

# FILIPINOS CAUGHT IN TRAP

## General Wheaton Falls Upon Them and They Are Routed With Heavy Loss.

### TWO AMERICANS KILLED.

#### General Otis Cables That the United States Army and Gunboats Now Command the Lake.

Prisoners Say That the Insurgent Army Is Weakening—One Half of the Men On Firing Lines Have No Arms—Half a Million Dollars Worth of Insurgent Property Destroyed.

Manila, March 20.—Some of the rebels recently expelled from Cavite and the small towns in the vicinity of Pasig combined forces and attacked a company of the Washington Volunteers, a detached post at Taguig, about a mile and a half southeast of Pasig. Gen. Wheaton immediately reinforced the Americans with two companies each of the Washington and the Oregon regiments. The post had held the



GENERAL LLOYD WHEATON.

enemy in check and the fire of the reinforcing companies repulsed them, driving them across to an island formed in the estuary. They were thus in front of the Twenty-second Regulars.

On discovering that they were entrapped the rebels fought desperately, aided by the jungle and the darkness, but they were completely routed, with heavy loss, after two hours' fighting. The Americans lost two killed and twenty wounded, among the latter Lieutenant Frank Jones.

Gen. Otis says the American army and gunboats now command the lake. He estimates that property of the insurgents valued at \$500,000 has been destroyed, while quantities of rice and sugar and four hundred tons of coal, which is very valuable here, have been captured.

Many of the prisoners represent that the Filipino soldiers are weakening. The generous treatment that the Americans administer to the native prisoners and wounded seems to influence the insurgent army powerfully. In the opinion of the Americans, however, the Filipino leaders will continue to provoke fighting just as long as they can retain their hold upon their followers, because they have everything to gain and nothing to lose. The enemy have twice as many men on their firing lines as they have arms, and the fact that so few arms are captured by the Americans is because the guns of the wounded Filipinos and of many who surrender are spirited away.

### Gen. Linares Wanted to Fight a Duel.

Washington, March 21.—Gen. Linares, commander of the Spanish forces at Santiago until wounded, when Gen. Foral took his place, has scored heavily against Count Almona, who several weeks ago in the Cortes declared that the Spanish generals were all cowards whose traitorous conduct was responsible for Spanish defeat. Gen. Linares, who lost an arm at Santiago, sent a challenge to Almona. The latter apologized. The publication of the apology satisfied Gen. Linares and was balm to the wounded feelings of the other Spanish generals, all of whom were smarting under the tongue-lashing which Count Almona had given them.

### Serious Accident on Lake Shore.

Buffalo, March 22.—Passenger train No. 18, known as the Southwestern Limited, on the Lake Shore Railroad, was derailed at Blaisdell and Engineer Henry Shattuck, of this city, was instantly killed. Brakeman George W. Roberts is at the Fitch Hospital suffering from a fracture of the left leg at the knee and several contusions of the body.

### Accused, Then Beat the Priest.

New Orleans, March 21.—The Rev. Father Leander Roth, of Kenner, a suburb of this city, is laid up as a result of an assault made upon him by Colonel Thomas Sellers, a wealthy planter. Sellers assailed the priest with a stick after accusing him of insulting his daughter. Father Roth's friends claim the assault was the result of the priest's refusal to grant absolution to certain members of Colonel Sellers' family.

### Russia to Help China Resist Italy.

St. Petersburg, March 21.—It is asserted here that negotiations are almost concluded by which the treaty port, Newchwang, province of Leao-Tong, on the River Liaon, near the Gulf of Pechili, will become a Russian possession. Russia is undertaking to support China in resisting the demands of Italy.

### Shamrock's Mainmast.

London, March 21.—A squad of five carpenters has begun making the Shamrock's spars and other woodwork. The log for the mainmast has arrived. It is a fine stick of Oregon pine, a little over one hundred feet long. Therefore, it will be ten feet longer than Valkyrie's. Fife, it is thereupon claimed, "evidently intends to go the limit in canvas."

## FILIPINO ARMY CUT IN TWO.

### Gen. Otis Believes That He Can Crush the Revolt in Three Weeks.

Washington, March 21.—The most gratifying information in connection with the Filipino insurrection that has come to the Government since the outbreak began was received at the War Department in a private telegram from Major-Gen. Otis. The most important statement in the despatch was the expression of confident belief by Gen. Otis that, with a continuance of the successes which have attended the present operations of the American troops, the military situation would develop an entirely satisfactory termination in about three weeks.

The text of the despatch was telegraphed to President McKinley at Thomasville.

Gen. Otis in his message gave some of the reasons for his belief that the Filipinos could not hold out much longer. He said that he had cut the Luzon army of the insurgents squarely in two, had captured a large quantity of supplies and had taken many prisoners. The United States forces now hold the narrow neck of land between the two divisions of Aguinaldo's army. Each of these divisions of the insurgents is being pressed back by American troops. Gen. Otis has indicated his purpose of dividing his forces into two columns, one to operate on each side of and away from the isthmus now held by the Americans. The final assault on the two divisions of the Filipino army is expected to begin at once.

### Aguinaldo Is Cutting Off Heads.

Manila, March 22.—Aguinaldo is taking extreme measures to suppress signs calculated to cause a cessation of hostilities. Twelve adherents of the plan of independence, residents of Manila have been condemned to death because they wrote advising surrender, and all loyal Filipinos have been called upon to perform the national service of despatching them. Gen. Lagarda visited Malolos for the purpose of advising Aguinaldo to quit. He argued with the insurgent leader and attempted to convince him of the futility of his persistence in the face of overwhelming odds.

Aguinaldo was furious at the advice, and ordered Gen. Lagarda to be executed immediately. The unfortunate General was promptly decapitated.

### On Speaking Terms With Spain.

Gibraltar, March 22.—As the Spanish squadron commanded by Admiral Camara was leaving Gibraltar Bay it was met near Algeciras by the United States cruiser Raleigh, which is returning home from Manila. The Raleigh ran up the Spanish flag and the Spanish Admiral replied by hoisting the Stars and Stripes. This is the first act of international courtesy between the United States and Spain in European waters since the outbreak of the war.

### Ex-Senator Walsh Dead.

Augusta, Ga., March 22.—The funeral of ex-United States Senator H. Patrick H. Walsh, Mayor of the city, and editor of the Augusta Chronicle, will be attended by men of prominence from all over the State. Mayor Walsh died after a prolonged attack of nervous prostration, which is said to have resulted from grief over the ingratitude of some of his closest friends, displayed during the campaign for the Mayorality.

### War Balloonist Dead.

Boston, March 22.—Thomas Carroll Boone, the telegraph operator who went up in the Santiago balloon under an awful Spanish fire, is dead. Boone, with two Government officers, performed heroic work in the airship, which was a target for the Spanish, until it fell into the trees and threw all three men out. Boone was caught in the drag anchor and received wounds from the effects of which he never fully recovered.

### American Syndicate Invades Nova Scotia.

Halifax, N. S., Mar. 21.—The Nova Scotia Government is about to lease a large tract of timber, Crown lands in Inverness and Victoria counties, to an American syndicate for a period of thirty years for pulp and paper making purposes. The lease covers about 1,000 square miles. The company, it is stipulated, must commence operations by July and expend \$10,000 in works the first year. They are to pay to the Government a yearly rental of \$6,000. The company will erect a large plant.

### Buried Lots of Beef.

Chicago, March 22.—At the beef inquiry, Col. D. Jack Foster, of the Sixth Illinois Infantry, testified that at Ponce he drew refrigerator beef once. When the meat reached camp it was pronounced bad and a board of inquiry condemned it and it was buried. He did not try it again. Capt. Edward J. Demmick, of the First Illinois, testified that some of the canned roast beef he saw was spoiled and was thrown overboard on the voyage to Cuba.

### Carlists Are Angry.

Venice, March 21.—Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, is still here holding a petty court. It was announced that the signing of the peace treaty with the United States by Spain would be the signal for a Carlist uprising, but there are as yet no indications of decisive action. The followers of Don Carlos are exasperated at his indolence.

### Schley Before a Board.

Washington, March 22.—Winfield S. Schley has successfully passed the physical examination for promotion to the rank of rear-admiral in the navy before a medical board convened at the Washington Navy Yard. To complete the legal test he must also pass a moral, mental and professional examination, and his papers are before a board of rear-admirals, which convened at the Navy Department.

### Assembly Hinders Payment of \$3,000,000.

Havana, March 22.—A complication promising trouble has arisen in the matter of distributing the \$3,000,000 given by the United States to the Cuban troops. The Cuban Assembly is in possession of the muster rolls of the Cuban army, and refuses to surrender them. Without these rolls it will be impossible to distribute the money.

## AN APPALLING HOTEL FIRE.

### The Windsor in New York Destroyed and Many Lives Lost.

### LARGE LIST OF MISSING.

#### Flames Eat Up the Well Known Hostelry as If It Were So Much Straw.

Fire Started While the St. Patrick's Day Parade Was Passing and Many Guests Watching It From the Windows—Probably the Most Calamitous Hotel Blaze New York Has Ever Known.

New York, March 18.—The Windsor Hotel, one of the best-known and most popular of New York's older hotels, was destroyed yesterday afternoon by a fire in which fourteen persons are known to have lost their lives. The property loss is about \$1,000,000.

About fifty persons were injured, either by being burned or by jumping from the windows of the hotel, many of them seriously and some of them fatally, while at a late hour last night about sixty persons, including guests and employees of the hotel and policemen, were unaccounted for. It is thought that some of them were buried in the ruins and that their bodies will be found when a thorough search is possible.

The fire was probably the most calamitous hotel blaze New York has ever known. It is thought to have been started from a window curtain taking fire from a lighted match that was thrown from a second-story window. The St. Patrick's procession was passing the hotel when the fire started, and many of the guests were watching it from the windows. The fire spread through the corridors with the speed of the wind and within twenty minutes the entire building seemed wrapped in flames.

Several of the dead were killed by jumping from the windows. Panic seemed to reign inside the hotel from the first. The firemen saved many lives by their heroic deeds, but they were powerless to control the flames.

### New York, March 19.—As the details of the great fire which destroyed the Windsor Hotel, in which so many lives were lost, on Friday afternoon, begin to smooth themselves into one connected story, the more disastrous does the terrible affair become. It is possible to arrive at the conclusion that at least seventeen men and women are known to have lost their lives either by being burned or by jumping from the burning building into the street below. The number of those who were believed to have been within the walls of the hotel when the fire started, but who have not yet been accounted for, has been somewhat increased, but the list is considerably changed, as some of those who had escaped but had not reported their safety found time and occasion to do so.

It is not thought that when the ruins can be searched thoroughly many bodies will be discovered. It is impossible, however, for anything like a search to be made among the ruins, for they have not sufficiently cooled.

It is therefore probable that not for several days will the exact extent of the loss of life be known. A force of laborers began to work on part of the ruins, but did not accomplish much. Little else is talked of anywhere, and little else is read in the newspapers. The awfulness of the sudden fate that overtook so many persons in broad daylight gave rise to much speculation as to what would have happened had the fire broken out in the middle of the night. From this point the public imagination turned to what would be likely to happen in certain other hotels that are no better prepared to cope with sudden outbreaks of fire than was the Windsor Hotel. As near as can be ascertained at this time, the Windsor Hotel was provided with all precautions against fire, and all the fire escapes that the law demanded. But the fact remains that the fire could scarcely have burned with more rapidity had the building been constructed with an eye to making one grand bonfire out of it.

Commissioner Thomas J. Brady, of the Department of Buildings, said that the hotel was a fire trap in the sense that every hotel, hospital, theatre or building of a similar public character erected in accordance with the building laws that prevailed before 1892 was a fire trap, a place of certain peril in time of fire.

C. W. Squires, the cashier of the Windsor, when seen at the Hotel Manhattan, where he is now staying, said: "There were many persons in the hotel when the fire started who were not guests, but I cannot say whether any of them were lost. All the afternoon persons had been coming into the office and asking permission to go upstairs so that they might view the parade. Most of them were women, and all those who appeared to be respectable were told that they might do so. I do not know how many outsiders were in the hotel, but the number was large."

"Most of the persons who had come in to view the parade stationed themselves at windows on the parlor floor, and a lot of them went out on the roof of the entrance to the front. These persons had every chance to escape, and most likely did so, as they were not far from the stairway and close to the ground, but some of them may have perished. If any of them went up further than the parlor floor, however, they were caught there by the flames. Then, too, a number of the guests had visitors in their rooms, and if any of these persons perished it may be several days before the fact becomes known."

Mrs. Nellie Thomas, the assistant housekeeper, had an almost miraculous escape from death. She was at work on the sixth floor when the fire broke out. She ran to the stairs and found escape shut off. She then went to the elevator shaft and was met by flames pouring up from below. Then she went to a window and threw out a rope, which was placed there for such emergencies, and climbed down

hand over hand until within forty feet from the ground. Then she became unconscious and fell, but she was not seriously injured by the fall.

The personal belongings lost by the patrons of the Windsor Hotel in the fire will reach a large amount. The police of the East Fifty-first street station have in their possession jewelry alone the value of which they place at \$100,000. It is impossible even to estimate the loss which the guests have sustained. Mrs. Mary Kirk Haskin, the daughter of Mrs. Nancy Ann Kirk, who died in Bellevue Hospital on Friday night as the result of her injuries, informed the police before starting for Chicago with her mother's body that she had lost jewelry worth at least \$200,000. A great many of the valuables which the police of the East Fifty-first street station are guarding were taken from the bodies of the dead and from those who were badly injured. The reason why so much was saved is found in the fact that when the occupants of the hotel were alarmed their first thought was to secure as many of their treasures as possible. It is understood that the police will turn the jewelry over to the care of Coroner Bausch, on the theory that it was all taken from the dead.

Even in so fearful a time as prevailed when the fire broke out in the hotel, the looters got to work. In several instances escaping guests saw which were lying around. One man was arrested as he was making his way from the building with a bundle of clothing under his arm. When he was searched at the station house he was found to have in his possession, among other things, about \$1,000 worth of jewelry, which he had taken from the apartments of Abner McKinley.

Following is a revised list of the dead: John Connolly, aged forty-five years; hotel employe; Kate Flannigan, employe; Mrs. John Gibson, of Cincinnati, thirty-five years old; Eleanor Louise Goodman, seventeen years old; daughter of Samuel Goodman, a banker; Miss Lasselles Grandy, of Elizabeth City, N. C., in the city on a shopping tour; Mrs. Maurice Henry, sixty-five years old; Mrs. James S. Kirk, of Evanston, Ill., widow of the founder of a large soap factory in Chicago; Mrs. Warren F. Leland, wife of the proprietor; Miss Helen Leland, daughter of Warren F. Leland, proprietor of the Windsor Hotel; Miss Amelia Paddock, of Irvington, N. Y.; Mary Sullivan, died at Bellevue Hospital; unknown woman, middle-aged, jumped from window; died in Miss Gould's house; unknown woman, who threw child and jumped after it, body not recovered; unknown child, thrown from window by woman, body not recovered; unknown woman, jumped from window, died at No. 9 East Forty-sixth street; unknown woman died in Church of the Heavenly Rest.

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### Typhoid in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, March 21.—So many typhoid cases due to the drinking of filthy water have arisen that the hospital doors are closed against such patients. There are 750 cases of typhoid now under treatment in the city hospitals, and every institution has been obliged to turn away patients. The medical fraternity is aroused and is up in arms over the condition of affairs, and the Medical Journal suggests suit being brought against the city for damages for typhoid fever due to the failure to supply pure water.

### More Woe for Spain.

Madrid, March 21.—Placards have been posted at Castellan and Alcada de Chisvert calling upon taxpayers to refuse to pay their taxes. The placards, which were addressed to the repatriated soldiers, were torn down by the police.

### The Grain Market.

WHEAT.—Crop advices from the winter wheat belt again turned the tide of speculation in a bullish direction. Demands from both local and outside sources, as the result of crop information, has been quite brisk. It is said that big ocean charters have recently been made in Boston on speculation for April shipment, either wheat or corn. That export trade in the various seaboard markets has been larger of late than the published reports is firmly believed in some quarters here, although difficult to confirm. So far this week the interior movement of wheat is 263,000 bushels behind last week's figures, and seaboard clearances about a standoff. CORN.—A Chicago house bought heavily of corn, giving an impetus to the bull side that was followed up by small prospective receipts and seaboard clearances of a million bushels, bringing the week's figure thus far 152,000 bushels ahead of the previous week. Reports from Iowa and Nebraska reported small amounts in cribs and farmer's hands. OATS.—The market has been quiet and easier for spot property.

### NEW YORK MARKETS.

Produce.—80% @ 81%  
Wheat—March..... 74% @ 75%  
May..... 74% @ 75%  
Corn—May..... 39% @ 40%  
July..... 40% @ 40%  
Oats—May..... 26% @ 26%  
July..... 24% @ 24%

### BUTTER.

Creamery—extras..... @ 21  
Firsts..... @ 20%  
State Dairy tubs, extras..... @ 20  
Factory, Fresh, firsts..... @ 14

### CHEESE.

State—Full cream, new, large @ 12  
Small..... 11% @ 12%  
LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, 4 lb..... 10 @ 11  
Chickens, 4 lb..... @ 10  
Turkeys, 4 lb..... @ 10  
Ducks, pair..... 50 @ 75  
Geese, 4 pair..... 1.25 @ 1.50  
Pigeons, 4 pair..... @ 25

### DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, Western 4 lb..... @ 12  
Broilers, Phila..... @ 12  
Fowls, State and Penn..... @ 11%  
quab, 4 doz..... 1.60 @ 2.00

### LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES.—Steers, 7% @ 9 cts per lb dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 9% @ 10 per lb.  
CALVES.—Common to prime veals, 9% @ 11%  
50 @ 75 per 100 lb; dressed veals, 9c @ 11c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Fair to Prime Sheep 94.00 @ 84.75 per 100 lbs.; Medium to prime lambs, 85.00 @ 85.80 per 100 lbs.; Dressed mutton, 80% @ 75c per lb.; dressed lambs, 8 @ 9 per lb.  
HOGS..... \$4.00 @ \$4.25

## CUR TROOPS TAKE CAINTI.

### Well-Defended Village Carried by Americans After a Four Hour's Fight.

### FILIPINOS ON THE RUN.

#### First Battalion of Twentieth Regulars Charges Across Rice Fields and Route 1,000 Natives.

The Advance Made Under a Heavy Fire Rebel Loss Estimated at One Hundred—Gunboat Silences a Battery in the Foothills—Two Americans Killed and Twelve Wounded.

Manila, March 22.—The First Battalion of the Twentieth Regiment advanced from Pasig, clearing the country to Cainti, a well-defended village of 700 inhabitants five miles northwest of the foothills. The troops encountered rebel outposts in the dense jungle on the river, and dislodged the enemy in half an hour. The Americans advanced in splendid order under a heavy fire until it was necessary to volley the rebels from the trenches.

The natives had a great advantage and dropped a number of men. But the United States troops charged across the rice fields, in the face of a cross-fire, made four advances on the enemy, who numbered a thousand, of whom five hundred were entrenched. Our troops carried the town after four hours' fighting, and burned the outskirts. The rebels fired from windows and kept up a running fire on the streets. The Americans afterwards withdrew to obtain more ammunition. The rebels lost about one hundred men.

A battalion routed a small band of Filipinos on the Laguna road, and some sharpshooters who were firing from a house over which a French flag was flying were dislodged. A gunboat entered the lake and silenced a one-gun battery in the foothills. Our losses were: Killed—Corporal Johnson and Private McAvoy, of Company L. Wounded—Sergeant Cheek and Privates William Lafayette, Vance Mayhew, John Griffith and George McFarlan, all of Company L; Corporal Tickler and Privates Oliver Kinny and Michael Kelly, all of Company G; Privates William Early and Samuel Householder, both of Company E; Privates Thomas Varly and John Gilley, both of Company G. Arthur Gunkelman, the mascot of Twentieth Infantry, accompanied Company G and was wounded.

### MRS. PLACE PUT TO DEATH.

She Pays the Penalty for Murdering Her Stepdaughter.

Sing Sing, March 20.—Mrs. Martha Place was put to death in the electric chair in Sing Sing Prison this morning for the murder of her stepdaughter, Ida Place, in Brooklyn, last year. The execution took place at 11:01 o'clock.

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