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CAKES and
PIES,

MADE FROM

OTT BROTHERS'
CELEBRATED
FLOUR

Also carry a full line of
 CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS AND
 TOBACCOS, CANNED GOODS.

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 PAINTER AND
 PAPER HANGER

All Work Promptly and
 Satisfactorily Executed.

RITZVILLE, WASH.

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Livery,
 Feed and
 Sale Stables.

Finest Turnouts in the City.
 Farmer's Trade a Specialty.

Clover Leaf
RESTAURANT

A. L. POPPLE, Prop.

Board by the Week, - - \$3.50
 Board with Room, - - - 4.00
 Single Meals, - - - - - 25c

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

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CHILDREN'S PORTRAITS
 A SPECIALTY.

Gallery next to Bank Building.

MRS. S. CARRIER,

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O. R. HOLCOMB. W. W. ZENT.

HOLCOMB & ZENT
 Attorneys at Law


Practice in all Courts. All kinds of
 Notary Work done.

RITZVILLE, - WASHINGTON.

THE TURN OF LIFE.

Owing to modern methods of living,
 not one woman in a thousand ap-
 proaches this perfectly natural change
 without experiencing a train of very
 annoying and sometimes painful sym-
 ptoms.

Those dreadful hot flashes, sending
 the blood surging to the heart until it
 seems ready to burst, and the faint
 feeling that follows, sometimes
 with chills, as if the heart were
 going to stop for good, are symp-
 toms of a dangerous nervous trouble.
 The nerves are crying out for assist-
 ance. The cry should be heeded in
 time. Lydia E. Pinkham's Veget-
 able Compound was prepared to meet
 the needs of woman's system at this
 trying period of her life.



Miss DRILL A. WATSON, 524 West 5th
 St., Cincinnati, Ohio, says: "I have
 been using Lydia E. Pinkham's Veget-
 able Compound for some time during
 the change of life and it has been a
 saviour of life unto me. I can cheer-
 fully recommend it to all women, and
 I know it will give permanent relief.
 I would be glad to relate my experi-
 ence to any sufferer."

BUSINESS MORE ATTRACTIVE.

Outlook for Buyers Flattering for
 Coming Season.

New York, May 14.—Broadstreet's says:
 Business gains rather than loses in at-
 tractiveness as spring advances. While
 the favorable situation in cereals is
 the main spring of the improvement, man-
 ifesting itself in many sections of the
 country, there are causes combining therewith
 to make the outlook for buyers for the
 current season a flattering one. Following
 the rapid advances in the price of wheat,
 which apparently culminated for the time
 being early in the current week in a quo-
 tation for cash wheat unequalled, with
 one single exception, and that only for
 a short period of time, for 25 years past,
 there has come a lull and the reaction
 from the abnormally high prices caused
 by the squeeze in the May delivery, which
 however, has left prices far above quo-
 tations for at least 10 years back. Tele-
 graphic cable advices to Broadstreet's
 only accentuate the already well known
 bullish nature of the immediate wheat
 situation, particularly in this and other
 countries, the outlook appears above
 that for the past six years. With the
 quieting down of the interest in wheat
 there has come a partial shifting of specu-
 lative interest to other grains, particularly
 corn and oats, and many classes of
 provisions with advances in nearly all
 those lines.

SENATORS BY DIRECT VOTE.

House Agrees to That Method of
 Electing Them.

Washington, May 12.—After refusing
 yesterday, by a vote of 48 to 90, to con-
 sider the senate bill restricting immigra-
 tion, the house took up and devoted the
 session to the house resolution to amend
 the constitution so as to provide for
 election of senators by a direct vote.
 The amendment as proposed in the
 resolution reported to the house left it
 in the discretion of states to elect their
 senators by direct vote or through their
 legislatures, but an amendment by
 Mr. Underwood of Alabama making
 selection by popular vote mandatory
 was adopted, and the resolution was
 then passed.

In England, in March, 12,350
 workers had wages reduced and 9,350
 received advances. Pauperism and emigra-
 tion slightly increased while the unem-
 ployed numbers decreased. Work in the
 colonies is reported as uniformly dull.

The general secretary of the Amalgamated
 Society of Carpenters and Joiners has
 issued a report showing that the
 been won in a number of English cities.

There could not possibly be a
 whiter city than Cadiz unless it were
 built of snow.

The volume of water emptied into
 the ocean by the Yukon is greater by one-
 third than that of the Mississippi.

Use only one heaping
 teaspoonful of
**Schilling's Best Baking
 Powder to a
 quart of flour.**

Do not use two teaspoonfuls of other baking powder.

POWER
 ...FOR...
PROFIT

Power that will save you money and
 make you money. Hercules Engines
 are the cheapest power known. Burn
 Gasoline or Distillate Oil; no smoke,
 fire, or dirt. For pumping, running
 dairy or farm machinery, they have no
 equal. Automatic in action, perfectly
 safe and reliable.



Send for illustrated catalog.

Hercules Gas Engine Works
 Bay St., San Francisco, Cal.

Hercules Special
 (¾ actual horsepower)
 Price, only \$185.

GEN. BLANCO SET A TRAP.

HAVANA STEAMERS THE BAIT.

Tried to Lure American Warships
 into a Storm of Projectiles—Too
 Cunning to Be Caught, but Gave
 the Dons a Fast Run.

Key West, May 15.—Captain General
 Blanco two hours before sundown yester-
 day attempted to execute a ruse which,
 if successful would have cleared the front
 of Havana of six ships that blockading
 station. Unable to come out to do but-
 le he adopted the tactics of the spider
 and cunningly planned to draw the prey
 into his net; but, though a clever and
 pretty scheme as an original proposition,
 it was practically a repetition of the trick
 of which the gunboat Vicksburg and the
 little converted revenue cutter Morrill
 were decoyed by a fishing smack under
 the big Krupp guns of Santa Clara bat-
 teries. Thanks to bad gunnery, both
 ships on that occasion managed to get
 out of range without being sunk, though
 some of the shells burst close aboard,
 and the Vicksburg's ladder was cut adrift.
 The wary are never caught twice in the
 same trap.

The Bait Sailed Out.

Late yesterday afternoon the ships on
 the Havana station were dumfounded to
 see two ships steam out of Havana harbor
 and head east. Dense smoke was stream-
 ing like black ribbons from their stacks,
 and a glance showed that they were un-
 der a full head of steam. By aid of glass-
 es Commodore Lilly of the Mayflower,
 which was flying the pennant, made out
 the larger of the two vessels, which was
 about 200 feet long and of about 4000
 tons displacement, to be the Alfonso XII,
 and the smaller one to be the Le Gazielle,
 both of which were known to be bottled
 up in Havana harbor. At first he sup-
 posed they were taking advantage of the
 absence of the heavy firing ships and
 were making a bona fide run for the open
 sea. As superior officer, he signaled the
 other ships on the station, the Vicksburg,
 Annapolis, Wasp, Teumseh and Osceola,
 which were moving in to form a column
 in echelon with the gunboats on the
 right flank. The little squadron moved
 in obliquely toward the fleeing Spaniards,
 keeping up a running fire as they went.
 The Alfonso and her consort circled in-
 shore about five miles below, and after
 running in for half an hour headed in for
 Morro castle. Our gunboats and thin-
 skinned vessels of the mosquito fleet did
 not follow them in.

Lilly Saw the Ruse.

Commander Lilly saw that the wily
 Spanish ruse was to draw them in under
 the fire of the heavy batteries, where the
 Spanish artillery officers could plot out
 the exact range with their telemeters and
 pot them. So the return was made in
 line ahead parallel with the shore.

Commander Lilly had not been mis-
 taken. As his ships came abreast of the
 Santa Clara batteries the big guns opened
 and fired 13 shells at a distance of about
 five miles. The range was badly
 judged, as more than half the shells over-
 shot the mark and others fell short, some
 as much as a mile.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to
 the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA,"
 and "FITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade
 Mark. I, Dr. Samuel P. Fitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts,
 was the originator of "FITCHER'S CASTORIA,"
 the name that has borne and does now bear
 the fac-simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER
 on every wrapper. This is the original "FITCHER'S
 CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes
 of the mothers of America for over thirty years.
 Look carefully at the wrapper and see that it is
 the kind you have always bought, and has the
 signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the
 wrapper. No one has authority from me to use
 my name except The Centaur Company of which
 Chas. H. Fitcher is president.

March 5, 1897. SAMUEL P. FITCHER, M.D.

Chief of Artillery.

Washington, May 12.—Brigadier General
 John L. Rodgers, senior officer of the
 artillery branch of the army, has been ap-
 pointed chief of artillery of the army and
 placed in charge of the heavy artillery of
 all the coast defenses.

Mexico denotes the place or seat of Mex-
 ico, the Aztec god of war.

Within the Antarctic circle there has
 never been found a flowering plant.

THE IOWA LEADS THE FIGHT.

Bearing the Signal to the Fleet,
 "Remember the Maine."

New York, May 14.—A correspondent
 of the World sends the following dis-
 patch from St. Thomas, descriptive of
 the bombardment of San Juan:
 Admiral Sampson's fleet lay within
 sight of San Juan de Puerto Rico all of
 Wednesday night. At 3 o'clock on Thurs-
 day morning all hands on all the ships
 were called. For an hour and a half
 each ship was the scene of an orderly
 confusion as the 2000 sailors stripped
 their ships, their guns and themselves.
 By 4:30 everything was in readiness to
 begin the second engagement of the war.
 At 5:15 came the call "To quarters,"
 and instantly every man was at his post
 and ready and eager to strike a blow in
 atonement of the Maine. The object of
 attack lay in plain view, straight ahead
 to the south.

The fortifications and batteries of San
 Juan de Puerto Rico are on the coral
 reef guarding the entrance to the harbor.
 It was a glorious morning, the sky un-
 clouded, the air cool and brisk. A long
 heavy swell rolled toward the shore and
 broke against the reef whose fortifications
 seemed to be asleep.

To mark the limits of the line of battle,
 the Detroit and the tug Waumpatuck
 steamed shoreward, the Detroit to the
 eastward until she was opposite the Val-
 tern, the Waumpatuck to the westward
 until she was able to anchor her small
 boats in 10 fathoms of water just out
 of range of the great fort of San Juan
 Morro, which rises on a high hill at the
 east of the harbor.

The Center of Attack.

Morro, of course, was to be the center
 of attack. In it were the seven 6-inch
 guns which Spain sent over as soon as
 the war became certain and which had
 been hastily mounted and manned with
 the best gunners in the colonial army.
 Soon after the Detroit and Waumpatuck
 were in place, Admiral Sampson's column
 of floating fortresses and batteries began
 to move upon the quiet and seeming
 sleeping fortress.

In the van was the Iowa, the flagship,
 with the battle cry of the navy streaming
 in brilliant colored flags from her mast—
 "Remember the Maine." Next came the
 huge Indiana, of such enormous bulk that
 she rode almost steady even upon that
 heavy sea. Then followed the New York,
 as formidable as a battleship; then the
 low-lying monitors Amphitrite and Ter-
 ror. They bore straight for the shore in
 a single file.

A Start From Shore.

Long before the flagship was in range
 there came a flash, a cloud of smoke, a
 roar and a shell from the walls of Morro.
 The shell fell far short. The roar died
 away and for 15 minutes the scene was
 as peaceful as before.

Suddenly the Iowa turned sharply to
 the east. She came around peacefully
 until her starboard battery was pointing
 full at Morro. One of her great 13-inch
 guns burst into flame and a shell sailed
 high toward Morro. It fell short but the
 response came—a roar from all the bat-
 teries and forts along the shore. A trem-
 endous burst of sound and smoke and
 flame, a shower of shells that wasted
 themselves in the sea. So wild was the
 volley that even had the Iowa been in
 range none of the shots would have hit
 her.

The Iowa was now nearer and the
 entire line of warships was in position to
 attack the Spanish shore line. Each ship
 was now nearer and the entire line was
 in position to attack the Spanish shore
 line. Each ship was now firing and each
 shore gun was answering. But while the
 Spanish aim was wild, the American
 gunners fired with the calmness and pre-
 cision of experience in target practice.

The fleet was soon enveloped in smoke
 as was also the shore. Only outlines
 could be made out, but it was apparent
 that while the Spanish shells issued from
 the smoke of the shore to fall into the
 sea, the American shells rushed from the
 fleet's envelope of smoke to bury them-
 selves in the smoke on shore. And now
 and then as the wind drifted the thick
 gray curtain aside it could be seen that
 the American ships were uninjured and
 that on shore the line that was unbroken
 was all in ashes.

Fleet Draws Nearer.

When the Iowa came up to the Waumpatuck
 stake boat she turned and led
 the column back again across the line of
 fire. The fleet was now nearer and the
 Spanish shells fell around the ships. Some
 struck against the armor of the battleship—
 big 6-inch shells—but they bounded
 off leaving hardly a dent behind.

One Spanish shell struck a boat on the
 Iowa passing through it and entered the
 superstructure, scattering splinters in
 every direction. Three men were injured.
 Admiral Sampson and Captain Evans
 were on the lower bridge and narrowly
 escaped the flying fragments. In all the
 Iowa hit nine times. Later a shell
 burst on the New York, killing one man,
 injuring another severely and several
 slightly.

In Terrible Heat.

At 7 o'clock the day had become
 furiously hot so that men were fainting
 below the decks and at the guns the
 gunners were streaming sweat as no man
 ever sweats even in the hot room of a
 Turkish bath.

One man, a gunner's mate, on the Amphitrite,
 was overcome and died in a few
 hours.

But the battle went on. The fleet was
 now steaming across the fortified front
 of the island for the third time. The firing
 from the ships was unabated, but many
 of the Spanish guns were silenced and
 while the shower of shells seemed as thick
 as ever, the thinner cloud of smoke,
 the leaping flames from burning houses
 close to the shore, but behind the fortifica-
 tions made the Americans know their work
 was not in vain as the frenzied firing of
 the Spaniards.

Burned the Town.

In the old part of the town of San Juan
 adjoining the fortifications whose blocks
 were blazing. The swelling sea made it
 difficult for the Americans to confine
 their fire to the batteries. Many of the
 shells flew over and burst among the
 ancient buildings from which the population
 had fled at dawn. So fierce was the
 American fire that had the intention been
 to bombard the residence portion of San
 Juan the damage could hardly have been
 greater.

The light-house lanterns were soon

after the firing began. Later on the
 houses in Ballaj square in St. Christo-
 pher street, in San Jose street and in San
 Sebastian street were in flames. The St.
 Catharine institute, an ancient palace, the
 orphan asylum, the old churches, were
 burned or almost demolished.

The American officers through their
 glasses, could see the Spaniards at work
 in many places where the fortifications
 had been broken down. The Spaniards
 seemed drunk with fury. They loaded and
 fired like madmen, without aiming, with-
 out any appearance of discipline or di-
 rection. At times their crazed condition
 led them to many absurd acts, such as
 waving swords, shaking fists and dis-
 charging pistols at the American line,
 which was barely within reach of their
 guns of longest range.

"Cease Firing."

Toward 8 o'clock the heat became ab-
 solutely unbearable on the American
 ships. It became evident that the Span-
 ish forts could not be silenced short of
 another hour's work. Men on the Amer-
 ican ships were dropping on all sides, not
 from Spanish shots, but from the accu-
 rate and terrific bombardment under the
 tropical sun.

After consultation Admiral Sampson
 signalled "Cease firing" and turned away
 westward. The other ships followed, all
 except the monitor Terror. She did not
 or would not see the signal of the ad-
 miral. She remained in her position in
 range of all the unsilenced guns of the
 Spaniards. For half an hour she kept
 roaring away at the forts and embank-
 ments with an almost incessant fire from
 her 10-inch guns.

The Spaniards concentrated their fire
 on her. But her accuracy seemed to in-
 furcate them beyond even attempts at
 marksmanship. Many of the shells
 struck the sea a mile and a half from her.
 Only a few came anywhere in her neigh-
 borhood. Still fewer struck her low-lying
 deck and these glanced away as harm-
 lessly as a pea-shooter's slug from the
 shell of a turtle. The Terror's guns are
 noisy, but their roars were drowned in
 the tempestuous booming of the Spanish
 batteries. Before she steamed reluctantly
 away she had the satisfaction of noting
 that she had made many a deep wound in
 the Spanish line and silenced several guns
 that might have made trouble later on.

A Few Minutes for Refreshments.

The fleet steamed to the westward
 about 20 miles and then stopped to re-
 move the grime of battle and to rest and
 refresh the weary but happy sailors.

The Spaniards evidently got the idea
 that the departure was a retreat and that
 the Americans had been driven off. So
 they sent out dispatches about a great
 Spanish victory just as they did at Ma-
 nila, when Dewey steamed away to rest
 and get breakfast.

While the fleet was at anchor 20 miles
 from San Juan a German steamer, the
 Bolivia, came by. She was on her way
 to St. Thomas. Admiral Sampson de-
 cided that it would be best to find out
 more about her and sent the Montgomery
 in pursuit. She was presently overhauled
 and while she steamed along Lieutenant
 Field went aboard, examined her papers
 and looked over the passengers to make
 sure that she was not going to call at
 San Juan on her way.

As the Montgomery started back, and
 had gone nearly to San Juan, she spied
 the Spanish cruiser Isabella III, an old
 warship, crawling out of San Juan har-
 bor and crawling along in-shore, evan-
 derly going to see what had become of
 the American fleet and whether it was really
 flying, as the Spaniards wished to think,
 or was only preparing anew the complete
 ruin of San Juan.

When the Isabella saw the Montgomery
 she put about hastily and went back
 home.

ALL AROUND MARKET REPORT.

Wheat Quotations, Wool Figures and the Price of Produce.

Following are the local quotations. Wholesale prices are given unless otherwise quoted:

Wheat at the warehouse—Country
 shorts, Club, bulk 75c, sacked 78c; blue-
 stem, bulk 78c, sacked 81c. At Spokane:
 Club, bulk 76c, sacked 77c; bluestem,
 bulk 79c, sacked 82c.

Oats—At Spokane f. o. b., \$21.
 Barley—Country points f. o. b., 92@95c
 per cwt.

Rye—Country points f. o. b., 65@70c
 per cwt.

Flour—Per barrel—Plansifter, \$4.75;
 Superb, \$4.50; Spokane, \$4.25.

Feed—Bran and shorts, \$13 per ton;
 shorts, \$14; bran, \$12; milled barley, \$19;
 chicken feed, \$23@25.

Corn—Whole, \$23; cracked, \$24.
 Hay—Timothy, \$10@11 per ton; wheat
 hay, \$10; alfalfa, \$10.

Eggs—Ranch, \$4.25@4.75.
 Wool—Fine medium, 6@7c per lb; me-
 dium, 5@6c per lb.

Produce—Fancy creamery butter, 40
 and 60-lb tubs, 21c per lb; 5, 10 and 20-
 lb tubs, 22c; prints, 22c; California butter,
 25@26c lb; country butter in rolls, 20@
 23c per lb; cooking butter, 16c; eastern
 creamery, prints, 23c; cheese, twin, full
 cream, 13@14c; cheese, twin, skim milk,
 9@10c; ranch eggs, \$4@4.25; honey,
 white comb, 13@14c; fancy, 15c per
 cwt; cabbage, 75c per cwt; turnips, 75c
 per cwt; beets, 75c per cwt; onions, \$1.50@
 1.75 per cwt; beans, 1½@1¼ per lb; squash,
 \$1.10 per dozen.

Poultry—Chickens, live weight, 9@10c
 per lb; dressed, 11@12c; turkeys, live, 11
 @12c; dressed, 12@13c; ducks, live, 10c;
 dressed, 11@12c per lb; geese, live, 10@
 11c; dressed, 12@12½c.

Meats—Beef cows, live, \$3@3.25 per
 cwt; dressed, \$6@6.50; steers, live, \$3.25
 @3.50; dressed, \$8@8.50; hogs, live, \$5.75
 @6; dressed, \$7@7.50; mutton, live, 4@
 4½c per lb; lamb, 12½c, wholesale.

Portland, May 14.—There was a slight
 lull in the wheat business today. Ninety
 four cents was the ruling quotation for
 Portland delivery.

San Francisco, May 14.—Wheat is firm
 on call, but spot prices are unchanged.

Metals.
 Bar silver, 56¢.
 San Francisco, May 14.—Silver bars,
 56¢; Mexican dollars, 45¢.
 Lake copper—Quiet; brokers', \$11.50.
 Lead—Quiet; brokers', \$3.50.

A sort of a Christian Byrd colony
 is soon to be started at St. Charles, Mo. Its
 promoters claim that it will have about
 \$20,000 capital to start with. The
 Boston printers are doing a nine-hour
 day of May 1.

ITEMS FROM ALL AROUND

CONDENSED NEWS OF WORLD.

Crimes and Casualties in All Lands—Paragraphs About Prominent Persons—Business Conditions in Brief—Peculiar Incidents Reported by Many Observers.

General Schofield, president of the Na-
 tional Volunteer Reserves, says that or-
 ganization is assuming immense propor-
 tions.

The supreme court of Illinois holds that
 the apportionment bill passed recently by
 the legislature is unconstitutional.

The states of Pennsylvania, New York,
 Illinois and Alabama have more popula-
 tion than Spain, and vastly more wealth.

Japan in point of population ranks
 sixth among the nations, being surpassed
 only by China, India, Russia, the United
 States and Germany.

The black plague is spreading rapidly
 in Hong Kong, China.

The battleship Oregon is the first war-
 ship that ever rounded Cape Horn.

Governor Budd of California has been
 warned that Spaniards are plotting to as-
 sassinate him.

Prince Victor Emanuel, Count of Tu-
 rin, nephew of the King of Italy, has ar-
 rived in New York.

A decided anti-English feeling is said
 to be growing among the Spanish troops
 and citizens in Cuba.

United States revenue cutters on the
 Pacific coast have been equipped as part
 of the mosquito fleet.

A 9-year-old boy fired a shot into a
 crowd of school children in New York,
 seriously wounding two of them.

All of the towns of Santiago province,
 Cuba, are in possession of the insurgents.

At Marysville, Mo., a man recently sold
 a hog for \$37 and with \$17 bought a good
 horse.

Many stowaways are coming to this
 country, under the impression that the
 war will boom work.

The gold reserve in the United States
 treasury at the close of business Tuesday
 was \$180,328,261.

Bakers in Chicago have advanced the
 price of bread 1 cent a loaf on account of
 the rise in the price of flour.

Helen Gould, daughter of the late Jay
 Gould, has sent to the United States
 treasury department her check for \$100,
 000 for war purposes.

A mechanic at Attleboro has made a
 bronze watch chain of metal taken from
 the Maine which he will present to Presi-
 dent McKinley.

Charles H. Allen of Massachusetts has
 been confirmed by the senate to be as-
 sistant secretary of the navy, to succeed
 Theodore Roosevelt.

Seven Chinese war vessels are being
 built in Germany. Among them are four
 torpedo boat destroyers which will have
 a speed of 32 miles an hour.

The Washita river, in the Indian Ter-
 ritory, overflooded, and a large number
 of cattle were drowned. Thousands of acres
 of farm land are under water.

It is reported that Archbishop Ireland
 has been called to Rome to lay before the
 pope the sentiments of the Catholics in
 America with regard to the Spanish-
 American war.

The bodies of 24 of the heroes who lost
 their lives in the battleship Maine, in
 Havana harbor, on the night of February
 15, have been buried in the potter's field
 at Key West.

In honor of Dewey's victory at Manila,
 Herbert Griffith, engineer of the steel
 works at Bristol, Pa., sealed the big
 smokestack, 130 feet high, and flung an
 American flag to the breeze.

The steamer Algos recently carried
 from San Francisco to Marseille a cargo
 of wheat that would have filled 30 freight
 trains, with 1200 cars. The import duty
 was 700,000 francs.

Papago Indians made a feint to attack
 El Piomo mining camp, in Arizona, and
 under cover of the excitement smuggled
 into the United States 100 head of cattle
 which they had stolen in Mexico.

The Berlin correspondent of the Lon-
 don Standard says: It is rumored here
 that the Philippines will form the nucleus
 of a republic under American protection,
 to be gradually increased by the
 addition of other Pacific islands.

M. C. Brady has organized at Pine
 Bluff, Ark., a company of 100 colored men
 for military service, and Governor Jones
 has notified him that arms and equip-
 ments will be furnished and the company
 mustered in immediately.

A dispatch from Washington says that
 when President McKinley signed the re-
 solution of thanks of congress to Admiral
 Dewey he used a dainty pearl and gold
 ornamented penholder and a gold pen,
 which will accompany the resolution
 when it is presented to the hero of Manila.

A lady at Waukegan, Ill., while walk-
 ing in the yard of her home suddenly
 felt her little dog pulling her dress, and
 turning around to drive him away, discovered
 her clothing on fire. A tub full of water
 was near at hand, and she threw herself
 into it, and extinguished the flames, escap-
 ing harm.

Emperor William, during a recent con-
 vention with United States Ambassador
 White, said: "It is important that Amer-
 ica should not think that either myself or
 my government entertain unfriendly feel-
 ings toward the union in consequence of
 the war with Spain. The millions of Ger-
 mans in America would not understand it
 if their fatherland did not entertain a
 friendly feeling in this conflict toward
 their new home."

There is a growing opinion at Key West
 that the openly expressed sympathy of
 France for Spain is taking on a serious
 phase, and that she is furnishing the lat-
 ter material aid. It has been charged that
 the Lafayette, which was released after
 being captured while trying to run the
 blockade, carried to Cuba arms and sev-
 eral Spanish officers in disguise.

Spain Protects.

Washington, May 14.—Official informa-
 tion has been received here that the Span-
 ish government has filed protest in Paris
 against the permission given by the
 French authorities at Martinique to the
 United States auxiliary cruiser Harvard
 to remain in the harbor of St. Pierre for
 repairs.

The London Lancet continues its war
 on the dangerous habit of kissing the Bi-
 ble in courts. It calls this habit "a
 comparatively modern and useless innova-
 tion."

A doctor says that the growth of chil-
 dren takes place entirely when they are
 asleep.

Experience
 And Not
Experiments

Should be your guide in buying medicine.
 Get others' experience; you should be
 guided by experience. Experiments are
 uncertain in result; experience is sure.
 Experiments may do you harm; experi-
 ence proves that Hood's Sarsaparilla will
 do you wonderful good. You may rely
 upon the experience of those who have
 been cured by this medicine.

Proved Its Merit.

"My daughter was afflicted with...ver
 trouble and had a swollen complexion. She
 has taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and her
 complexion is clear. Another daughter
 had eruptions on her hands, but after
 taking Hood's Sarsaparilla the eruptions
 are all gone. We believe Hood's Sarsa-
 parilla to be an excellent medicine." Mrs.
 M. E. Hill, Brookfield, Wash.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Hood's Pills are gentle, mild, effec-
 tive. All druggists. \$2.

The great barrier reef along the coast of
 Australia is about 1500 miles long, the
 work of coral insects.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas Co., ss.
 Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the
 senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney &
 Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County
 and State aforesaid, and that said firm will
 pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS