

A ROUGH RIDER.

Col. Roosevelt is Nominated for Governor of New York.

Republican State Convention Meets in Saratoga and Names a Ticket—Roosevelt Wins on the First Ballot by a Vote of 753 to 218 for Gov. Black.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The republican state convention nominated the following ticket yesterday:

For governor—Theodore Roosevelt, of Oyster Bay.

Lieutenant Governor—Timothy L. Woodruff, of Kings.

Comptroller—William J. Morgan, of Erie.

Secretary of State—John T. McDonough, of Albany.

State Treasurer—John B. Jaekel, of Cayuga.

State Engineer—Edward A. Bond, of Jefferson.

Attorney General—John C. Davies, of Oneida.

At 12:25 State Chairman Odell rapped for order and Rev. Johnson, of Saratoga, offered prayer. Congressman Serrano E. Payne was chosen temporary chairman and escorted to the platform. He addressed the conven-



THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

tion at length. Committees were appointed and a recess until 3:30 o'clock was taken.

When the convention reassembled the committee on permanent organization reported the permanent officers of the convention, including Senator Horace White, of Syracuse, for chairman. The committee on credentials reported that there were no contests. Senator White on taking the chair addressed the convention. His mention of Gov. Black's name was the occasion of thundering applause, which was followed by three cheers. The speaker was interrupted for fully two minutes.

The various war heroes came in for their share of the approbation of the convention when reference was made to them. A mention of the charge of the Rough Riders at San Juan hill brought the convention to its feet with a great outburst of demonstrative expression. The delegates stood in their places and cheered. Senator Platt joined the other delegates. The convention decided to proceed with nominations and J. R. Cady, of Hudson, who nominated Gov. Black two years ago, took the platform to perform again the same service. Mr. Cady was frequently interrupted with applause.

Chauncey M. Depew then took the platform to nominate Theodore Roosevelt. As soon as the vociferous applause which greeted the appearance of Mr. Depew had subsided he commenced his speech which is, in part, as follows:

Gentlemen—Not since 1863 has the republican party met in convention when the conditions of the country were so interesting or so critical. Then the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln, giving freedom and citizenship to four millions of slaves, brought about a revolution in the internal policy of our government which seemed to multitudes of patriotic men a fall of the great empires of the world. The effect of the situation was the sudden and violent sundering of the ties which bound the past to the present and the future. New problems were precipitated upon our statesmen to solve, which were not to be found in the text books of the schools, nor in the traditions of congress. The great generation which has grown and prospered under this new birth of liberty beyond all precedent.

Now, as then, the unexpected has happened. The wildest dream ever born in the mind of the most optimistic believer in our destiny could not foresee when McKinley was elected two years ago the on-rushing torrent of events of the past three months. We are either to be submerged by this break in the dykes erected by Washington about our government, or we are to find by the way that the conditions forced upon us by history, and to add incalculably to American enterprise and opportunity by becoming masters of the sea and entering with the surplus of our manufactures, the markets of the world. We cannot retreat or hide. We must "ride the waves and direct the storm." A war has been fought and won, and vast possessions, new and far away, have been acquired. In the short space of 113 days the cardinals and parties have been forced to meet new questions and to take sides upon startling issues. The face of the world has been changed. The times require constructive statements. As in 1776 and 1865, we need architects and builders. We have but one school for their training and that is the republic. It is the republic that should ride the waves and direct the storm. Our republican administration, upon which a tremendous responsibility rests, must have a republican congress for its support in the next two years—two years of transcendent importance to our future. New York, imperial among her sister states, all which makes a great commonwealth. It is still the pivot state in our national contests. We, the delegates here assembled, have a very serious duty in so acting as to keep our state and her congressional delegation in the republican column. Our thought and our absorbing anxiety is with whom a state of such cardinal importance should favorably present to the people these new and vital issues, the position of the republican party and the necessity of the country that should ride the waves and direct the storm. Friends and enemies alike join in the general satisfaction with the wisdom, sagacity and statesmanship of President McKinley. Our state has had a faithful, able and worthy representative in the greatest legislative body in the world in Senator Platt. We are justly proud of his constructive measures, and its influence in the constructive measures of republican administration. We possess unusual executive ability and courage in Gov. Black.

A protective tariff, sound money—the gold standard, the retirement of the government from the banking business and state issues are just as important as ever. Until three months ago to succeed we would have had to satisfy the voters of the soundness and wisdom of our position on these questions. The cardinal principles of republican policy will be the platform of this canvass and of future ones. But at this juncture the people have temporarily put everything else aside and are applying their whole thought to the war with Spain and its consequences. We believe that they think and will vote that our war with Spain was just and righteous. We cannot yet tell that American constituencies have settled convictions on territorial expansion and the government of distant islands and alien races.

We can say that republican opinion glories in our victories and follows the flag.

It is not only the fact that events overcome all our considerations and impels me to present the name of, as it will persuade you to nominate McKinley for president, but the fact that of New York, Col. Theodore Roosevelt. Col. Roosevelt has shown conspicuous ability in the public service for ten years and more. He has held two positions which generally ruin the holder of them with politicians and the unthinking. One was chief of the Spanish Musters on the hill of San Juan. The other was police commissioner for New York City. So long as the public did not understand him there was plenty of time for his enemies to do their worst. The people are always just in the end. Let them know everything that can be said about a man and see all that the searchlight of publicity will reveal and their verdict is sure. When the smoke had cleared away from the batteries of abuse they saw the unharmed figure of this indomitable, broad-minded and courageous officer, who understood official responsibility to mean the performance without fear or favor of the work he had sworn to support. The missiles from these batteries flew by him as innocuously as did the bullets of the Spanish Musters on the hill of San Juan.

When he became assistant secretary of the navy, he was in a sphere more congenial to his abilities. He was fortunately under the most accomplished, able and indulgent chief in the history of this country—Mr. William A. Brewster. Long and energetic, but our distinguished secretary gave full scope to his brilliant talents. The country owes much to his untiring and splendid condition of our navy. The congressional economist has always not his knife deep in the naval estimates. The permanent staff said to Roosevelt one day: "Dewey is wasting an unnecessary amount of powder in firing his big guns." Let him shoot away. The assistant secretary, "that is what the powder is for." If there had been no war, some Jerry Simpson would have moved in on the extravagance of the navy department in burning up the property of the United States, and upon Roosevelt might have rested the commendation of a congressional committee. But the waste was magnificent economy in producing the superb marksmanship of the gunners on our warships at Manila and Santiago.

The regiment of Rough Riders was an original American suggestion, to demonstrate that in regular and indomitable courage are common to all conditions of American life.

In that hot and pest-cursed climate of summer Cuba, officers had opportunities to prove themselves. But the Rough Riders endured no hardships nor dangers. They dug the ditches; he stood beside them in the deadly dampness of the trenches. The world-famed charge of the Rough Riders through the hail of shot and up the hill of San Juan, their column was a hundred feet in advance. The bullets whistling by their ears, the shouting of the ranks of these desperate fighters. The colonel trips and falls and the line wavers, but in a moment he is up again, waving his sword, climbing and shouting, "Come on, boys; come on, and we will be right with you." The moral force of that daring cowed and awed the Spaniards, and they fled from their fortified heights and Santiago was ours.

of Roosevelt is the typical citizen-soldier. The sanitary condition of our army in Cuba might not have been known for weeks, had it not been for the channels of inspection and report to the various departments. Here the citizen soldier, the soldier and the round robin he instituted brought sharply to our attention the frightful dangers of disease and death and resulted in the charge of the Rough Riders. He may have been brought to court-martial for violating the articles of war, but the gratitude of the people gave him gratitude and applause.

Representative men move the masses to enthusiasm and are more easily understood than politicians. For this reason, for the voters of the Empire state, for the young men of the country and the world, the candidate of the United States, the candidate of candidates is the hero of Santiago, the ideal of the Rough Riders—Col. Theodore Roosevelt.

Depew's references to President McKinley were received with much applause and there was a vigorous reception of the tribute to Gov. Black. When he told of the famous charge of the Rough Riders and mentioned Roosevelt's name the audience went almost crazy, and when he reached the point in his speech where he alluded to the non-effect of Mauser bullets two or three men rushed down the aisle bearing a big portrait of Mr. Roosevelt in Rough Rider uniform. There was a three minutes interruption and the picture was taken to the stage and set up. Mr. Depew finished amid applause that was almost a pandemonium. Then Charles T. Saxton, of Wayne, seconded the nomination of Gov. Black. Assemblyman Wallace, of Queens, seconded the nomination of Roosevelt.

Elihu Root was called to the platform by the chairman and made a statement as to the eligibility of Mr. Roosevelt to hold office. He said Mr. Roosevelt had always voted in Oyster Bay and had merely removed personal property to Washington. He had always paid taxes in Oyster Bay and had merely refused to pay taxes on property he was using in Washington, and by his affidavit he merely said he was not a resident of New York.

Secretary of State Palmer moved a roll call and the motion was adopted. Before it got through the New York delegation it was evident that Roosevelt had a walkover. The total vote was announced as follows: Roosevelt 753, Black 218.

Then the audience and delegates rose and cheered. Judge Cady moved the unanimous nomination. While the question was pending Senator Krum, who had supported Mr. Black, said: "On behalf of Gov. Black and his friends I say they will stand by Theodore Roosevelt as he stood by the country." The nomination was made unanimous and the convention stood in recess until 9 o'clock.

When the convention reassembled the remaining nominations for state officers were made in a few minutes. The following committee was appointed to be an advisory board for the state committee: Thomas C. Platt, C. M. Depew, Frank Hiscock, Edward Lauterbach and Frank S. Witherbee. The old eagle emblem was redopted for the party and the convention adjourned sine die. Following is the platform adopted:

The republicans of New York, in convention assembled, congratulate the country upon the conclusion of the war with Spain. It was not undertaken for conquest, but for the sacred cause of humanity and for the just protection of American interests. It has resulted in the complete triumph of American arms on land and sea, and we meet, with resolute faith, all the responsibilities which our victories impose. We congratulate the country upon the patriotic wisdom, the patient courage and the broad humanity which distinguished the conduct of President McKinley during the critical periods of diplomatic negotiation and battle, and which now guide him in the restoration of peace. Citizens of every state and every party unite with us in our admiration of his leadership and his courage. All lingering sectionalism was burned out in the heat of battle, and to-day with the war ended and peace restored, all our people give honor and praise to the president who so bravely, so wisely enforced the national will and upheld the national arms.

We congratulate our army and navy upon the splendid victories of the war and we welcome home our brave soldiers and sailors. We have added a new dignity to American citizenship and given new power and meaning to our flag. The president will conclude this peace upon terms that will satisfy the conscience, the judgment and the high purpose of the American people. We realize that when the necessities of war authorized our nation to destroy Spanish authorities in the Philippines and in the Philippines assumed solemn duties and obligations, alike to the people of the islands we conquered and

to the civilized world. We cannot turn these islands back to Spain. We cannot leave these unarmaged for defense and untrained in strategy to the horrors of domestic strife, or to partition among European states. We have assumed the responsibilities of victory and wherever our flag has gone there the liberty, the humanity and the civilization which that flag represents must remain and abide forever. The republican party has been the party of brave conservatism, of wise progress and of triumph. It will meet the future bravely and triumphantly as we have met the issues of the past.

We commend to the annexation of Hawaii in the interest of commerce, of national security and national development. We renew our allegiance to the doctrines of the St. Louis platform. We continue to condemn and resist the democratic policies declared at Chicago. The organized democratic party not only advocates these policies of free silver and free trade and denies the right of the courts and of the government to protect its national interests, but also represents in congress and members of our state legislature. That legislature in its term will elect a United States senator to succeed the present senator from this state.

We declare that we will conduct this campaign upon state issues alone. But it is known that if the democratic party secure the legislature it will re-elect the United States senate that democrat who now represents his party there and represents the state. That senator supports the nominees of the Chicago convention in the last presidential election; gave his vote in the senate for the heresies of that Chicago platform and must, if re-elected, continue to support those heresies. Democrats may try to deceive the people by ignoring the anarchistic doctrine that it is the duty of the legislature to elect a senator in their state platform, but their members of congress and their senator, if they shall succeed in re-electing him, cannot do so without the approval of the legislature. We are ready to meet the democrats on all state issues, but in a larger sense this campaign is a national campaign and we cannot escape its national consequences. The election of republican members of congress and of republican state legislators will mean that New York shall stand for the maintenance of the gold standard and for every revision of the currency laws, as well as guaranties to the laborer and farmer that every paper promise to pay a dollar issued under the authority of the United States shall be of absolute and equal value with a gold dollar, always and everywhere.

In the interests of American labor and commerce we believe that American products should be carried in American ships, and we favor the upholding of a merchant marine which will give us a share in the carrying of the world's commerce in time of peace, and constitute an effective naval militia in time of war. The platform commends the administration of Governor Black and the legislature and then deals with purely state issues.

TURN ON THE LIGHT.

War Department Investigators Ask Mr. Alger for a Vast Amount of Information—Complaints Must be Made in Writing.

Washington, Sept. 28.—The war investigating commission resumed its labors Tuesday and at the close of the morning session gave out a number of documents bearing upon the work to be undertaken.

These comprise the letter of Secretary Alger to the president requesting that the investigation be made; a brief address to the public in the shape of a resolution; a letter from Chairman Dodge to the secretary of war enclosing a list of inquiries to the various divisions of the war department calling for specific information bearing upon the conduct of the war.

With the letter to the secretary of war were enclosed questions indicating the character of information desired at the hands of the surgeon general, the quartermaster general, the subsistence department, the ordnance department and the adjutant general.

The resolutions adopted by the committee were as follows: "Resolved, first, That the secretary of war, the adjutant general, the quartermaster general, the commissary general and the surgeon general be requested to transmit to this commission all complaints that have been received by them since April 1, 1898, touching the conduct of the war.

"Resolved, second, That this commission invites and is ready and will receive and consider any complaints about the management of any of the various branches of the war department, from any person or persons; that we respectfully request that such complaints be made in writing, stating facts that the party may know of his own knowledge plainly and in detail, giving names of any officers or enlisted men who may be charged with misconduct or incompetency, addressed to the secretary of the commission at Washington."

LEE AND WADE.

They are Stated for Command of the Army of Occupation in Cuba—Within 60 Days 12,000 Men Will be Sent There.

Washington, Sept. 28.—A comprehensive programme for moving troops to Cuba has been outlined by the war department, and its initial features have been decided upon. This result is due to directions given by the president on September 19, by the effect that details of troops be made for Cuba. Acting on this, Maj. Gen. Miles outlined a plan for sending two divisions to Cuba, the first under command of Maj. Gen. Wade, to leave in October, and the second division under Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, to leave in November.

Each division will embrace about 6,000 men; the plan is to have some 12,000 troops in Cuba and on their way within the next 60 days. It is not contemplated, however, that any large number of this force shall be assembled at any one point in this country or in Cuba, the desire being to keep them scattered, as they can thereby be handled to better advantage. From the fact that they go to Cuba, it does not mean that they will proceed directly to Havana. On the contrary, the outlook is that there will be very few troops at Havana, the bulk of them being scattered through the western end of the island, garrisoning the small towns and thus gradually putting into effect the military occupation of the island.

Renewed Last Year's Scale.

Pittsburg, Sept. 28.—The wage scale committees of the American Flint Glass Workers' association and manufacturers met here yesterday and practically renewed last year's scale. The only material advances made in wages was 5 per cent on stoppering bands and 10 per cent on twisted bands.

The Comal at Matanzas.

Havana, Sept. 28.—The Red Cross society's steamer Comal arrived at Matanzas yesterday and the commissioners appointed a committee to distribute the supplies brought by the steamer. Gen. Blanco has ordered the Matanzas authorities to co-operate with the committee of distribution.

BAYARD IS DEAD.

Delaware's Famous Son Passes from Earth.

Was for Years a Leading Figure in National Affairs and Held Many High Offices—Was Twice a Candidate for the Presidential Nomination.

Dedham, Mass., Sept. 29.—Thomas F. Bayard died at 4:30 p. m. Wednesday at Karlstein, the summer residence of his daughter, Mrs. Samuel D. Warren, after an illness of six weeks. His death was without pain. His wife, two daughters and his son saw him draw his last breath and his third daughter, the Countess Lauenhaupt, was on her way to Dedham. The remains will be conveyed to Delaware and the funeral services will be held Saturday at Wilmington. Karlstein lies off the Needham road. Here about the middle of August came Mr. Bayard to be the guest of his daughter and son-in-law. He was sick, but it was given out that his illness was merely due to declining years. He steadily grew weaker, however, and had spells of semi-consciousness and of delirium.

During the first few weeks of his illness Mr. Bayard was able to sit up, but he became gradually weaker and three weeks ago he laid himself on his bed and never again rose from it. Thomas Francis Bayard was a member of an eminent family. Since long before revolutionary war times, the Bayards have been conspicuous in the country's history as patriots and statesmen, and many acquired national fame as jurists. Four members of the Bayard family have had senatorial honors bestowed upon them by the state of Delaware—Thomas Francis Bayard; his father, James Bayard; his grandfather of the same name, the negotiator of the treaty of Ghent; and his uncle, Richard Henry Bayard. His grandmother's father, Gov. Bassett, of Delaware, was also the recipient of senatorial honors.



THOMAS F. BAYARD.

Thomas Francis Bayard was born in Wilmington, Del., October 29, 1828, and was a younger son. In 1848 his elder brother died, whereupon he began a law study in his profession, that of law, he became a student and was admitted to the bar in 1851. He immediately began the practice of his profession with his father and was successful from the beginning. His local fame spreading rapidly, in 1853 he was appointed United States district attorney for Delaware, but resigned in the following year. In 1855 Mr. Bayard removed to Philadelphia, where he formed a legal partnership with William Shippin. This connection lasted five years, being terminated by the death of Mr. Shippin. Mr. Bayard on the death of his partner returned to Wilmington.

When the war of the rebellion began the people of Wilmington set about establishing means of self-protection. A militia company was organized and Thomas F. Bayard was elected its first lieutenant. In June, 1861, a peace meeting of citizens was held at Dover and Lieut. Bayard was one of the original speakers. He denounced the war, and his remarks on that occasion were quoted in later years as an argument against his availability as a presidential candidate.

Meanwhile Mr. Bayard's popularity in his native state kept growing rapidly, and in 1862 he was elected to succeed his father in the United States senate and was subsequently twice re-elected. It is noteworthy that on the day he was elected to the senate for the first term, his father (who had resigned) was also re-elected a senator from Delaware to serve for the unexpired term of his original term. This is the only case of a father and son being voted for by the same legislature to fill the senatorial office.

Senator Bayard took an active part in the discussions concerning the presidential election of 1866, and was an advocate, and subsequently a member of the electoral commission. In October, 1866, Senator Bayard was married to Louisa, daughter of Josiah Lee, a Baltimore banker. Twelve children were the result of the union. When the democratic national convention was held in 1868 his friends rallied to secure his nomination for the presidency, but the strength of the opposition was too large vote to the successful candidate on the two ballots which were taken. As soon as the result of the election of 1868 was known Mr. Bayard was the first democratic statesman invited to consult with President-elect Cleveland, and he was elected to the new cabinet as attorney general in March, 1869. Mr. Bayard was the leading figure at that time. At the close of Mr. Cleveland's administration Mr. Bayard returned to private life and to his legal profession. In March, 1890, he was appointed ambassador to the court of St. James and served during Mr. Cleveland's second term.

WAS SHOT AT FIVE TIMES.

Governor of a Soldiers' Home Suffers Injury at the Hands of an Inmate.

Santa Monica, Cal., Sept. 29.—While Gov. Smith, of the Pacific branch of the National Soldiers' Home near this place, was coming to his headquarters yesterday, Albert C. Bradley, who has been an inmate of the home for five years, came up behind him and shot at him five times, one ball taking effect under the right shoulder blade, one above the right hip and one through the right arm. The surgeons think the wounds are not fatal. It is supposed Bradley was mentally unsound. He was arrested.

Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 29.—Gov. Smith was in charge of the national home at Leavenworth for many years. On June 11, 1897, the governor's residence on the home grounds was wrecked by dynamite. The governor, his wife and daughter were in the house, but escaped with minor injuries. The crime was traced to a veteran, Joseph W. Oliver, an inmate of the home, and he was convicted.

A Battle in Pano's Streets.

Pana, Ill., Sept. 29.—Striking union coal miners and imported negroes engaged in a pitched battle in the main street of this city last night. Several hundred shots were exchanged. Not one of the union men was wounded. The negroes were driven from the city to their stockades, carrying with them a number of wounded comrades. One of the negroes is reported to have died after reaching the stockade.

Queen of Denmark Dies.

Copenhagen, Sept. 29.—The queen of Denmark died at 5:30 this morning.

CAN BE SEIZED AS PIRATES.

Filipino Fleet is in Danger of Being Taken and Treated as Prizes—Aguinaldo's Envoy Tells of the Aims of His People.

Manila, Sept. 27.—When the United States auxiliary cruiser McCulloch captured the insurgent steamer Alibey, 60 miles south of Manila, the Alibey, it is believed, having landed 7,000 rifles, an insurgent gunboat followed the American vessel into Cavite and now the Americans contemplate taking possession of the entire insurgent fleet, because the vessels are flying an unrecognized flag and are liable to seizure as pirates by the war vessels of any nation. American cruisers have gone north, where the steamer Filipinas is landing troops. Two steamers which have just arrived here brought many Spanish officials and refugees from the southeast of the island of Luzon. They report that the insurgents are overrunning the country, destroying property and the hemp crops. Sanguinary conflicts have taken place at Cebu and Iloilo.

Chicago, Sept. 27.—Maj. Gen. Greene, of the American army of invasion of the Philippines, and Felipe Angonillo, vice president of Aguinaldo's revolutionary government, arrived in Chicago yesterday en route to Washington. Gen. Greene's errand is to give the executive his views and the views of his fellow officers concerning the right course to be pursued as to the future of the islands. The Filipino goes to appeal to the president for representation on the Paris peace commission and for immediate independence of his people.

During the day Angonillo was driven to Lincoln park to see the bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln, who, he said, was his ideal American statesman and citizen.

"In all my historical studies I have paid the most attention to the growth of the power and influence of this United States government," said Senor Angonillo. "It is my ideal of a government and it is the pattern which the Philippine people will follow when they are independent. I have visited China and Japan, but there is nothing in either of those empires that compares to the freedom of this country. This is the land that we have looked up to for many years and the one in whose footsteps we have tried to follow."

JUSTICE FOR DREYFUS.

French Cabinet Decides to Grant a New Trial to the Prisoner of Devil's Island.

Paris, Sept. 27.—At a meeting of the cabinet yesterday all the ministers being present, a decision was taken in favor of a revision of the trial of former Capt. Dreyfus, and the documents in the case will be sent to the court of cassation.

The cabinet ordered the minister of justice, M. Sarrien, to lay before the court of cassation the petition of Madame Dreyfus, wife of the prisoner of Devil's island, for a revision of her husband's case. The court, therefore, will decide the legal question as to whether the first trial of Dreyfus was vitiated by the forgery committed by the late Lieut. Col. Henry, who was a witness before the court-martial, and who confessed to having forged a document in the case.

UNDER HER OWN STEAM.

Captured Cruiser Maria Teresa Was Able to Go to Guantanamo With but Little Assistance—Hobson Believes He Can Float the Colon.

Santiago de Cuba, Sept. 27.—Details of the floating of the Spanish armored cruiser Maria Teresa show that, with the help of dynamite, she was blown off the rocks into deep water on September 23, and proceeded under her own steam some time afterwards to Guantanamo, accompanied by one of the tugs of the Merritt Wrecking Co. She will soon leave for New York.

Naval Constructor Hobson says he can raise the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon—with the use of air bags—in a week, if given authority to do so. Commodore Watson thinks he cannot.

The Colon was not seriously damaged by shells, but her valves were opened, which caused her to sink.

The other two Spanish cruisers sunk in the battle of Santiago, the Almirante Oquendo and the Viscaya, are useless wrecks of melted iron.

CLOSED ITS DOORS.

The New York Wool Exchange Suspends Operations for a Time.

New York, Sept. 29.—No business was transacted on the floor of the wool exchange yesterday. The doors were not opened, as it had been decided by the directors to suspend operations temporarily. The cause of the action was set forth in the following statement issued by President McNaughton:

"Owing to the depressed condition of the wool market, and it appearing that improvement in that direction is not likely to occur for some time, it has been deemed advisable for the best interests of the corporation to discontinue all further operations in wool until a better outlook presents itself and until further notice. The corporation, however, will devote its energies to the advancement of its other more profitable business interests. The corporation is in excellent financial condition, having no floating debts of any kind."

We Hold Four-Fifths of the Island.

Ponce, Porto Rico, Sept. 27.—The Americans now hold four-fifths of the island. The Spaniards are retiring upon San Juan from all directions and the American troops are moving up. Carl Hammel's company of the Third Wisconsin regiment entered Cayce on Sunday. Gen. Ernst has moved his headquarters to Aliboneto, but it is doubtful if his brigade will follow. The percentage of sick in his brigade is 42 and there are on the sick list in the entire command 2,600 men, 400 of whom are suffering from typhoid fever.

Good Blood Makes Health

And Hood's Sarsaparilla makes good blood. That is why it cures so many diseases and makes so many people feel better than ever before. If you don't feel well, are half sick, tired, worn out, you may be made well by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

Two Different Views.

She was a charming young lady and naturally had many admirers of the so-called "sexes." One evening one of them called and the conversation chanced to drift toward another. "I think Mr. Davis is quite an intellectual young man," she observed. "Oh, you do," sneered the other. "Why, yes," she replied. "It seems to me that he is a very hard thinker on many important subjects." "Well, now that I come to consider it," retorted the undaunted rival of Mr. Davis, "I believe you are right. I never knew a man who thought with so much difficulty."—Chicago Evening News.

PRACTICAL KINDNESS.

One Hundred Thousand Grateful Soldiers.

These war times have tried men's souls in many unexpected ways, but like a shaft of sunshine and good cheer out of the cloud of privation and endurance has been the work of The American Tobacco Co. has done among the U. S. Soldiers and Sailors ever since the war began—for when they discovered that the camps and hospitals were not supplied with tobacco they decided to provide them, free of cost, with enough for every man, and have already given outright to our Soldiers and Sailors over one hundred thousand pounds of "Bat-Ax Plug" and "Duke's Mixture" Smoking Tobacco, and have bought and distributed fifty thousand briar wood pipes, at a total cost of between fifty and sixty thousand dollars.

This work has been done quietly and thoroughly, by establishing headquarters in each camp, so that every camp and every hospital of the United States Army has been supplied with enough tobacco for every man and the sailors on thirty United States Ships in Cuban waters have shared with the soldiers this most welcome of all "rations."

Perhaps it will be only fair to remember when we hear the remark again that "corporations have no souls," that there is one American corporation whose soul has been tried and has not been found wanting in "practical kindness."

A Word to Baldheads.

Don't comb your hair over the bald spot on your head and then kick because your grocer puts the big potatoes on top of the measure.—Chicago Evening News.

At the Fancy Dress Ball—Wife—"Henry, I'm ashamed of you; you have had six distinct drinks to-night that I know of." Husband—"No, my dear, last two ver' indistinguishable."—Judy.

"I told my wife," said Gobang, "that I had stayed down town to get war news." "And what did she say?" "Well, she furnished me with an illustrated account of hostilities nearer home than Cuba."—Town Topics.

But he did not reply. He gasped for breath, and the hostess, appearing at that moment on the scene, effected the line of conversation.—N. Y. Sun.



THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

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Is the only sure cure in the world for Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Gangrene, Fever Sores, and Old Sores. It never fails. Draws out all poison, saves expense and suffering. Cures permanent. Set aside for Abscesses, Fists, Burns, Cuts, and all Fresh Wounds. By mail, small size, large 50c. Book free. J. P. ALLEN, MEDICINE CO., St. Paul, Minn. Sold by Druggists.

A UNITED STATES WALL MAP

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