# **GENERAL MERRITT'S** HURRICANE MARCH

Notable Feat of the Colorado Ute Outbrenk of 1879.

OBEDIENCE TO ORDERS THAT BROUGHT DEATH TO MAJOR THORNBURG AND PART OF HIS COMMAND -GENERAL MERRITT'S RESCUE OF THE SURVIVORS.

Denver Letter in the Sun.

The selection of General Wesley Merritt as military commander in the Philippines is particularly gratifying to the people of this state, who remember the important part he played in one of the most thrilling evodes of Colorado's carly history. This was in the Ute outbreak of 1879.

Father Meeker was one of the kindest and most humane men that ever lived. Taking charge of the White River agency in 1878 at a time when the relations between the settlers and the Indians were already strained, he attempted by kindness to soften the anger of the Indiansand bring about an era of peace and good will. This attitude was looked upon by the Indians as an evidence of weakness. A year or two before one or two men had been killed on each side in brushes between the white men and the Indians, and to add to the hostile feeling of the Indians the Indian Bureau had sadty mismanaged affairs. All the supplies for the agency were in the government warehouse at Rawlins, Wyo., and no efforts were being made to secure transportation from the railroad to the The Indians were destitute and naturally blamed the agent for their condition, while the agent was helpless. The Utes finally went to Rawlins to endeavor to get some of the food and clothing that belonged to them, but the government regulations were an insurmountable barrier to the accomplishment of their purpose, and the hungry squaws, pappooses, and braves made the weary journey of 185 miles back to the agency. They had traveled 370 miles to get what was their own and had failed. Through the efforts of Agent Mecker the supplies were finally brought to the agency and the Indians were made more comfortable than they had been for years. But they were not satisfied. The long delay and their own sufferings had exasperated them, and they committed one outrage after another until finally Agent Meeker became alarmed and sent for troops, afto he had been brutally assaulted by Chief Johnson.

## TROOPS TO THE FRONT.

News of the serious state of affairs was carried to Rawlins by Colonel John W. Steele, a mail contractor, who telegraphed the facts to General Sheridan. Colonel Wesley Merritt, commanding the Fifth cavalry, was then stationed at Fort Russell, near Cheyenne, and Major T. T. Thornburg of the Fourth infantry was at Fort Fred Steele, on the Union Pacific road, with a detach-ment of his regiment and a company of the Third cavalry. Upon receipt of the request for troops from Agent Mecker the war department directed General Sheridan to send a force to the agency, but the troops received special instructions that they were not to punish any Indians, only to inquire into the causes of the trouble and to restrain the Indians from further insubordinathe troops to fire first in the event of collision with the Indians. Hampered by such instructions, Major Thornburg went to the agency. He had only recently assumed command, and his first campaign in the west was his last clonel Merritt was directed to afford Major Thornburg every assistance posside. The response to his order was characteristic of "Cavalry" Merritt, as he was best known in the Army of the Petomac. Within an hour after recelving his instructions two troops of the Fifth cavalry were on the way to reinforce Thornburg.

# AMBUSCADED.

The command which left Rawlins on September 14, 1897, consisted of Companies D and F. Eifth cavalry, under the command of Captains Payne and Lawson; Company F, Third cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Paddock, and Company E of the Fourth infantry, commanded by Lieutenants Price and Woolley. At the old Pertification camp about fifty miles from Rawlins, the infantry was left behind to act as a reserve, and to afford protection for passing supply trains, while Major Thornburg, with the three troops, comprising 160 men, pushed on to the agency. A number of Indians were encountered at different times, and they always professed the greatest friendship, and went so far as to propose that Major Thornburg should take an escort of five men and accompany



etter be dead and done with it than to be a fe-long invalid, a nuisance to everybody and especially to the woman whom he has

The trouble with the average man is that he has not the least conception of the causes of ill-health or the right way to go about remedying them. A little indigestion or biliousness in themselves are not serious complaints, but if negleted they may develop into almost any disease in the selections. complaints, but if negleted they may develop into almost any disease in the medical books. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures many serious diseases by promptly removing the causes. It braces up the weak and impaired stomach and restores the appetite. It invigorates the liver and all the secretory glands. It facilitates the flow of digestive juices. It makes the assimilation of the life-giving elements of the food absolutely perfect, and thus enriches the blood. Disease germs are scavengers, and will not enter healthy blood or tissue. They must have the inert tissues of disease upon which to feed. The "Golden Medical Discovery," by enrichening the blood, tears down old and inert tissues and builds up new and healthy ones. It wards off consumption and cures, broachial and throat affections which, if neglected, lead up to consumption. All medicine dealers sell the "Discovery."

"Right years ago my hasband coughed all the time," writes Mrs. M. J. Tedder, of Ellington, Reynolds Co. Mo. "Just as soon as he had inished a ment he would throw up. He was getting very weak. He took half a dozen bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and the 'Pleasant Pellets,' and says he feels better and stronger than ever before and weighs more. Everyone said he had consumption."

# HAWAII: ITS PEOPLE, PRODUCTS AND HISTORY.

HERE are twelve islands in the Hawaiian group, of which the largest are Hawaii, Maui, Oahu, Kauai, Molokai, Lenai, Nilhau, Kahoolawe. Total area be found up in the mountains. An of the islands is 6,640 square miles. Of this Hawaii alone occupies 4,210 square miles. The others are, neces-

sarily, very small, sarily, very small.

In 1884 the population was \$0.578. In 1890 it was \$0,590. In 1896, according to the census, the population had increased to 160,020. Of the population in 1896, 31,019 were natives, \$425 were half-castes, 21,616 Chinese, 24,407 Japanese, 15,191 Portuguese, 5,686 Amedicans, 2,250 British, 1,432 Germans, 378 Norwegians, 101 French, 455 Polynesians and 500 other foreigners.

The islands were discovered by Canal

The islands were discovered by Captain Cook more than a century ago. At that time they had a native population of 200,000. These natives are closely allied to the Maories of New

The capital of the country is Hono-lulu, with a population of 29,920. It is situated on the Island of Oahu. Exports from the islands in 1896 were: Sugar, \$14,532,000; race, \$195,000; bananas, \$125,000. The imports are chiefly groceries and provisions, cloth-

ing, grain, timber, machinery, hard-ware and cotton goods. Ninety-two per cent, of all the trade the islands is with the United

Revenues to the government of Hawall in 1896 aggregated \$1,997,818 and the expenditures \$1,904,191. Steamship navigation connects the islands with the American continent,

Australasia and China. In the islands of Hawaii, Maui and Oahu there are seventy-one miles of railroad and 250 miles of telegraph. Nearly every private house in Hono-

Until 1884 gold and silver coin of all nations passed current. After that year only gold money of the United States has been legal tender for sums more than \$10. Paper money is not in

Under King Kamehameha L. during the end of last century and the early part of this, all the islands were unit-ed in one kingdom. The second King Kamehameha and his queen died in England in 1823. Under Kamehameha III. the kingdom was recognized by United States, France, England the United States, France, England and other governments, Hawaii (the name standing for all the islands) became constitutional in 1849, Kamehameha IV, died in 1863, and his brother, the fifth monarch of the name, died in 1872, Prince Lunallie succeeded and died in 1872 and Kalakata was elected king. He was succeeded in 1891 by his sister, Liliuokalani, Since that year Hawaiian inslani, Since that year Hawailan history is familiar to Americans,

On July 4, 1894, the present reputate was proclaimed and last year the Ha-wattan legislature voted for annexa-tion to the United States. Sanford B. Dole was elected presi-

dent in 1894 for a term of six years. The climate of Hawall is one of the mildest and most healthful in the world. So equable is it that there is no word for weather in the native language. The mean temperature is 75 degrees Fahrenheit.

The origin of the slands is volcanic.

They are very mountainous and the valleys are extremely fertile. The uplands are better adapted for sheep

be found up in the mountains. An hour's ride from the capital will give a low temperature.

Three mountains tower above the sea from the Island of Hawaii. They are Mauna Kea, 13,933 feet; Mauna Boa, an active volcano, 13,700 feet, and Mauna Hualalai, 7,882 feet. Vegeta-tion extends to a height of 12,000 feet on Mauna Kea.

on Mauna Kea.

Hawaii, the Island, is subject to earthquakes, but they are slight and seldom do any damage. The volcanoes, spouting for ages, have covered large areas of land with lava, upon which the natives raise a fine quality which the natives raise a line quality of sweet potate. Mauna Los has had numerous cruptions—the last in 1873, During the cruptions of 1855 and 1843 more than 55,000,000,000 cubic feet of lava was poured from Loa's craters. Herds of wild cattle roam in the forests of this island.

There was never better hunting than n the Sandwich islands. Wild swine, unipe, ployer and ducks are found in

Cocoanuts, bananas, bread fruit. are and kale are indigenous. From the last named is made the famous pos," the favorite food of the isl-

Productions are sugar, rice, coffee. otton, sandalwood, tobacco, arrowroot, corn, wheat, taploca, oranges, lemons, bananas, tamarinds, breadfruit, guavas, potatoes, yams, fungus, wool, hides, tallow and many kinds

Years ago the original inhabitants were all cannibals. This practice was abandoned early in the present century. The islanders proved easily civilized and, in fact, turned out much better Christians than their civilizers

Nobody ever thinks of stealing in

Hawaii. Doors are never locked, Property is perfectly safe, and the visitar from civilized countries who is afraid his effects will be stolen is a puzzle to the Hawaiian. Professor Wallace says that the Ha-wallans are more akin to the Papuan than to the Malay race. They are a family of the brown Polynesian race, which inhabits the Tonga, the Society, Friendly and Samoan Islands. The

New Zealander and the Hawaiian, although 5,000 miles apart, can under-stand each other, so similar is the anguage. language.

The original Hawaiians are olive in color, with black, wavy, glossy hair, large eyes, full lips and a nose inclined to be flat. They are peaceful, gentle, imitative and yielding. Missions have been very successful in the islands.

Honolulu is the only good harbor in all the islands.

Palm trees grow to a gigantic height. Some samples of them in Honolulu are forty-five feet high and Some of the islands are frequented by great sea birds that deposit their eggs by the million. The eggs are used to manufacture albumen, a com-

nercial product, but the supply is apparently inexhaustible.

Howaii has been called the "Paradise of the Pacific," and there is no doubt its climate and scenery have no equals in the world. It is within a week's journey of San Francisco.

\* them to the agency. A consultation | perate that Capinin Payne on whom was held, and finally at the urgent had devolved the command, decided to appeal of Joseph Rankin, the scout in send for reinforcements. Scouts were command, who feared treachery, Maj- sent out to find Captain Dodge with or Thornburg declined the invitation, his troop of colored cavalry, who wer command to within hailing distance of the agency and then, if the Indians | took the desperate task of reaching desired a consultation, he would agree the nearest telegraph station at Raw-When this answer was given the Indians rode away to bid their Dodge was seen found and he succeedfellows prepare for an outbreak, and Thornburg and his men moved forward to their death.

At the crossing of Milk Creek, twenty-five miles north of the agency, the coad passed through a defile with high bluffs on either side, affording an excellent opportunity for ambuscade The defile was inside the reservation and the Indians were on their own ground with the soldiers tied up with instructions and at their mercy. Just before reaching the most dangerous part of the defile Major Thornburg. with the caution characteristic of a trained soldier, left the road and took a trail over the bluff. He had already taken the precaution to corral his wagons at the entrance to the defile threequarters of a mile in the rear. As he turned off the road the Indians saw that their original plans had been disarranged and that they would have to fight in the open, but they did not de cline the encounter.

# A MARTYR TO ORDERS.

Major Thornburg had proceeded only a short distance up the bluff when he was confronted by from 250 to 300 Indians well armed with Winchesters. He at once drew his men up in battle order and waited for the onset of the savages. It was apparent to every man in the command that the only way to insure its safety was to open fire before the Indians had a chance to make their dispositions. The scout Rankin, an old Indian fighter, hurried to the side of the commander, pointed out to him the fact that he was being surrounded and that he was already flanked and urged him to open fire, as that afforded the only hope of

"My God!" said Major Thornburg, "I dare not; my orders are positive, and if I violate them and survive a courtmartial and instantaneous dismissal may follow. I feel as though myself and men were to be murdered."

The Indians faced the troops about 00 yards distant and exhibited a determination to fight. They were rapidthrowing out flanking parties and dacing themselves in a position to shut off the retreat of the doomed men. The cavalry was dismounted and placed in position for defence, but was ordered not to fire until the Indians opened the attack. At last, when the Indians had made all preparations, they opened fire on the troops, who responded, retreating as they fired. By a sudden dash the Indians threw themselves between the retreating column and the wagon train. Major Thornburg at one mounted twenty-five of his men and headed them in one of the most dashing cavairy charges on record. They reached the wagons, but Major Thornburg and thirteen of the men who made the charge were killed and every officer was wounded except Lieutenant Cherry of the Fifth cavalry. A large number of men were also seriously hurt. Then began a siege which bade fair to result in the annihilation of the command. The Indians first picked off the horses and mules and within a short time from 150 to 200 animals had been killed. They were utilized for breastworks and aid ed in repelling the frequent assaults of

the Indians. MERRITT TO THE RESCUE. Finally the situation became so des-

deing patrol dury in North and Mid. dle Farks, and Scout Rankin under-Wy., 160 miles away. Captain ed by a miracle in reaching the intrenched camp without encountering the enemy. Rankin got away in the night and made his famous ride of 160 niles in twenty-cight hours without injury, though he went through a counry swarming with Indians. It was on the evening of September

30 that Colonel Merritt received intellicence of the desperate condition of the little band. In less than half an hour from the time of receiving the news the different posts in the vicinity with orders to reach Rawlins by the nearest routes, and during the following day a strong force had been put leto motion to go to the relief of their comades. They were pushed forward a rapidly as the animals could travel and reached the intrenchments on Sunday morning, October 5, the Indians retreating as soon as the head of the clumn came in sight. When Colonel Merritt reached the scene, Captain Payne, who had maintained a gallant fight for six days, though suffering from a wound, broke down completely and, throwing his arms about his commander's neck, wept like a child. More than 200 horses were lying dead. Twenty men were dead and thirty wounded out of the 160 who went into the fight on the merning of September 29,

# HELD BACK.

After burying the dead, caring for he wounded, and collecting what could be saved from the wreck and ruin, Colonel Merritt pushed on to the agency where he found that all the white men had been killed, the buildings plundered and burned, and the women carried off into captivity. The body of Agent Meeker was found 200 yards from the agency, with a log chain about the neck, one side of the head crushed in, and a barrel stave driven through the body. All the bodies were scaiped and otherwise mutilated. Chief Douglass, with a band of Indians who had remained at the agency, had begun the work of murdering the employes as soon as he received word that

Colonel Merritt established his headquarters at the agency, sent his report by courier to the telegraph office, and asked permission to follow the Indians up and capture the ringleaders of the outbreak, they to be punished according to law. In this suggestion he was thorities and two or three of the leadunder his command and setting in motion a strong column within-twentymountain roads in three days and a half is almost without a parallel in the history of Indian warfare.

# Takes Time.

they get ready."- Chicago Record.

"Don't you think this war has dragged "Well, it may seem so to people who

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Our whole Spring and Summer stock now goes into this sale. "We ask no profit on these Suits." We just want you to take them out of our way to make room for the surprises of the coming season.

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\*



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\$15.00 and \$18.00 Suits

There is a better as-A few of those better sortment in this lot of grade of Suits, Summer Fine Dress Suits. All weight, in neat Club our \$15.00 and \$18.00 Checks and Overplaids, qualities are here on one There are a good many counter. Your choice of dark Suits to be had in dark, light or medium this lot suitable for early colors. If you find your proper size you get a fine Fall wear. We can't carry them over until next \$ Tailor-Made Suit at a very low price. All our regular season. All our regular \$12.00 and \$15.00 Suits

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Colored Borders, sold in lots of......5 for 25°

# SAMTER BROS

Leading Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers.

SPAIN'S LAST NAVAL BATTLE.

Thirty-five Year. Ago. from the Army and Naval Journal. Those who have followed Spanish stery have little fear of the result of he United States. Since the battle of as steadily declined, and today few of the little South American republies who that they were afraid of her

The last naval battle fought by Spain how her maritime power has decreased. She was defeated by Peru, with Chile's kept away from the Pacific coast of

South America. In 1864 Spain sent a squadron of even vessels, mounting 211 guns, to punish the Peruvians for the maltreatment of Spanish subjects. The Peruyans had nothing on the water with which to oppose this force, but Chile came to their aid with three vessels-the Esmeralda, carrying forty-two smooth-hores; the Victoria, a small one-gun monitor, and the Loa, a dininutive Merrimac, plated with iron and mounting two sixty-eight pounders. The Esmeralda met the Spanish gunboat Cavandago (three guns) and captured her in twenty minuter without the loss of a man. The Spaniards Captain Jack had attacked the troops. fired only three shots. They had two men killed and fourteen wounded. The loss of the Cavandago, followed by the capture of an armored launch, so chagrined the Spanish admiral, Pareia that he blew out his brains in his cabin.

Admiral Nunez, who succeeded Parea, then gallantly assailed the defensesupported by General Sheridan, but the less Valparaiso, where not a single gun permission was not granted. The wo- was mounted except a few saluting men were rescued by the state au- pieces. Not a shot was fired from the town, and the inhabitants promptly ers of the outbreak were captured, but evacuated it. The Spanish admiral, in none of them was ever punished. After spite of the protests of the foreign menremaining at the agency for three of-war in the harbor, threw from 2,000 months pending an investigation set to 2,000 shells into it from his fleet of on foot by the Indian bureau, Colonel six vessels. The Spanish gunnery was Merritt and his command returned to so wretched that little damage was Fort Russell. His feat in assembling done, except by fire, which destroyed the troops from the different forts \$10,000,000 worth of neutral goods. It was a most wanton piece of barbarity, for if the Spaniards had had a landing four hours to march 160 miles over force they could have taken the town

without firing a shot. The gallant Nunez next assaulted the city of Callao, which taught him the difference between an open town and one that was adequately defended. In four or five hours the Spanish squadron was badly used up and was glad to crawl back to Spain as best it could in ts crippled condition. The Villa de Madrid, fifty-six guns, got a shot in her

tion; the Berenguela, thirty-six guns, to inform the creature that "quitties," ing on the sound waves against is, and a hole twenty feet square knocked time" had come; it had counted the which in turn operates the telegraph Her Fleet Driven from the Pac fic into her near the water line by an ex- trips, and, having finished its full quo- instrument as perfectly as can be done ploding shell and crawled out of range | to of fifty, it thought that the time for o repair damage.

The ammunition in two other Spanish vessels gave out after a two hours' fight and they had to retire, one of naval war between that country and them having been twice on fire in the neighborhood of the magazine. epanto in 1570, when the Spanish and left two vessels, the Numancia, ironnd won after a long and bloody con- later these two vessels coased their are est, Spain has not won a notable vic- and withdrew, the Chileans firing at ory on the sea. Her naval prowess them until they were beyond range, as steadily declined, and today few of The Spanish less is not exactly known, but is supposed to have been about 200. were her former colonies would confess | Commedore Redgers, U. S. N., estimat-that they were afraid of her | ed the less of the Chileans at cighty. though others give a larger number, in the new world showed conclusively. No serious damage was done to either ships or forts by the fire, beyond that named. The Spaniards then withdrew aid, and since then the Spaniard has discomfited from the Pacific, being short of stores and ammunition and with their vessels foul for want of docking. They had established a base at the Chincha Islands, but they had

no facilities for repair. Spain has shared in the movement of naval progress and is far more formidable in ships and guns than she was in 1864, but not relatively. We have no reason to suppose that her sailors are better, though it may be that the use of range finders may improve their Still, the personnel factor gunnery. will tell, and that is always in favor of the American The Spaniard has never distinguished himself on the sea, where the personal equation is so important

## MATREMATICAL ANIMALS. A Mule in Cincinnati with Sense Curious Monkeys.

From Lippincott's Magazine Several years ago there lived in Cincinnati a mule which was employed by a street railway company in hauling cars up a steep incline. This animal was hitched in front of the regular team, and unhitched as soon as the car arrived at the top of the hill. It made tions with Biake at this time. In his a certain number of trips in the forenoon (I have forgotten the number, but will say fifty for the sake of convenience) and a like number in the afternoon, resting for an hour at noon. As soon as the mule completed its fiftieth trip it marched away to its stable without orders from its driver. show that it was not influenced by the sound of the factory whistles and bells, the following remarkable action on the part of this animal is youched mation regarding his successful exfor by the superintendent of the line, who gave me these data: On a certain occasion, during a musical festival, this mule was transferred to the night shift, and the very instant it completed its fiftieth trip it started for the stables. It took the combined efforts of several nen to make it return to its duty. At

rest and food had arrived. Some monkeys give unmistakable evidences of the possession by them of the computing faculty. In 1889 I made the acquaintance of a very intelligent This chimpanzee which could count as high as three. That this was not a trick enctions together fought the Turks clad, and the Almanza. Two hours suggested by sensual impulses I had ample opportunity of satisfying my-The owner of the animal would leave the room, no one being present but myself, and when I would call for two marbles, or one marble, or three marbles, as the case might be, the monkey a mid gravely hand over the proper na ber. Wolff, Carwin, Forbes and Hartman

also give instances of the computing faculty in apea and monkeys.

### TELEGRAPHY AT SEA. Sound Waves Made to Take the Place of Wires.

The correspondence Professor L. I

Blake, of Kansas university, has had

with the army and navy departments of the United States government in regard to his successful experiments in wireless telegraphy and signaling at sea has been of such a confidential nature that the inventor is loath to talk on the subject. He said today, however, says the Chicago Tribune, that he would not be surprised to be called east at any time to take active charge of work along the line of his invention. While conducting some scaignaling experiments off Sandy Hook couple of summers ago the government lent its aid, and Captain Schley, now in charge of the flying squadron, was the officer associated with Professor Blake. Schley watched the success of the experiment with much interest, and reported to the government what had been done, and it was the knowledge thus gained that has caused the government to open communica-Sandy Hook work, besides the association with Schley, Blake became intimately acquainted with Captain Wild, the present commander of the ram Katahdin, and with "Fighting Bob" Evans, and they have also reported to the government the auccess of his

work For some months past the navy department has been in communication with Professor Blake, seeking inforperiments, but this correspondence has only reached the preliminary inquiry stage. The machine that Professor Blake has successfully conducted his wireless telegraphy experiments with must have a receiver similar to that of a telephone.

The receiver is a very sensitive apsteam chest and was towed out of ac- night there were no bells or whistles paratus, which is operated by the strik- | gret the step. What shall I do?

by wire. The sound waves will pass through brick or stone walls, wood, iron or any other substance, and still operate the receiver as easily as be-

Professor Blake said that he did not believe the new discovery would ever take the place of the present method of telegraphy, but it could b made of great /value by signaling from the chore to ships 10 or 15 miles from the coast when the view was obscured by fog or violent atmospheric disturbances, and would be of inestimable value in coast defense work, in which it is now proposed to use it. With a wire running up the mast of the and a receiving machine in the hold of the ship sound waves sent from the shore in striking the wire would make the communication as perfect as de-

## CAVINE FOSTER MOTHER. How Two Panther Cubs Thrive at the Cairo Zoo.

sired.

The zoo at Cairo, Egypt, has recently been reorganized, a number of the animals being shipped to Europe and sold. Among these was a female panther, which, on the eve of departure, unexpectedly gave birth to two cubs, one black, the other spotted. The superintendent of the garden attempted to rear them by hand, using ordinary infant's feeding bottle, but the task proved too much for him. After that he hit upon the plan of giving them a foster-mother in the shape of a dog. The cubs, however, developed such a voragious appetite that they had to be provided with a fresh nurse every day or two, and no little ingenuity had to be displayed in satisfying their requirements.

# At the Play.

Kippax-You seem very much affected at the tragic fate of Juliet. Miss Sniffen. I thought I saw tears in your eyes. Miss Sniffen-Yes, Mr. Kippax, it does seem so sad to think that the lady who played Juliet it not really dead .- Truth.

# Why He Scorned It.

Conductor—Say, can't you read? Man with the cigar—Of course I can. Conductor—Well, don't you see I on that says "Gents Will not Smoke on This Car? Man with the cigar (indignantly)-I want you to understand, sir, that I am

Her Strange Deliverance.

no "gent."-Chicago News.

Tit-Bits.
Her mother (to bride-elect)-What, rowning on your wedding day? Bride-elect-I'm in a quandary. If I go the altar smiling, people will say I'm imply crazy to get Charley; and if I look solemn they will say I already re-