Grant's Birthday at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 27.—The 73rd anniversary of General Grant's birth was commemorated by a banquet at the Union League to-night, at which over two hundred citizens of Philadelphia, and many distinguished men from other cities honored the memory of the great general. Mayor Charles Warwick presided, ex-Congressman John S. Wise, of Virginia, responded to the toasts. "The Self-Sacrificing Heroism of the Rank and File of the Armies of the Union and the Late Confederacy."

In Danger of Lynching.

RALEIGH, April 27.—Alex. Gardner, a white youth aged 18, criminally assaulted Sallie Lindsey, colored, aged 11, in Richmond county, last Tuesday. He fled at once. Pursuit was made and it was openly threatened that he would be lynched. He was captured to-day in the woods many miles away and was safely taken to jail at Rockingham.

General Lee Sworn in as Collector.

LYNCHBURG, April 27.—General Fitzhugh Lee, the new appointee to the office of United States internal revenue collector for the western district of Virginia, went before Judge Paul, who is holding court here to-day, and was administered the oath of office. General Lee also executed his official bond for \$115,000.

Standard Oil Man Indicted.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., April 27.—The grand jury to-day returned an indictment against C. H. Hopkins, agent of the Standard Oil Company, holding that the company is a trust, contrary to the laws of the State. Mayor Patton and S. R. Kepler are named as witnesses.

Baseball Yesterday.

Philadelphia at New York, Brooklyn at Washington, Boston at Baltimore, postponed on account of rain.
At Amherst, Mass.—Harvard, 5; Amherst, 1.
At Little Rock, Ark.—Memphis, 8; Little Rock, 6.
At Atlanta, Ga.—Atlanta, 10; Chattanooga, 6.

SOUTHERN NEGROES IN MEXICO.

It is Denied That They Are Treated Cruelly.

Statement of Mr. Ellis, One of the Agents of the Colonization Company—Only a Few Homesick and Lazy Negroes Dissatisfied—The Others Have a Plenty to Eat and are Doing Well.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Recently tidings have reached the United States of the statements of individuals who had left the Durango (Mexico) colony, where between 1,000 and 1,500 negroes from the United States, have been colonized by Mr. W. H. Ellis. During the present week a story comes from the United States side of the border line purporting to give the versions of two persons who have left the colony, and who alleged that they had been worked under guards and along the lines of a system of slavery worse than that of Russian exiles in Siberia, without the comforts and lacking many of the necessities of life, and without educational advantages nor attendance for the sick.

Upon the appearance of these statements, Mr. W. H. Ellis, who is at present in this city, in company with Don Juan Llamado, one of the directors of the bank of London and Mexico and president of the colonization company, came to the office of The Associated Press, asking that a succinct and definite statement may be given to the people as to the exact conditions, teams and environments of the colony in Durango.

Mr. Ellis succeeding in moving some of the colonists in question to the two-mile-acre hacienda of the Tlahualilo Colonization Company in the State of Durango, Mexico. Ellis did this under a concession from the Mexican government, permitting him to bring immigrants to Mexico and under a contract with the hacienda owners, as to supplying land, implements, etc. Mr. Ellis and Don Juan Llamado, who is in New York arranging with C. P. Huntington for a branch railroad to the hacienda, both aver that every obligation has been observed.

Out of 1,200 and odd negroes only twenty-seven have left, through homesickness or lack of ambition to make a home by hard work. The negroes have a large public school maintained by the company; they make their own colony laws and they police themselves. There is a church in which there is one of three preachers in different sects; there has been provided salt pork, bacon and corn bread which the negroes yearned for; there is not an armed guard or overseer in the colony and each man may come and go as he chooses.

The colonists are allotted such land as they desire to work, and then half the gross crop is theirs for their labor, and cotton, corn and wheat crops are now growing. These are the statements of Mr. Ellis, and he states that the reports of dissatisfaction are mainly prompted by the resentment of one man in the United States upon having lost the opportunity for making profit out of the enterprise. Mr. Ellis states that the colony will get a bale of cotton to the acre against one to every two acres in the United States, and seventy bushels of corn to the acre, against forty bushels in the United States, and that his own returns come out of the company's 50 per cent.

Did Not Know It Was Loaded.

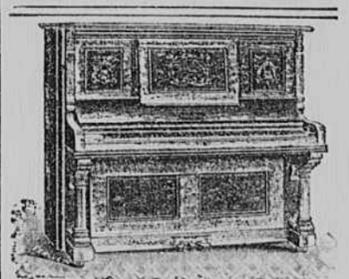
PETERSBURG, Va., April 27.—Miss Gussie Groom was shot and fatally injured by her sister, Miss Alberta Groom, this afternoon about 3 o'clock. The young ladies were amusing themselves at their home on Washington street with a pistol, which they did not know to be loaded. Miss Alberta leveled the weapon at her sister and playfully remarked: "Look out, I am going to shoot you." She pulled the trigger, and Miss Gussie fell with a bullet in her brain. The young lady is still alive, but there is no hope of her recovery.

Military Conference in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 27.—The supreme military authorities have held conference during the week in order to decide upon the military measures to adopt against Japan in the event of the rejection of the Russian demands regarding a modification of the terms of the treaty of peace arrived at between China and Japan.

A National Bank Closes.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—A telegram was received to-day by Comptroller Eckels stating that the Merchant's National Bank, of Rome, Ga., had closed its doors. The bank has a capital of \$100,000.



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CATON'S.

DINNER TO-DAY.

SOUP—Mutton broth with barley, puree of Jackson.
RELISHES—Spring onions, lettuce, radishes, olives.
BOIL—Jambon de York with cabbage.
ROAST—Prime ribs of beef drip gravy, loin of pork apple sauce, young chicken English dressing.
ENTREES—Larded trotters of beef a la mode, lamb pie a la maitreton, California peas a la pompadour.
VEGETABLES—Cream potatoes, escalloped tomatoes, lima beans, baked sweet potatoes, Carolina steamed rice, sugar peas.
PASTRY—Rola pola with French brandy sauce, concomit pie.
DESSERT—Bisque ice cream, lemonade, pound cake, jelly roll, sponge cake, Tarazona West India nuts, almonds, London L raisins, coffee, tea, chocolate, ice tea, milk, buttermilk, corn dodgers.

Drink Our Phosphates

They are All Right! All Right!

Egg, Lemon, Orange, Grape, Claret, Pineapple, and last but not least, "Pepsin" Phosphate.

Our Phosphates are very smooth drinks, and we are satisfied they'll please the most fastidious.

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Are often used as interchangeable terms, whereas high-priced goods are nearly always cheap because they possess high quality and merit, while low-priced goods, in many cases, are apt to be dear because they are as a rule poorly constructed and of an inferior quality. The happy combination of LOW PRICES with HIGH QUALITY is to be desired, and in MAKING OUR OFFERINGS WE STEADILY KEEP THIS END IN VIEW.

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