TRUE HISTORY OF THE CARDIFF GIANT

ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS OF FRAUDS.

How the Late Professor Marsh of Yale Had His Suspicions Aroused After Many of the World's Most Eminent Scientists Had Been Taken in by the Hoax.

Megargee, in Philadelphia Times.

The recent death of Professor O. C. Marsh, the famous paleontologist of Yale college, brings to mind the fact that he was the first to detect the fraudulent character of the famous petrified man known the world over as e Cardin glant. Some years ago, shortly after the war-the narrator cannot fix the exact date and all books of reference are silent on the subject, although it was probably in 1869-there was published in some of the newspapers of the country an announcement that there had been exhumed near Cardiff,a small settlement not far from Binghamton, N. Y., what was called and long supposed to be a perfect fig-ure of a gigantic man, which by the preserving qualities of that particular bit of earth had been transformed into a stone image, or petrifaction. The discovery created intense excitement not only in the scientific world of this suspicions were not aroused even when country and among learned men abroad, but among people generally, as being strong evidence of a gigantic race of men once having trod this continent. The colossal stone figure-it was over nine feet long-was placed on exhibition on the spot where it was found, an admission fee being charged for the privilege of viewing it, and the proprietor of the farm took in more money than if he had discovered a rich vein of gold-bearing quartz. There were doubting Thomases, however, but it was not until some years later that the Cardiff giant came to be looked upon by scientific men as a gigantic fraud instead of a gigantic petrifica-MAYOR RANKIN.

the law offices of the late James H. Heverin, was introduced to a gentleman named John Rankin, who had been mayor of Binghamton prior to the discovery of the famous stone image. He was born in the small town of Homer, N. Y., whence he removed to Binghamton, where for awhile he taught penmanship. There he met Mr. Heverin, who then was a frequent visto that prosperous community, probably owing to the fact that the lady who afterward became his wife

About ten years ago the narrator, in

was there receiving her education. After the discovery of the Cardiff giant, Rankin suddenly and mysteriously gave evidence of having acquired considerable wealth. As a result of the narrator meeting Rankin he learnedno matter how or from whom-the true history of that famous exhumation, which you will find in no book, but you can depend upon its entire reliability. The Cardiff giant was one of the cleverest frauds ever perpetrated up-

on that most guilible coterie known as the "scientific world." It is singular how learned men of this class can be duped by charlatans with an ease that would be impossible among ordinary men possessed of no greater mental equipment that plain common sense. Instances of this kind are numerous, The great Leidy pronounced Forepaugh's calcimined elephant a genuine" White Elephant from Siam," and men of equal scientific rank declared that the Cardiff giant was the petrified body of a prehistoric man. Professor John Hall, the geologist of the state of New York, publicly stated his belief in its antiquity; Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes expatiated upon its wonderful anatomical interest, and even Ralph Waldo Emerson pronounced it beyond the depth of his philosophy. Yet the stone image was an utter fraud whose originator was John Rankin, and his sole motive was the mak-Ing of money. With the aid of a farmer, named George Hull, on whose grounds the figure was subsequently found-and probably with the assistance of others-the mammoth human effigy was constructed out of cement and sand secured for the purpose in the neighborhood of Cardiff. When completed different parts of the body were washed repeatedly with a strong decoction of coffee until the dark stains had permeated below the surface. When it was in readiness the figure was buried at night time at a spot where it was subsequently discovered, the dirt in and around the hole having been thoroughly mixed with the same kind of sand of which the alleged petrified body was composed. Everything being in readiness, the farmer who owned the land found a pretext some time later for making an exhum-

A BURDEN LIFTED.

When a woman who has long suffered

from female troubles, is again restored to health she feels that a tremendous burden has been lifted from her shoulders. Her figure rounds out again. Color comes to her cheeks, and sparkle to her eyes. She feels much the same as when a girl, and if the wouldn't talk, the chances are she would go out and have a good romp, as charle Pierce's Pavorlifts the burden of disease from women. It allays inflammation and stops drains in the feminine organs.

strengthens the fragile supports that hold the internal organs in place. It corrects irregularities. It drives away the "blues" and banishes nervousness. The ordeal of child-bearing is rendered an occasion of no danger and little pain. It is the best medicine that Dr. R. V. Pierce, the long experienced specialist in woman's diseases, ever made. The Doctor will no write him at Buffalo, N. Y. No fee

who write him at Bullalo, N. Y. No fee whatever is charged.

"I was a great sufferer for four years from displacement and niceration," writes Mrs. Mary pickering, of Oille, Keokuk County, Iowa. "At the time I began using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription I was not able to ait up in bed. I teok sight bottles and get to be a stout woman. I also gave Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to my little daughter for quinsy and cularged pushs and it completely cured her. Any doubting this can write to me, euclosing a stamp, and fwill answer."

Honest dealers will not urge substitutes or Dr. Pierce's medicines. There are no medicines in the world "just as " although avaricious druggists sometimes say so for the sake of reater profit to be made upon the or articles.

ation at the point of burial and the Cardiff giant was revealed to a wondering people. While the scientific world was debating whether the mammoth figure was a real fossil or a stone cut three hundred years before by the Jesuit fathers, or a Phoenician god, Hull and his confederates—Rankin keeping himself discreetly in the background-were luring money rapidly from the curious public, who were charged 50 cents a head for viewing the gigantic petrification, and the scheming farmer even refusad an offer of \$10,000 for a part interest in his wonderful possession,

ONE SKEPTIC.

There was one skeptic, however, in the person of Prof. Marsh, of New Haven, and the story of his relationship to the matter is thus recorded by a Yale graduate: "It so happened that Prof. Marsh was a native of Western New York, familiar with its geological features and had explored the very region in which the giant was supposed to have tain undisturbed for so many centuries. Fossils were somewhat in his line, too, even in those early days, and it was perfectly natural that his interest should have been aroused by these stories of a fossilized He was, however, skeptical from the start. He determined to examine into the foundation for all the wonderful stories he had heard, and so one day a small, keen-eyed man presented himself and his 50 cents at the tent in Syracuse where the wonder lay in state. The attendants had no idea, who their visitor was, and their he requested permission to go inside the ropes and make a more minute examination. This permission was secured after some difficulty. He was accompanied by the keeper, who, during the examination, kept pointing out all the fine points of his charge in apparent fear that Prof. Marsh might miss something. The professor, however, saw a great many more things than any one had any idea of. first thing he noticed was that the stone of which the image was made was gypsum. It so happened that gypsum is soluble in 400 parts of water, and that the region in which the image was found was very damp-so, how under the sun, the professor asked himself, could it have retained that fine polish and all the pinhole marks that the scientists had explained as pores of the skin. The professor further observed that these pores occurred at regular intervals and in the same abundance, which at once led him to the conclusion that they had been made with some instrument moving regularly over the surface. In fact, Prof. Marsh had hardly examined the thing five minutes before he saw it was a gigantle fraud. The first step he took after reaching the hotel was to write a letter to a newspaper friend exposing the fraud, which that gentleman at once published. The letter went the rounds of the press and was generally regarded as convincing proof against the antiquity of the giant."

MARSH DISBELIEVED.

Professor Marsh's exposure could scarcely be termed a complete disclosure of the fraudulent character of the Cardiff giant. This came later through no act of his, as will be explained later. Of course an opinion from a naturalist of such rank as Professor Marsh caused the scientific world to take pause in its acceptance of the mammoth figure as a phenomenon of nature. But believers in its authenticity remained by the thousands, because the devisers of the fraud bad protected their secret well. Mr. Rankin has been described to the narrator by a friend as one "who never had any intimates; fewer confidants. The 'heathen Chinee' was not more secretive or more 'child-like and bland,' than Besides himself and Hull, the farmer, the only one who had knowledge of the fraud was the manufacturer of the alleged petrification. Strong in the belief that their secret was guarded beyond the chance of unquestioned discovery, they actually had the audacity to take the Cardiff giant to New Haven for exhibition, having previously, however, carved under the left arm a cabalistic inscription. This was discovered by the Rev. Alexander McWhorter, who is described by his familiars as a "Yale graduate, a former professor in the Troy Theological seminary, and a man of much antiquarian knowledge and general scholarship." He at once deciphered the inscription under the left arm as Phoenician, and meaning: "Tamur, god of gods," and vehemently declared that the stone image was really a Phoenician god, and in support of this theory wrote an elaborate magazine article which was published, with illustrations, in the Galaxy. This was reviewed in a scientific publication in Germany by a Berlin naturalist of high standing, and who publicly declared that McWhorter had made a great discovery. All this gave the Cardiff giant another boom, and its projectors carried the stone man on a triumphal tour through the country, coining shekels as they went.

THE FINAL DISASTER.

Disaster, however, befell it in El Paso, on the Rio Grande, where, while the heavy figure-it weighed nearly 1,000 pounds-was being unloaded from a railroad car it fell to the ground and broke, the fracture exposing heavy rods of iron which formed a framework around which the Cardiff giant was constructed, and which held together the massive structure. There it was abandoned, and there its remains still could be seen a few years ago back of an amusement hall in El Paso Park, its broken legs and arms, through which the heavy rods of iron projected, lying among piles of broken framework and bits of torn canvas scenery which littered the ground. That is the description of its last resting place as revealed to the narrator in a personal letter from one who passed through El Paso in a journey through California and Old Mexico.

Thus was Professor Marsh's claim verified.

PRIVATE GRAYSON DID IT. It Was He Who Fired the First Shot

in the Filipino War The first shot that sounded the deathknell of Filipino hopes was fired by Private Grayson, of Company D, of the First Nebraska Volunteers. The Nebraskas had been encamped for two months at Santa Mesa, one of the numerous disricts, resembling wards, into which Manila is divided. The camp was practically on the firing-line, simply a space of a hundred vards intervening between the Pilipino and the American forces entirely around the city. The Filipinos were strongly intrenched in the Santa Mesa district, and just behind their lines were the old Spanish stone arsenal and two of the fourteen block-houses that extend around the city. The country is rolling, and is one of the prettiest of the suburbs, a number of foreign consuls and wealthy residents having their houses at Santa Mesa. The growing spirit of un-

friendliness between the two forces had

Sunday-School Lesson for June 25.

Second Quarterly Review.

BY J. E. GILBERT, D. D., LL. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

INTRODUCTION .- The lessons of the quarter, with the exception of the last from Paul's epistle, were all taken from the gospel of John. Eleven are biographical, one is practical, and all pertain to Christ. We have studied events in the last three months of the Saviour's life. and we have learned what ought to be the spirit and conduct of those who acknowledge Him as Master. The series as been one of exceeding interest, covring the themes of chief importance, and presenting Jesus in the most won-derful relations and aspects. For purposes of review the fourth, fifth and sixth lessons are thrown together under a lingle head, so also are the seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth. While each of these lessens might profitably occupy more time it is belived that the combination thus effected will be very helpful.

After all what is most needed in the
treatment of a subject, especially in a icview, is not an exhaustive handling, but for place, forgetful that the highest honor an arrangement of parts to reveal the order of thought.

RAISING -Lesson 1. The quarter be gan with a miracle, the most remarkable of all those performed by Jesus. The nearest approach to it was the restora-tion of the widow's son at Nain (Luke vii: 14, but Lazarus had been longer dead so that his sisters believed the body had already begun to decay. Jesus went purposely to Bethany on hearing of the death, the only instance during His ministry in which He employed His power for a personal friend, except to save the disciples from drowning. The tears He shed at the grave were not wholly the result of affection, as the Jews supposed (verse 36), but were occasioned by the ontemplation of the world's sin and suf-The doubt of the women, expressed three times, was accompanied by personal confidence in Him. The challenge of their faith revealed one purpose of the deed, to draw out that incip-ient trust which had displayed itself feebly, but which in these closing months

ANOINTING .- Lesson 2. The act of Mary in the same town, after Jesus had made His circuit in Ephraim and Sa-maria, and returned, forms one of the most beautiful lessons of the quarter. It was on a festive occasion, when Martha served and Lazarus sat at the table with his distinguished benefactor, that Mary brought forth the box of the feet and head of her beloved Lord. The question of Judas revealed his hythings to right, condemning the critics ommending the motive of Mary, and referring to His death not far distant. His It must be admitted, however, that prediction that the anointing would be kept in universal and perpetual memory has been verified. The story of this wothe abiding blessing of a good life.

The outposts of the insurgents, how-

irs, and on the Saturday evening of the

outbreak of hostilities an insurgent licu-tenant attempted to pass a sentinel with-in the Nebraska lines. He advanced to-

ward our lines with a small guard and

them beyond his usual post. Private

Grayson challenged the insurgents, but they ignored his demand to halt. He

waited a moment, but the guard advanced and he fired his shot, killing the

eutenant and one private. The other in-urgents promptly returned the fire, and etreated under cover of some bushes ear their lines. A silence followed, but

the Nebraska camp the sound of the

rifle and the passing along of the word

aroused the men to great activity. Not three minutes elapsed from the sound of

the alarm before every man in the regi-ment was ready for action. They im-

mediately marched, in double-quick time

to their assigned positions. Down the Santa Mesa road the San Juan bridge

crossed the little river of the same name.

The bridge and river now divided the two

tempted to force a passage across the old arched bridge. They sent up a terrific

whoop and yell, and with great spirit

and noise rushed forward. Then our boys sent volley after volley into them,

and it was not until the insurgents had been driven back three times that they

turned and ran toward the old quarters

on the hill, a half-mile beyond. Firing was now general all along our lines

around the city. All night and until late

the next afternoon our boys drove them foot by foot across the fields and

streams, until our lines were stretched twenty-two miles in width and from four

to nine miles in advance of their original

their capture of Manila at Mass Sunday

morning, February 5th, as it was said they had openly boasted.-Manila Letter

PROLIFIC IN CHILDREN.

Two Texas Families Which Delight

the Census Taker.

Caldwell, Tex., Letter, Globe-Democrat

Two very remarkable prolific families

reside in adjoining counties in South-

trious Germans, living on well-culti-

Christian Pohel, who is not yet fifty

years of age, is the father of eighteen children. They are all alive, and there

has never been a death in the family.

All were born under the same roof.

Not one of them ever had a bone

a dose of medicine prescribed by a phy-

sician. They are all rosy-cheeked,

if it had been chiseled from olive-col-

ored marble. She is nearly fifty years

of age, though she looks twenty years

ounger. The boys and girls have been

Mr. Pohel owns a large body of fine

land, a greater portion of which is

under a high state of cultivation. The

their parents to give each of them a

farm when they marry, and have them

settle near the old homestead. Should

they prove to be as prolific as their

children seem to be very devoted to

each other, and it is the intention of ing.

The Best

stout-looking boys and girls.

robust and healthy.

in Leslie's Weekly.

vated farms.

itposts. The Filipinos did not celebrate

lines. Suddenly a body of insurgents at

gnified his intention of placing one of

WASHING .- Lesson 3. The most sur- | Jews and Gentiles, friends and fees were prising, and in many ways the most in-structive, single event in the life of Jesus was the feet washing in the upper room RISING at Jerusalem. A few well meaning but mistaken persons have elevated it into an ordinance which they endeavored to erpetuate in the church, thereby miss-ng its great significance. The ambitious disputings of the apostles, as they wers about to be scated at the table, furnished the occasion. Our Lord, intending to teach them humility, arose from the feast and proceeded to perform an ablu-tion for each of the company, the service usually rendered by the it west house servants. In thus laying aside His dignity for the time being He did not sustain any loss of their respect, neither has poster-ity regarded Him with less favor. On the contrary the act proves that the man is more than the station he fills, a truth which needs to be repeated through all the centuries, not less in the church than elsewhere, but a truth which most men are slow to learn. Ever the struggle is

COMFORTING.-Lessons 4, 5, and present the three methods by which Jesus comforts His followers: first, by instructive words; second, by spiritual presence; third, by vital union-the three modes always needed because of man's constitution. He is an intellectual being and needs truth; he is a social being and needs companionship. Lesson 4 invites faith as an antidote to every form of trouble, and promises a heavenly home as the ground of hope. The questions of Thomas and Philip showed that they were hardly ready for such high themes. and to meet their condition Jesus ex-panded the doctrine of the trinity and added certain teaching on the subject of prayer. Lesson 5, while it dealt with a more abtruse matter, might be more easily received by disciples who had been Jews. They were informed that after the departure of Jesus, the Comforter would come to them, invisible in-deed, but none the less surely present. needed to be strengthened. The prompt response of the dead to the Master's call, the surprise of the by-standers, the belief of many Jews, were all interesting features of the occasion.

deed, but none the less surely present. That Comforter would be more to the disciplines than Jesus had been, nearer to them, abiding with them, explaining His words, leading them into all truth. Lesson 6 brought out under the figure of a vine what is most of all surrelation. a vine what is most of all sustaining to believer that he is joined to the Lord.

SUFFERING .- Lessons 7, 8, 9, and 10 show the suffering of Christ. There was the treachery of a trusted friend, called to be an apostle, and the obloquy of a midnight arrest as a criminal, followed by the descrition of all those whem He pikenard and poured its contents over had gathered about Him, whom He ex-he feet and head of her beloved Lord. pected to perpetuate His cause. There was not the appearance before the of-ficials of the Jewish church, the men who supervised the religious interests of porrisy and greed, and the momentary agreement of the other disciples with him showed their weakness as well as their failure to appreciate a generous doed. But the approval of Jesus set all ment at the bar of Plate, the mock trial, be executed. There was finally the death y crucifixion, the most painful and ig-oble that could be inflicted, attended by circumstances that were heart-rend-ing and revolting. What a cup of sufferman's loving self-sacrifice has been re-peated in all lands wherever the gospel ing was this! In it were mingled mental, has been preached, and the perfume of physical, social, personal distresses be-the clutment yet pervades the church, as youd the power of the tongue to describe or the imagination to conceive.

corner of Burleson county.

In Austin county there

German family almost as prolific as the

Pohels and equally as interesting.

There are fifty-six people in the fam-

ily, and they all dwell in the utmost

harmony and apparently the greatest

felicity under one roof. These people

are Germans, and the family name is

Schmidt, Casper Schmidt, the founder

of the family, is still alive. He came

to Texas and settled the league that his

descendants occupied in very early

one son. This son, however, whose

name is John Schmidt, has made ample

reparation for the failure on the part

of his parents to multiply and replen-

ish the earth. He married when he

was twenty years of age and he has

raised fifteen boys and girls. Five of

these have married, but not one has

yet left the parental roof. These five

married sons and daughters have twen-

ty-five children, and there are six

great-grandchildren of Casper Schmidt

It is a very remarkable sight, and

one that a visitor will never forget, to

see all these people gathered in the

great hall of the house, or all sedted at

a long table in the dining room. Mrs.

Schmidt, the mother, is yet alive, and

she occupied a seat of honor near a

daughter, at the head of the table,

while the old grandfather prefers to

They are very religious people, and

when they have all assembled about

of the younger members of the family

to ask a blessing. They are all very

eral good musicians among them, they

are able to have a very good band.

They all assemble in the great hall in

who are capable engage in singing or

playing upon some instrument.

the winter time every evening, and all

There is a beautiful, well-haded

grove in front of the large farmhouse,

and here the whole family assembles

on Sunday, or when they are at leis-

enjoy themselves in various ways.

they never heard of them having ony

trouble or any quarrels or even dis-

putes of any kind. They are very de-

voted to each other, and it is said that

not one of the younger generation ever

They are very jovial, and while the

boys and girls seem at all times to be

passes without some one is made the

They have a schoolroom in the

house, and the older boys and girls

other school. "We learn them to read,

write and cipher," says the old father,

'and we feel that if they have got the

right kind of metal in them that they

will get along and make a good liv-

They seem to enjoy working in th

fields, and it is certainly an astound-

ing sight to see them all, men, women

and children, going to or returning

from the fields, laughing and chatter-

ing and singing. It is not an unusual

hem to be engaged at work in one

hospitality, and many travellers turn

aside in order to take a meal or spend

a night with this extraordinary family

-a family without a counterpart eith

currence for twenty-five or thirty of

They are celebrated for their

victim of a practical joke.

They cultivate a large body of land in

mmon, and the neighbors say that

fond of music, and since there are sev-

th table the father calls on some on-

sit with the little children, down at

in the family.

the other end.

ern Texas. They are all frugal, indus- ure during the summer months, and

broken, nor did ever one of them take spent a night away from the parental

mother of all these young Teans is a bubbling over with fun, the older ones

fine-looking woman, possessing clear-cut, classic features. Her face looks as good story, and it is seldom that a day

raised to work in the fields, and as a act as teacher by turns. No member

result of such training they are very of the family has ever attended any

ashing Powder -a family without a con-

The

times. Strangely enough, he had but

led to a number of small disagreements | parents it will not be long before the

previous to February 4th, but no serious trouble had occurred.

RISING.-Lesson II. Had the story of Jesus ended with lesson 10 He would have been a martyr. After ages would have read of His sufferings and wondered at His deeds. Left forever in the tomb of Arimathea no one could have explained His mission. But His return to life was His complete vindication. The ances in the body on the first day, the consequent faith of the disciples, all helped to make His resurrection a potent fact in the history of the church. Mary and the woman, the two disciples on the way to Emmaus, afterward the whole company to whom He appeared in the evening-these were witnesses whose testimony could not be impeached. They became glad heralds of Christ and the resurrection, and their words, because of the confidence with which they spoke carried conviction to their hearers. The risen Christ, not the incarnated, not the suffering Christ, is the theme ever more to be preached until the world shall receive Him as Saviour and Lord.

LIVING .- Lesson 12. But the quarter's essons would be incomplete had they nded with the resurrection. If Christ seeived and left the tomb, why? This question naturally rises in every mind. The last lesson answers. He lives to give life to men. This was the ultimate declared purpose of His coming. He lives in His people. To state this grand doctrine He raised up a man, Saul of Tarsus, whom He abundantly endowed, and plainly called, and signally blessed. From a Roman prison this man wrote to the church at Colosse, composed largely of Gentiles, urging them so to mortify the deeds of the body, so to subdue the lower promptings of the spirit, so to cultivate the nobier qualities of the heart, so to develope the principles of love, that Christ might live in them and that the members of the Colossian church might live peacefully and thankfully together. And this he presented as the one design of their calling, that the world might see embodied in human nature the ideals of Christ, a living illustration of what He came to establish!

CONCLUSION.-Let us now turn hasty backward look over the quarter's studies. See Jesus standing at the grave of Lazarus giving back a dead brother o his sisters. See Him receiving the anointing at supper, as an act of affection and gratitude from one of those sisters. See Him assuming the place of a servant to teach ambitious disciples humility. See Him comforting those who were sorrow ing at the thought of His removal, offer-ing Himself as a perpetual companion. See Him in the garden setzed by soldiers in the hall of the high priest, at the tribunal of Pilate, on the cross, a sufferer, See Him after He leaves the sepulchre in triumph, speaking to His disciples and kindling their faith. See Him after His the acquittal, the abuse, the clamor of the mob, the delivery to the soldiers to the most trial. These are the high themes of the quarters are the high themes are the high themes of the quarters are the high themes are the high themes of the quarters are the high themes are t the millions in different lands who have meditated on those things will gladly return, when invited, to find new truth and new comfort in "the old story." He who once was in the flesh to teach and suffer and die is now the source of joy to mul-titudes of hearts.

> SPORT AMONG SANTIAGO HILLS. Plenty of Quail and Mountain Full

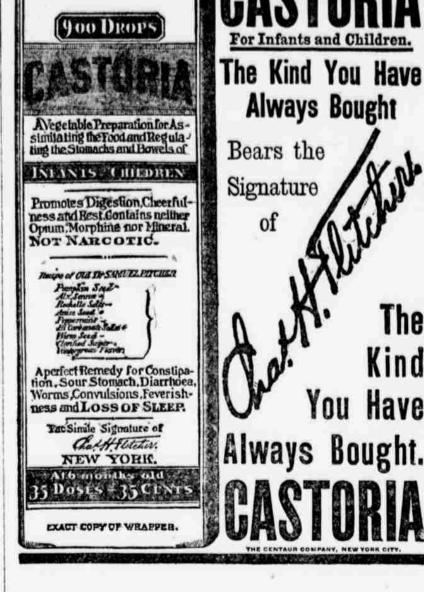
of Deer.

As a member of the Sir Thomas Lipton war relief committee, it was my fortune to pass about a fortnight in Sanitago harbor, and I employed a portion of my time in looking up the game and fish. On either side of the yellow fever island there come in two small rivers, navigable in canoes for about five miles, when we reach the lofty mountains. The water is cool and clear and quantities of fine fish could be seen. None were taken by our party, on account of the lack of tackle. The bushy shores contained snipe, quail and guinea fowl in abundance. No hawks were visible, but the air was dark with buzzards around about the city. The hunters all said that the buzzards did no harm to the game birds or their eggs, but were merely scavengers. The waters of the harbor are pretty sluggish, and the bottom is covered deep with greasy mud, but the sailors managed to catch some fish one day, including a big red snapper, which was served in the captain's cabin and pronounced excellent. In the harbors of San Juan, Ponce and Santiago the gars seemed fairly to swarm. These fish rar from 1 to 3 feet in length. At night,

there were many large fish about, judging from the splashing, One day a party of us, including Captain Alexander of the rough riders, went to San Juan hill on horseback, as there are no roads in that part of the country. While the captain was trying to find the body of Capt, Bucky O'Neill, of Prescott, Ariz., one of his comrades who had fallen there, the rest of us wandered around in the mule trails, now nearly obliterated, and grown up to bushes and tall weeds. From time to time the sound of something familiar would come to the ear, creating the impression that a farmyard was near. "Buckwheat! buckwheat!" was the cry, and as we drew near up went a score of guinea fowl. the regular dark variety, with white spots on each feather. The birds didn't go far, so we employed our time chasing them from place to place. In doing so we saw a lot of quail, somewhat larger than our Bob White. These, too, were very tame, and would let you approach very near. The boys got out their revolvers and blazed away, but as no one had any shot cartridges, nothing

came to bag. The utter absence of any venomous snakes or insects made us all the more anxious to hunt for these birds next day, and we tried all that evening in Santiago to get a decent shotgun. More than ever did I mourn for my new Baker hammer gun, lying in its case in New York city. How I should have enloyed a glance along that "cylinder" Damascus right loaded with "E, C." smokeless and No. 8 shot. No one cared to try Mausers on the game, and as no amount of persuasion could induce Gen. Wood to loan his valuable double-barrel, we had to give up all thoughts of hunting. Captain Brickley and the "Port Victor's" doctor, McClintic, both avowed that their guns would be on board next trip, and I expect to hear

from them soon. The dogs in Santiago were mostly shortlegged hounds with long ears. This wondered at until I learned that the mountains are full of deer. There is a railway running back to some fron mines at Firmeza, 30 miles distant, where there is excellent deer hunting. The animals are similar in form and color to our deer, but are smaller. The flesh is excellent. They are killed by etill hunting.



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Art. divers midally.

Drugists for delicaters. Expline Park

Broads and the Red and Gold metallic.

Drose scaled with blue rishbon. Talle

no other. Reluce dangeous substitu
bines and similations. A Brogatics, or see 4 de
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Merchants' & Mechanics' Bank, 429 Lack,
Third National Bank, 118 Wyoming.
West Side Bank, 109 N. Main,
Lack, Trust & Safe Dep. Co., 404 Lacka.
Traders' Nat. Bank, Wyom. & Spruce.
Dime. Dis. and Dep., Wyom. & Spruce BOOTS AND SHOES-WHOLESALE.

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GROCERS-WHOLESALE. Kelly, T. J. & Co., 14 Lackawanna. HARDWARE AND MINE SUPPLIES. Hunt & Connell Co., 434 Lackawanna, HEATING AND PLUMBING. Howley, P. F. & M. T., 231 Wyoming. HARNESS AND TRUNKS.

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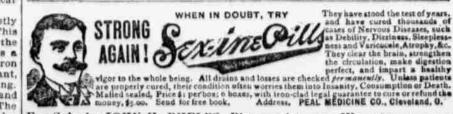
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