

"77" BLOCKS THE GRIP

How many friends have your whose health has been impaired, whose infirmities date back to the Grip? Nearly every serious illness starts with a Cold or the Grip.

Keep free from Grip and Colds by using "77." It stimulates the action of the heart, liver and kidneys, and so throws off Colds that hang on.

At all druggists, or mailed on receipt of price. Doctor's book mailed free.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., corner William and John sts., New York.

CAMERAS AND Photo Supplies

- Cyclone, 4x5.....\$3.00
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- Poco, Premo, Adlake, Hawkeye, and all the best makes of Cameras.
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- 4x5 Printing Frame.....20c
- 4x5 Trays.....15c
- \$1.50 Tripod for.....\$1.00
- \$3.00 Tripod for.....\$1.50
- Plate Holder, 4x5.....40c
- Graduated Measuring Glass—4 oz.....10c
- \$1.00 Lamp.....75c

These are our regular prices on a few articles. Everything else in proportion.

The Lowest-Priced House in the West

GIBRALTAR DRUG CO.

823 Kansas Avenue, TOPEKA, KAS.

Buy Your Wife

Something useful for a Christmas present. How would a \$20.00 Steel Cook or a \$30.00 six-hole Steel Range with warming oven—fully guaranteed suit you. Buy one and be happy

Jones & Son,

310 Kansas Avenue.

A. F. WESSEN,

The Old Reliable Swedish Coal Dealer.

When you buy your coal give me a trial order.

I am agent for one of the best and deepest mines in Osage City, and guarantee the best quality of Osage City Shaft Coal.

I also handle the best quality of Pennsylvania Hard Coal, Burlington, Leavenworth, Frontenac, etc.

All coal fork screened and free from dirt.

Telephone 504. 507 E. 4th St

Blackheads

Indicate a morbid condition of the sebaceous glands. Scouring them out does not cure and causes large pores that become very disagreeable.

With my scientific home treatments, specially prepared for each case, I positively cure all affections of the skin, and restore to the complexion a healthy rosiness. I remove every line and furrow, every spot and blemish from the face of the body, rendering the skin clear and smooth.

Consultation in person or by letter free and strictly confidential. 30 years' practical experience.

JOHN H. WOODBURY D. I. 163 State St., Chicago.

COURT DIVIDES.

(Continued from First Page.)

May 21, 1898, which stated that the Spanish squadron was probably at Cienfuegos and ordered Commodore Schley to proceed with all dispatch, but to obey the command of the United States and if the enemy is there, blockade him in that port.

"A memorandum dated off Havana, May 21, 1898, which directed Commodore Schley to mask his movements in leaving Cienfuegos.

"A memorandum which stated that a good landing place had been found by Commander McCalla, thirteen and one-half miles west of Savanilla point; that the Cubans had perfect knowledge of what was going on within Cienfuegos; that the Cuban forces in the San Juan mountains controlled the railway between Cienfuegos and Trinidad; and that there were no roads from the landing places to Cienfuegos.

"At 8:30 a. m., May 23, the Castine and the Collier Merrimac arrived at Cienfuegos.

"At noon on the same date, the British steamer Adula was permitted to go into Cienfuegos.

"At 7 a. m., May 24, the Marblehead, Vixen and Eagle arrived at Cienfuegos. SPANIARDS NOT AT CIENFUEGOS.

"About 10 a. m., the Marblehead and Eagle proceeded on their way, and 13 1/2 miles west of Savanilla Point, communicated with the insurgents, landed stores for them, learned that the Spaniards were not at Cienfuegos, and returned to Cienfuegos from the Collier Merrimac on May 23 and the Massachusetts on May 24.

"The Collier Merrimac was ordered to coal first on May 23, and was refused by Commodore Schley, who ordered the Iowa to coal first and the Massachusetts second.

"The Texas was ordered to coal from the collier on May 24, but the order was revoked as the Massachusetts was alongside and the collier and commanding officer of the collier deemed it unsafe to place his vessel between two battleships.

"The Texas and Marblehead coal at sea, off Santiago, from colliers May 27 and 28, the Massachusetts and Vixen on May 29, and the Iowa on May 30; the Brooklyn, Texas and Marblehead on May 31.

"At 3:35 p. m., May 27, Commodore Schley signalled to the St. Paul, 'If Sampson comes here tell him half of squadron out of coal and collier engines broken down.'

"At 10:45 a. m., May 27, Commodore Schley signalled to the Texas: 'The more coal you take in this smooth weather the less you will have to use in the night.'

"Commodore Schley made no effort to ascertain whether the Spanish squadron was in the harbor of Santiago; he left the harbor on May 23, and on May 25, p. m., of May 26 to 5 p. m., of May 27, and guarded only by the scout St. Paul from 5 p. m., May 27, until about 6 p. m., of May 28.

"The flying squadron arrived off the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, seven miles south of the Morro, at 6 p. m., May 28, and at 10:45 a. m., May 29.

"The distance from Cienfuegos to Santiago is 315 miles. Commodore Schley did not proceed with all dispatch from Cienfuegos to Santiago de Cuba.

"Early on the morning of May 29 the Cristobal Colon and other vessels of the Spanish squadron were covered at anchor in the harbor of Santiago, about 1,200 yards from the entrance.

"No attempt was made by Commodore Schley to ascertain whether the Spanish vessels were in the harbor of Santiago, or to destroy these Spanish vessels.

"At 1:30 p. m., May 30, the cruiser New Orleans and the collier Sterling joined the flying squadron in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba.

"At 10:35 a. m., May 31, Commodore Schley shifted his flag to the Massachusetts.

"ATTACK ON THE COLON. "At 11:10 a. m. the flagship Massachusetts signalled: 'The Massachusetts, New Orleans and Iowa will go in after dark to destroy the Spanish squadron at Cristobal Colon with eight, twelve and thirteen-inch guns. Speed about ten knots.'

"When the ships had passed to the eastward of the Spanish batteries, the fleet turned off shore, followed in succession by the other ships, repassed the entrance and fired as before, but with rather less effect, in that range of 7,000 yards. Some of these projectiles fell near the Colon.

"The fire was returned by the ships in the harbor and by the naval batteries. Several projectiles passed over our vessels, but no injuries were sustained.

"The flying squadron did not withdraw from the harbor until the entrance to Santiago harbor to a distance at sea. The blockade was maintained at an average distance of about six or seven miles from the harbor entrance during the day and probably somewhere near during the night. Two vessels perished during the night, two miles inside of the line of vessels.

"The Spanish squadron was discovered to be in the entrance to Santiago harbor at 9:30 a. m., May 31, 1898.

"The Brooklyn at that time was heading to the westward of north, about 6 miles from the entrance, and was heading south from the Morro, which was practically her blockading position.

"Large vessels coming out of the harbor of Santiago were obliged to head about southwest by south, and the Spanish vessels, therefore, in steaming out, under the guns of the Brooklyn, were obliged to head directly toward the position of the Brooklyn.

"When clear of this shoal the Spanish vessels turned in this shoal to the westward and their course nearly parallel to the land.

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Spanish vessels with varying helm, fired one shot from her forward turret at 3:50 yards range, which proved short, and then engaged with her port battery. When about 1,400 yards distant from the leading Spanish ship, the Teresa, Hayti, Minneapolis turned to starboard with her helm hard a port, and continued to turn until she headed to the westward, parallel to the course of the Spanish ships. The commanding officer of the Brooklyn put the helm hard a port and at almost the same instant Commodore Schley gave the order 'hard a port.'

"When the Brooklyn's helm was put hard a port the Teresa was about 1,400 yards to the eastward of north from the Brooklyn, the Vizcaya was to the eastward of the Teresa, and the Colon was to the eastward of the Vizcaya. When the Brooklyn completed the turn and was heading to the westward, parallel to the course of the Vizcaya, the Vizcaya and the Colon were about 2,400 yards to the northward and westward of the Brooklyn.

"The turn of the Brooklyn was toward the Texas. The Texas stopped and backed her engines.

"On July 3, 1898, about the time the Brooklyn was heading to the westward, a conversation regarding the proximity of the Texas took place between Commodore Schley and Lieut. A. C. Hodgson.

"THAT TALK WITH HODGSON. "Admiral Schley caused to be published in the daily papers the letter addressed to him by Lieut. Commander A. C. Hodgson, dated June 11, 1899, in which Lieut. Hodgson said:

"The turn of the Brooklyn to starboard was made from Key West to Cienfuegos and caused the Spanish vessels to be engaged to avoid possible collision. Admittedly, the Spanish vessels were in the vicinity of the Brooklyn, and the commanding officer of the collier deemed it unsafe to place his vessel between two battleships.

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POLICE NOTINGS.

To End Tonight at 10 O'clock With the Riders Very Close.

New York, Dec. 14.—Nine tired teams, five of them American riders, wheeled about the oval in Madison Square garden this morning. The six day bicycle race is to end at 10 o'clock tonight. Five of the teams are tied for first honors, and the winners probably will not be known until the last lap is finished.

The final preparations have been completed. The training quarters have been removed, the track and the riders will go without sleep today. The finish undoubtedly will be fought hard. Instead of the foreigners fighting the American contingent for the lead, it is a contest for supremacy between the north and south. Munro, Walthour and Newkirk are all southerners and each is confident of winning, while the other leaders hail from the north and are as equally confident of success. The score at 8 o'clock this morning was:

Name	Miles	Laps
McEachern and Walthour	2:317	2
Butler and McLean	2:317	2
Newkirk and Munro	2:317	2
Walthour and Walthour	2:317	2
Babcock and Turville	2:317	2
King and Samuelson	2:316	9
Hill and McLellan	2:316	9
Frerick and Jan	2:313	9
Julius and Lawson	2:317	8

Yes, there's time in common soap, that's reason your skin roughens so easily. Use Sain-Skin Soap; it's pure and not adulterated; gives lovely satin skin. New Model.

50 or 75 Cents

Buy any of our Walking Hats, Mrs. Morrison's, next to the National Hotel.

TODAY'S MARKET REPORT.

Chicago, Dec. 14.—CORN—Cold weather gave a decided impetus to grains at the Chicago market today, especially to the coarser grades. The strength that was shown in the wheat market, however, may have opened 1/2 cent higher, at 47 1/2 cent. Cables were firmer than expected, and the market was generally a fair demand sprang up at once. The general fear that the cold weather would increase the demand for coal, was the principal factor in the rise. May sold up 1/2 cent to 65 1/2, reacted slightly on the opening, but held at 65 1/2 at the end of the first hour. Receipts were 167 cars. Profit taking and selling activity cleared up deals over Sunday brought a set back for corn from top prices and May closed steady at 65 1/2.

WHEAT—May wheat also felt the influence of a good demand both for the outside and the local accounts. Trade activity was rather limited in volume. May opened a shade lower at 82 1/2, but reacted at 83 1/2, advanced to 85 1/2 on cables, and with corn reacted to 85 1/2 later. In appearance of contract grades, Minneapolis and Duluth were 1/2 cent higher, at 85 1/2 for the three points of 50 cars, against 74 cars last week, and 57 cars a year ago.

Renewed selling and fear of a heavy wheat late in the season and May closed weak and 1/2 cent lower, at 79 1/2. There was a scattered commission house demand, but the trade was light early in the morning and prices were generally high level. May opened 1/2 cent up, at 85 1/2, and reacted to 84 1/2 and sold at 84 1/2. Provisions—Provisions started steady on a light run of orders, but strength in grains. The demand was mostly by shorts. Trade was small. May pork opened at 10 1/2, and May ribs 67 1/2 higher, at 85 1/2, and May ribs 67 1/2 higher, at 85 1/2.

WHEAT—Cash: No. 2 red, 80 1/2; No. 2 hard winter, 79 1/2.

CORN—Cash: No. 2, 65 1/2; No. 2, 65 1/2; No. 2, 65 1/2; No. 2, 65 1/2.

FLAX—Cash: Northwestern, 1 1/2; No. 1, 1 1/2; No. 2, 1 1/2; No. 2, 1 1/2.

BARLEY—Cash: 60 1/2; No. 2, 60 1/2; No. 2, 60 1/2; No. 2, 60 1/2.

CLOVER—March, 8 1/2; No. 2, 8 1/2; No. 2, 8 1/2; No