DEWEY'S VICTORY

Pacific Squadron Wins a Great Battle.

FOUGHT OFF MANILA.

Three Spanish Cruisers Are Sunk by Our Fleet.

SPAIN ADMITS DEFEAT.

Official Dispatch From the Governor of the Philippines.

BLEW UP THEIR OWN VESSELS.

The First Naval Battle of the War, and the Ships Which Took Part in It.

London Calls It a Crushing Defeat.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The Herald's London correspondent gives the following account of Commodore Dewey's great victory over the Spanish fleet off Manila:

The Asiatic squadron of the United States, Commodore Dewey commanding, yesterday engaged and completely defeated the Asiatic squadron of Spain in the harbor of Manila, in the Philippine islands.

All the news of the great naval battle thus far received is coming from Spanish sources. This shows conclusively that Manila has not yet been

THE AMERICAN FLAGSHIP.

taken by the American forces and that the cable lines are still under the control of Spain.

From the fact that even the advices from Madrid show that the American warships fared the best, there is hardly any doubt that when complete details are obtainable it will be learned that it was a crushing defeat for Spain. Reports of the battle thus far are coming in piecemeal.

During the two engagements that took place Commodore Montojo, commanding the Spanish fleet, lost three of his largest ships. His flagship, the steel cruiser Reina Cristina, and the armored cruiser Castilla were burned, and the cruiser Don Juan de Austria was blown up. Several other Spanish vessels were badly damaged. One report adds that several other Spanish ships were sunk by their commanders to prevent their falling into the hands of the Americans.

There was a heavy loss of life among the Spanish. Captain Cadarso, commanding the Reina Christina, was killed. Commodore Montojo, commanding the fleet, shifted his flag from the Reina Christina to the Isla de Cuba, a much smaller steel protected cruiser, just before the Christina sank. The blowing up of the Don Juan de Austria was attended by a great number of wounded the crew, her commander also being killed.

Commodore Dewey's squadron, leaving Subig bay, a few miles from Manila, about 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, proceeded toward Manila. Under the cover of darkness he entered the harbor of Manila, the batteries located there announcing his arrival.

Both fleets lined up for battle at daybreak—about 5 o'clock—yesterday morning. The guns of the American warships began firing on the fortress of Cavite and the arsenal of Manila.

Under the protection of the guns of these fortifications the Spanish warships opened fire on the American fleet. For several hours the harbor resounded with the roar of guns, the crashing of steel and timbers, the shrieks and groans of the wounded. Thick clouds of smoke at times almost obscured the opposing fleets from each other.

A well directed shot reached the iron cruiser Don Juan de Austria, a vessel of 1,152 tons. A terrific explosion followed and the ship was blown up.

All the time during the first engagement the American ships were under way, their machines being slowly moving to render the marksmanship of the Spanish gunners less effective.

The American squadron about 9 o'clock drew off to the west side of the bay and took refuge behind some foreign shipping. The ships had evidently suffered considerable damage. After some hasty repairs they returned to the conflict.

During this engagement the guns of Cavite maintained a steadier and more than in the first encounter, but the American guns were being used with telling effect.

As the smoke lifted it was seen that the flagship Reina Cristina was on fire. The vessel was completely burned. In the interval between the two engagements Commodore Montojo moved his flag from the Reina Cristina to the smaller cruiser Isla de Cuba. To the fact that he made this change he doubtless owes his life.

The cruiser Castilla, next to the flagship the largest and most powerful of the Spanish squadron, was also burned. The cruisers Don Antonio de Ulloa and the Mindanao were also badly damaged in this encounter.

That the American squadron received severe damage in the engagement cannot be doubted. Early reports had it that five of Commodore Dewey's ships had been sunk. Later advices from Madrid put the number at two. It is impossible to ascertain anything more definite than this, but it is considered highly significant that the latest advices received from Madrid and Lisbon make no mention of any American ship being destroyed.

There were undoubtedly heavy losses in men on both sides. One apparently trustworthy report states that the Spanish had 200 killed and 400 wounded.

Trustworthy details of the actual loss of life will hardly be obtainable until Commodore Dewey has taken Manila or has sent a vessel with dispatches to Hongkong.

AN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

Dispatch to Spain's War Minister From the Governor of the Philippines.

MADRID, May 2.—The following is the text of the official dispatch from the governor general of the Philippines to the minister of war, Lieutenant General Correa, as to the engagement off Manila:

"Last night, April 30, the batteries at the entrance to the fort announced the arrival of the enemy's squadron, forcing a passage under the obscurity of the night. At daybreak the enemy took up positions, opening with a strong fire against Fort Cavite and the arsenal.

"Our fleet engaged the enemy in a brilliant combat, protected by the Cavite and Manila forts. They obliged the enemy, with heavy loss, to maneuver repeatedly. At 9 o'clock the American squadron took refuge behind the foreign merchant shipping, on the east side of the bay.

"Our fleet, considering the enemy's superiority, naturally suffered a severe loss. The Maria Christina is on fire and another ship, believed to be the Don Juan de Austria, was blown up.

"There was considerable loss of life. Captain Cadardo, commanding the Maria Christina, is among the killed. I cannot now give details. The spirit of the army, navy and volunteers is excellent."

The second engagement, according to El Heraldo, was apparently begun by the Americans, after landing their wounded on the west side of the bay. In the latter engagement the Spanish ships Mindanao and Ulloa suffered heavily. Ministers speak of "serious but honorable losses."

Notwithstanding the severe damage the Spanish ships sustained, naval officers here consider that further operations by the American squadron will be conducted under great difficulty, owing to their having no base where they can repair and recoal or obtain fresh supplies of ammunition.

Another account says the Mindanao and Ulloa, or Ulloa, were severely damaged in the second engagement.

An official telegram received at a later hour from the governor general of the Philippines says:

"Admiral Montojo has transferred his flag to the cruiser Isla de Cuba from the cruiser Reina Maria Christina. The Reina Maria Christina was completely burned, as was also the cruiser Castilan, the other ships having to retire from the combat and some being sunk to avoid their falling into the hands of the enemy."

The Reina Maria Christina was a steel cruiser of 3,520 tons and 3,970 indicated horsepower. She was about 282 feet long, 42 feet breadth of beam and 16 feet deep. She was built at Ferrol in 1886 and carried six 6.2 inch Hontoria guns, two 2.7 inch guns, two 2.2 inch quick firers, six 3 pounders and two Maxim guns.

The cruiser Castilla was a wooden vessel of 3,342 tons, was 246 feet long, 3 feet beam and 21 feet draft. Her indicated horsepower was 4,000. She was built in 1881 at Cadiz. Her armament consisted of four 5.5 inch Krupp guns, two 4.7 inch, two 3.3 inch, four 2.9 inch, eight quick firing and two Maxim guns.

A CRUSHING DEFEAT.

London Confident That Our Victory Was a Noble One.

LONDON, May 2.—While it is quite clear that the Spanish squadron has suffered a crushing defeat, the dispatches leave unclear the intensely interesting question whether the American squadron has suffered material damage.

All news this far comes from Spanish sources, but it seems evident that Commodore Dewey has not captured Manila. Unless he is able to make another attack and capture the town, he will be in an awkward position, having no base upon which to retire and to refit.

Probably therefore the United States squadron will be obliged to make for San Francisco, as the entrance to Manila bay was heavily mined with torpedoes.

Commodore Dewey displayed great pluck and daring in making for the inner harbor. According to private advices received from Madrid, the United States cruisers Olympia and Raleigh and two other vessels, the names of which are not given, entered the harbor.

No dispatches give details as to the vessels actually engaged on either side.

It appears to be incorrect that the American ships finally anchored behind the merchantmen on the east side of the bay. It should be the west side.

Probabilities point in the direction of the second engagement having occurred through the Spaniards [illegible] want the landing of the wounded.

Battle News Via Lisbon.

LISBON, May 2.—Reliable news has reached here that the Spanish fleet was completely defeated off Cavite.

The Ships Engaged.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The following is a list of the ships of the two fleets engaged:

THE UNITED STATES SHIPS.

Olympia, first class protected cruiser, 5,890 tons; launched 1892; speed, 21 knots; battery, four 8 inch rifles, ten 5 inch rapid fire guns, fourteen 6 pounders, six 1 pounders and four machine guns.

Baltimore, second rate, 4,600 tons; speed, 20.6 knots; battery, four 8 inch, six 6 inch rifles, four 6 pounder rapid fire, two 3 pounders, two 1 pounders, two 1.8 inch, two 1.4 inch and two machine guns.

Boston, second rate, 3,189 tons; speed, 15 knots; battery, two 8 inch, six 6 inch rifles, two 6 pounder rapid fire, two 3 pounders, two 1 pounders, two 1.8, two 1.4 inch and two machine guns.

Raleigh, second class; speed, 19 knots; battery, one 6 inch and ten 5 inch rapid fire rifles, eight 6 pounders, four 1 pounders and two machine guns.

Concord, third rate, 1,700 tons; speed, 17 knots; battery, six 6 inch, two rapid fire 6 pounders, two 3 pounders, one 1 pounder and four machine guns.

Petrel, fourth rate, 890 tons; speed, 13 knots; battery, four 6 inch guns, two rapid fire 3 pounders, one 1 pounder and four machine guns.

McCulloch, revenue cutter.

Nashan, collier.

Zafiro, supply vessel.

THE SPANISH SHIPS.

Reina Maria Christina, 3,520 tons; built 1886; speed, 17 knots; battery, four 6.2 inch Hontoria guns, two 2.7 inch and three 2.2 inch rapid fire rifles, six 14 inch and two machine guns.

Castilla, 3,342 tons; built 1881; battery, four 5.9 inch Krupp rifles, two 4.7 inch, two 3.3 inch, four 2.5 inch rapid fire and two machine guns.

Velasco, 1,152 tons; battery, three 5.9 inch Armstrong rifles, two 7 inch Hontorias and two machine guns.

Don Antonio de Ulloa and Don Juan de Austria, each 2,130 tons; speed, 14 knots; battery, four 4.7 inch Hontorias, three 2 inch rapid fire, two 1.5 inch and two machine guns.

General Lezo and El Cano, gun vessels, 524 tons, built 1885; speed, 11.5 knots. The General Lezo has two Hontoria rifles of 4.7 inch caliber, one 3.5 inch, two small rapid fire and one machine gun. The El Cano, three 4.7 inch guns, two small rapid fire and two machine guns.

Marques del Duro, dispatch boat, 500 tons, one smooth bore 6.2 inch caliber, two 4.7 inch and one machine gun.

Isla de Cuba and the Isla de Luzon are both small gunboats. They are of 1,039 tons displacement and carry four 4.7 inch Hontorias, two small guns and two machine guns.

Isla de Mindarao, Compania Transatlantica of Cadiz, armed as cruiser, length, 376.5; beam, 42.3; gross tons, 4,195; speed, 13.5.

WASHINGTON REJOICES.

The President and His Friends Receive the News of Dewey's Victory.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—All Washington was patriotically joyous last night over the news of the great naval engagement off the Philippines.

The information, coming as it does through Spanish sources, means, in the opinion of every one here, a complete victory for Commodore Dewey's fleet.

President McKinley was informed of Commodore Dewey's battle with the Spaniards through the press dispatches. In anticipation of news of the battle there was a large gathering of the president's friends in the executive mansion. Vice President Hobart, Secretaries Alger and Bliss, Attorney General Griggs, Senator Mark Hanna, Justice McKenna of the supreme court, Dr. Chauncey M. Depew and General Fitzgerald of New York and Representative Cannon were the president's guests in the war chamber when the news was received.

Dispatches giving the Spanish version of the engagement were received with evident satisfaction by the president and his friends, and Vice President Hobart ventured the remark that it would inspire the American forces at Havana with additional courage and make them anxious to duplicate Commodore Dewey's achievements."

Massacres in the Philippines.

SHANGHAI, May 2.—Dispatches received from Manila by the Shanghai Gazette say the capital of the Philippine islands is short of food and ammunition and that the conditions prevailing have been made worse by the flocking into Manila of the Spaniards from the provinces. It is added that the natives are already looting and killing in the outlying districts, whether the Americans being among the victims. It is further asserted that the priests are the special objects of the natives' vengeance, about a dozen priests having been killed during the past week.

To Feed Vermont's Soldiers.

CHESTER, Vt., May 2.—Governor Grout has called an extra session of the legislature for May 5 to provide funds for the subsistence and transportation of Vermont troops. The state militia will be mobilized on Saturday, May 7, probably at Brattleboro.

Supposed Not Contraband.

ROME, May 2.—Dispatches from Madrid published by the newspapers here indicate that Spain will comply with Italy's request to exclude sulphur from the articles considered contraband of war.

Cuban Refugees for Philadelphia.

SAVANNAH, May 2.—The British steamer Lucine, Captain Tucker, from Havana for Philadelphia, is anchored below for coal and supplies. She has 150 Cuban refugees on board.

THE Battleship Iowa ARRIVES AT NEW YORK

Our Missing Ships Are Now All Out of Danger—New Orleans Has Left the Navy Yard—The Minneapolis at Portsmouth.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The navy department received official confirmation of the arrival of the battleship Oregon at Rio Janeiro. This was the subject of general satisfaction, for it means the very material strengthening of Admiral Sampson's fleet before Havana within the next fortnight. The Oregon has been making 13 knots, or about 320 miles a day, and it is calculated that she will cover the 3,000 miles between Rio and Cuba in ten days. She must coal, however, before starting northward, and this will take several days. Once with the blockading fleet, Admiral Sampson's first line will be made up of four superb battleships of practically the same strength and equipment.

Captain Mahan, the well known naval author and strategist, is expected daily to assume a place on the strategy board. The members were looking for him yesterday. He has been visiting at Rome, but was ordered here by cable and is about due. He will be a valuable acquisition to the board. The strategy board was in session for a short time yesterday, but their discussions as usual were guarded with much secrecy. It is understood that the course of the Spanish fleet which left Cape Verde on Friday is a source of much interest. If, as reported, the fleet is actually coming this way, it will be hailed with delight by naval authorities here. What they have most feared was that the Spanish ships would hug the other side, compelling our fleets to go in quest of them. If they come to Puerto Rico, it will meet the best hopes of the naval authorities here.

Captain Rodgers, who has been at the head of the auxiliary board buying ships in New York, called at the department yesterday. There is some talk that he will be assigned to command one of the American liners now under charter, possibly the Paris, which has just arrived after eluding Spanish ships.

Secretary Alger's office was open, but the secretary did not come down. The officials were busy stemming the tide of official business.

The published report that the state department had notified the various embassies and legations in Washington that a land invasion of Cuba would begin on Wednesday next is pronounced by diplomats to be a canard. No such notice has been given.

NEW CRUISER SAFE.

Topeka Reaches New York After a Stormy Voyage.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The United States cruiser Topeka, formerly the Diogenes, commanded by Lieutenant J. J. Knapp, which sailed from Falmouth, England, April 19, arrived safely in port yesterday morning after a rough passage of 12 days. The Topeka entered the Narrows at 9 p. m., where she slowed down for the health officer's inspection, then proceeding to the man-of-war anchorage off Tompkinsville. The Topeka as she came into the bay presented an odd appearance. She has a high sided, black painted hull and two yellow low funnels, from which the paint had been washed by heavy weather. She is brig rigged, giving her a heavy appearance aloft, without fighting tops. In fact, at a distance she presents the appearance of a big cargo steamer rather than a war vessel. The cruiser's deck is entirely bare of guns, all her equipment being in the hold. Lieutenant Knapp reported having experienced a very rough passage. From the time of leaving the channel up to the banks a succession of heavy westerly gales was encountered. After passing the banks the wind hauled to the northeast and blew a strong gale for four days with a heavy northeast sea. The cruiser behaved well throughout and sustained but trifling damage about the decks. The cruiser carries a crew of 45 men all told. Lieutenant Knapp was questioned whether he had sighted any war vessels during the voyage replied that he had not and was not anxious to meet any owing to his small crew and the fact that the Topeka's guns were not mounted. The Topeka was saluted by several tugs and excursion boats as she steamed up to her anchorage.

NAVY YARD NEWS.

New Orleans Sails After the San Francisco.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Quietness reigned at the navy yard, Brooklyn. The usual Sunday stillness was broken during the forenoon, in the vicinity of the coal dock, where the bluejackets were busy getting everything ready for the sailing of the cruiser New Orleans, the command of Captain Folger. The vessel was to have sailed at 9 o'clock in the morning, but it was after 11 before all her stores and ammunition were got aboard.

About half-past 11 o'clock the big vessel cast off the moorings which held her to the dock and, with the assistance of the tugs Nina and Narkeeta, the new cruiser was soon hauled into midstream.

The New Orleans put out to sea without stopping and was off Sandy Hook at half past 1 o'clock.

Minneapolis at Portsmouth.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., May 2.—The cruiser Minneapolis arrived from Portland yesterday and after giving a fine exhibition in maneuvering by steaming around the Columbia like a naphtha launch dropped anchor off the navy yard.

The bow plates of the Columbia, which were stove in by her anchor when leaving Portland, are being repaired.

Cordite For the Navy.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The Atlantic transport line steamer Michigan, which arrived Saturday night from London, brought 56 cases of cordite addressed to the commandant of the Brooklyn navy yard.

Spanish Schooner Taken.

KEY WEST, May 2.—The government tug Leyden brought in yesterday the small Spanish schooner Mascota, captured near Havana Saturday by the torpedo boat Foote. She is a small coaster, was loaded with fruit and was bound for Havana. She is a very insignificant prize. General Emilio Nunes and Colonel Baldomero Acosta have just arrived on the Mascotte. General Nunes was accompanied by a party with Rear Admiral Sampson and left last night for the fleet.

More Spanish Victories.

MADRID, May 2.—An official dispatch from Havana says:

"An American ship has bombarded a battery at the entrance of Cienfuegos, but it was driven off by three of our gunboats, which put out of the harbor in another direction. We sustained some slight damage.

"Other men-of-war have threatened the Mariel coast. Troops have gone to its defense."

Trouble In Uruguay.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, via Galveston, May 2.—The United States legation, situated at 176 Calle Zabala, has been placed under guard. The United States minister, Mr. William H. Finch, has received a number of threatening letters from people who sympathize with the Spaniards.

The Uruguay newspapers are blaming the government for its action, due to its neutral attitude in the war between Spain and the United States, in prohibiting public performances and other steps to raise subscriptions here in behalf of the Spanish navy. A number of pro-Spanish proclamations have been posted, and a mass meeting of Spanish sympathizers, which was to have taken place at the Solis theater, has been prohibited.

The Eclair's Opinion.

PARIS, May 2.—The Eclair says:

"Commercial Europe, especially Great Britain, could not tolerate the Americans' capture of Las Palmas."

Continuing, The Eclair remarks: "An Autonomist deputy in the Madrid Spanish chamber says the Spanish squadron which has just left St. Vincent contemplates the bombardment of an American port. It is not likely that there will be a fight in Cuban waters, Havana being amply fortified to resist the American fleet."

Floors for Magazines.

Cement floors in powder magazines are dangerous, because crevices may form in them, forming receptacles for inflammable matter, besides which cement ways contains siliceous particles may cause ignition by shock by rubbing. Such floors are forbidden in France since 1869, the Belgian since 1894, the regulations requiring that powder magazines be floored with asphalt or brick. A circular from the Belgian minister of industry calls the attention of inspectors to the necessity, when building a powder magazine, of seeing that the regulations be strictly adhered to in this respect, and also that floors be made of oak planks laid edgewise, perfectly smooth and free from cracks.—Scientific American.

No Popular Form of Government.

[illegible]

Retu

and Liver Troubles, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Biliousness, Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Malaria, Boils, Pimples, Blotches, Humors, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sick Headache, Female Complaints, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Spirits, Kidney and Liver Complaints, and all Diseases arising from Impure Blood, are rapidly cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is the great blood purifier, prepared from the best vegetable blood purifiers, and is the only medicine of which it can be truly said, and be proved by the testimony of those who have been cured, that it cures the disease for which it is recommended.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Prussian Guards on Parade.

Imagine a regiment of these fellows, with their long arms reaching out in every direction, and you have a fair idea of the Prussian Guards on Parade. Imagine a regiment of Dr. King's New Life Pills, with their long arms reaching out in every direction to cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Jaundice, Malaria, Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Sick Headache, Female Complaints, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Spirits, Kidney and Liver Complaints, and all Diseases arising from Impure Blood, and you have a fair idea of what they will do. Only 25c. per box. Sold by all druggists.

THE LETTER.

"What are you thinking about, Ethel?"

"I am wondering whether I should sign myself 'yours ever' or 'thine.' It is a great dilemma."

NOT USED TO FRAGILE PIECES.

Mrs. Housewife—Bridget, that is the seventh piece of China that you have broken within the last two days.

Bridget—I know, mum. At the last place where I worked the folks never ate off of annything but goold and silver.

HONEST ADMISSION.

Wallace—The happiest hours of my life were when I was going to school.

Ferry—I cannot tell a lie. My happiest hours came when school was over for the day.

PRIDE OF ANCESTRY.

"Mamma, the Smytheses are claiming that they, too, are descended from Kings, and are just as good as we."

"Tell them to take an operation. That, too, failed, and they said another was necessary. After the second I was more than ever and the word was darker than before.

"It was then I heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I heard that they had cured cases like mine and I tried them.

"They cured me! They brought sunshine to my life and filled my cup with happiness. The headache is gone; the twitching is gone; the nervousness is gone; the trembling has ceased, and I have gained twenty-six pounds. Health and strength have come to me and I am thankful to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People for the blessing."

These pills are a boon to womankind. Acting directly on the blood and nerves, they restore the requisite vitality to all parts of the body; creating functional regularity and perfect harmony throughout the nervous system. The pallor of the cheeks is changed to the delicate blush of health; the eyes brighten; the muscles grow elastic, ambition is created and good health returns.

Munster, in Westphalia, has a public school which has just celebrated its 1000th anniversary of its foundation. It is the St. Paul Gymnasium, and was originally a convent school.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

The houses of parliament are partly lighted by 40,000 electric lamps, which number is being constantly increased. Fifty experienced electricians are employed to keep the system in order.

Bombay newspapers are responsible for the tale of a local crow which has built its nest of spectacle frame stolen by one from the stock of a Baboo optician.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

There is a clock in Brussels which has never been wound up by human hands. It is kept going by the wind.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Cascarets, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C.C.C. fail, druggists refund money.

It is estimated that the total cost of the new union station of Boston, when completed, will be the enormous sum of $12,000,000.

ST. VITAS' DANCE, SPASMS and all nervous diseases permanently cured by use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $1.00 trial bottle and treatise to Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch Street, Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., Props. of hall's Catarrh Cure, offer $100 reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Think of it! Baldness can be permanently healed by an application with Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Rids Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life last summer.—Mrs. ALLIE DOUGLASS, LeRoy, Mich., October 29, 1894.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, nervous, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease, a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. *Try it to-day.* Sold by all druggists, 25c. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N.Y.

The Hot Springs of Arkansas, the Mountain Locked Miracle of the Universe.

The hot waters, the mountain air, equable climate and the pine forests make Hot Springs the most wonderful health and pleasure resort in the world, summer or winter. It is owned, endorsed and controlled by the U. S. Government and has accommodations for all classes. The Arlington and Park hotels and bathhouses and 300 boarding houses are open all summer. Having an altitude of 1000 feet, it is a cool, safe and nearly refuge during the heated terms in the South. For information concerning Hot Springs address, C. F. Cooley, Manager Business Men's League, Hot Springs, Ark. For reduced excursion tickets and pamphlets of the trip one local agent, or address W. A. Turk, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Southern Ry., Washington, D. C.

Germany has about 60,000 commercial travelers on the road 300 days of the year. The cost of keeping them is estimated at £30,000 a year.

Nor-Tac for Fifty Cents.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents. Guaranteed to cure any case of tobacco habit, make weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

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TRADE MARK REGISTERED

Pleasant, Potent, Palatable. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York.

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by druggists everywhere to cure Tobacco Habit.

WRITE L. FULTON, Att'y, Washington, D. C. If you have tried others, write me.

OPIUM and Liquor Habit cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. L. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.

TEACHERS WANTED—100 needed now to fill contracts for next term. Enroll in Fisher's Teachers' Agencies of America. Pittsburg, Pa.

PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS. JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C. Formerly Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

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Require less tuning and prove more durable than any other pianos manufactured. 227 purchased by the New England Conservatory of Music, the largest College of Music in the world, and over 500 Ivers & Pond Pianos used in two hundred of the leading colleges and institutions of learning in the United States. Catalogue and valuable information mailed free. Old pianos taken in exchange.

If no dealer sells our pianos near you we supply them on time payments to parties living in any city or village in the United States. A small cash payment and monthly payments extending over three years secure one of our pianos. We send pianos for trial in your home, even though you live three thousand miles away, and guarantee satisfaction or piano is returned to us at our expense for railway freights both ways. A personal letter containing special prices and full description of our easy payment plans, free upon application.

Ivers & Pond Piano Company, 114 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Bevel-Gear CHAINLESS BICYCLES are the strongest, most reliable and best form of cycle construction. DON'T BE CONFUSED BY THE WORD "CHAINLESS." There are many untried chainless devices on the market.

COLUMBIA BEVEL-GEARS are *The Original, The Standard.* Their superiority over chain wheels has been demonstrated on the road.

Columbia Chain Wheels, $75
Hartford Bicycles, 50
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Catalogue free from any Columbia dealer, or by mail for one 2c. stamp.

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