

## When Hot

Don't sweat and fret, but keep cool and take Hood's Sarsaparilla. This is good advice, as you will find if you follow it. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a first-class summer medicine, because it is so good for the stomach, so cooling to the blood, so helpful to the whole body. Make no mistake, but get only

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
America's Greatest Medicine.

**Hood's Pills** cure liver ills; easy to take, easy to operate.

**Wheat 40 Cents a Bushel.**  
How to grow wheat with big profit at 40 cents and samples of Salzer's Red Cross (80 bushels per acre) Winter Wheat, Rye, Oats, Clovers, etc., with Farm Seed Catalogue for 4 cents postage. JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis.

One is always surprised if a workman who is always bragging about his work is found to be doing it well.—Washington (Pa.) Democrat.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free \$2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

G. A. R. Encampment Sept. 5-10. \$5.00 Queen & Crescent Route, Cincinnati, Chattanooga and return. W. C. Rinearson, Gen'l Pass & Agt., Cin'ti, O.

When people find fault with everything they hear, they ought not to complain if they do not hear everything.—Rams Horn.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has no equal as a cough medicine.—F. M. Abbott, 383 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y., May 9, 1894.

Get the amount of money you expect to get square in two.—Acheson Globe.

**To Cure a Cold in One Day**  
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Air-castles are for very light housekeeping.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

G. A. R. \$5.00 rate Sept. 8, 9 and 10. Cincinnati to Chickamauga, Q. & C. Route.

## TO MRS. PINKHAM

From Mrs. Walter E. Budd, of Pat- chogue, New York.

Mrs. Budd, in the following letter, tells a familiar story of weakness and suffering, and thanks Mrs. Pinkham for complete relief:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I think it is my duty to write to you and tell you what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I feel like another woman. I had such dreadful headaches through my temples and on top of my head, that I nearly went crazy; was also troubled with chills, was very weak; my left side from my shoulders to my waist pained me terribly. I could not sleep for the pain. Plasters would help for a while, but as soon as taken off, the pain would be just as bad as ever. Doctors prescribed medicine, but it gave me no relief.

"Now I feel so well and strong, have no more headaches, and no pain in side, and it is all owing to your Compound. I cannot praise it enough. It is a wonderful medicine. I recommend it to every woman I know."

## ORIAN

Use For **Fletcher's** Over Thirty Years The Kind You Have Always Bought

Remember the name when you buy again

## Battle-Ax PLUG

## OUR COLONIAL EMPIRE

Some of the Islands Which Will Be Ours When the Treaty of Peace Has Been Signed.

[Special Correspondence.]

Slowly but surely the conviction that the United States should acquire a great colonial empire is gaining ground. When President McKinley urged the congress to declare war against Spain for "humanity's sake," and incidentally to avenge the Maine, the popular impression was that the conflict would be over in a few weeks, that Cuba would be declared an independent republic and that we would demand a money indemnity from Spain just sufficient to defray the cost of the campaign. Everything was to be done for the sake of humanity, for the starving recon- cetrados and the brave Cubans who fought against fearful odds for the precious boon of liberty.

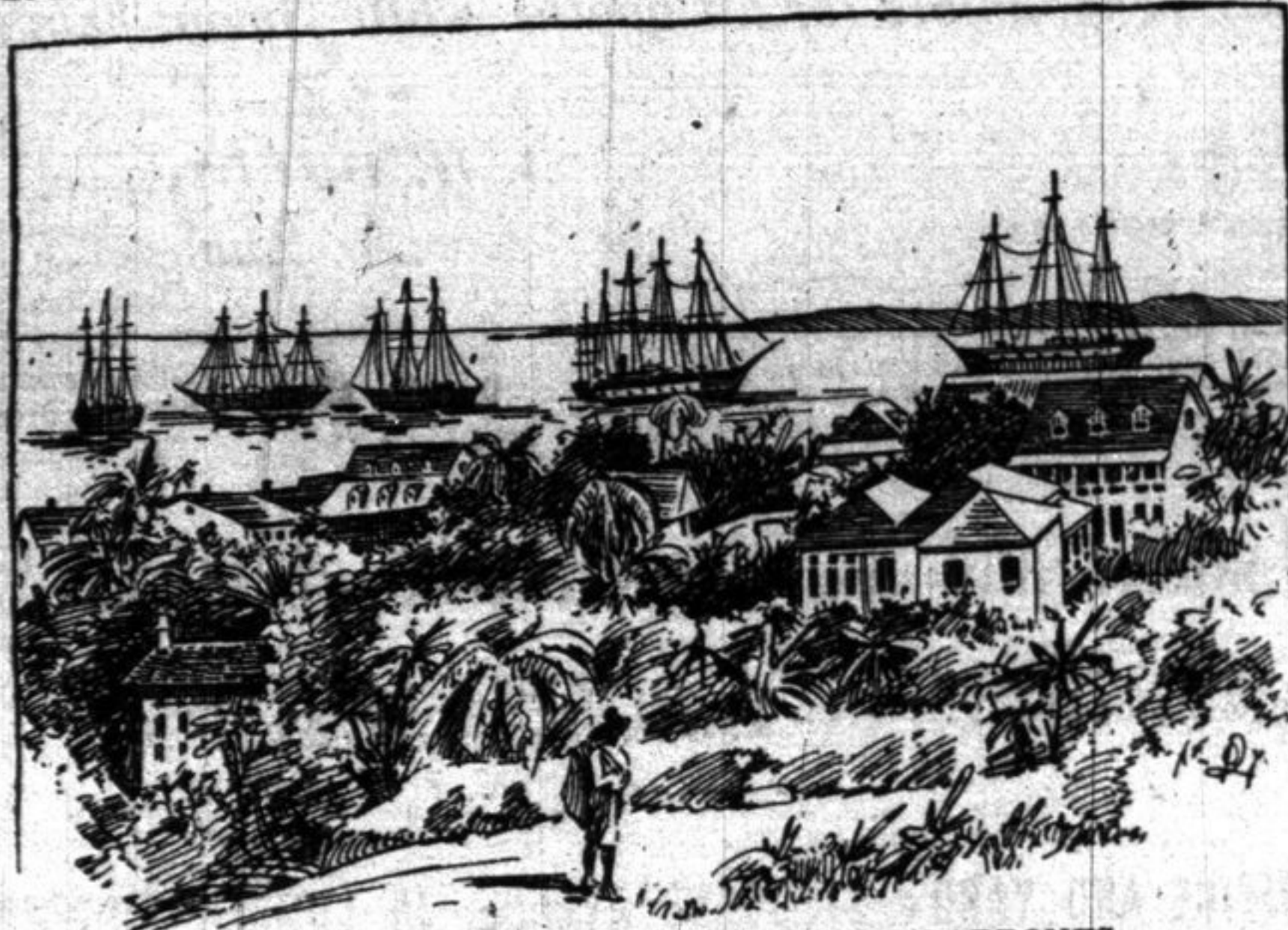
The first man to knock this pretty scheme into smithereens was gallant Admiral Dewey who took possession of Manila bay before Washington had had time to think what should be done toward obtaining a foothold in the Philippine islands. Then Capt. Glass, the intrepid commander of the cruiser Charleston, captured the Ladrone islands; Gen. Shafter and Commodore Schley conquered the eastern end of Cuba, and Gens. Miles and Brooke have Puerto Rico at their mercy now. As a sort of entre acte congress passed the Hawaiian annexation bill, and by legislative enactment acquired 7,269 square miles of territory and a queerly assorted job lot of 90,000 new citizens. Empire making truly has begun in earnest, and heaven only knows where it will end.

It is not generally known that the United States already possesses a "group" of islands in the Pacific ocean, although it was acquired as long ago as 1857. These islands are neither very populous nor fertile, but are of interest because they were our first colonial possessions—the beginning of our great Pacific empire. The islands are known to geographers as the Baker and Howland islands. Baker

is far superior to that of Cuba. Even under the repressive influence of Spain its trade has amounted to \$25,000,000 a year—a sum that will be vastly increased under the beneficent influence of the United States. Strategically the island is bound to prove of great value. It has a number of splendid harbors, and says nothing of the thrifty and well built cities of San Juan, Ponce, Guayama, Arecibo and Fajardo. With Puerto Rico go the islands of Puerco, Culebra and Bieque; all of them small, but of remarkable beauty and rare fertility.

Even among annexationists of the most pronounced type there is some question about our permanent occupation of the Philippines with their motley and semi-barbarous population of 7,000,000 people. From a commercial point of view the islands might be developed into a valuable colony, in the course of half a century, but they would for generations be a disturbing factor politically. Millions of the Filipinos, as they are called, are savages, worse in every respect than the North American Indians. They are a mixed race, with the vices of the Polynesians and Chinese coolies predominating.

With the Ladrone islands the case is different. They are inhabited by a slow-going but thrifty race, many of them descendants of Mexicans who emigrated to the Pacific group early in the century, with a sprinkling of the native stock, and will form a valuable addition to our colonial system. For coal mining station purposes the islands are without a peer, and when decently fortified they will enable our warships to dominate the highways of the Pacific. The group has an area of 450 square miles, with a population of about 10,000. The chief products are coconuts and bread fruit, which grow spontaneously everywhere. One coconut tree, it is claimed, will feed a man; hence a grove of fruit trees, according to a recent writer, is to the islander what a herd of cows is to the Pennsylvania



PORT OF GUAHN, CHIEF TOWN OF THE LADRONES.

island is in latitude 13 degrees 20 minutes north, longitude 176 degrees 29 minutes 30 seconds west. Howland island is about three miles north of Baker. Neither of them is inhabited and the total area of both is about one square mile.

Another unique American domain is the Marquis of Weeks island. It was discovered by Capt. Foster, commander of an American sailing vessel, who, by permission of James G. Blaine, who was then secretary of state, hoisted the stars and stripes over the deserted spot, which is situated about 2,700 miles west of Honolulu. It has an area of three square miles and 50 inhabitants. Unlike Baker and Howland islands, Capt. Foster's little discovery is well watered and bright with vegetation. Moreover, it lies in the track of vessels sailing between Hawaii, China and Japan, and almost within hailing distance of Manila; and will therefore make an excellent coaling station for our Asiatic fleet. In West Indian waters we have for some time owned Navassa island, located about 20 miles east of Hayti and 90 miles east of Jamaica. It was discovered half a century ago by Peter Duncan, who assumed ownership under an act of congress and was the organizer of the famous Navassa phosphate company, which purchased his title to the property.

As colonial possessions go those which we own now are not worth very much, but it is perfectly safe to say that before the Spanish-American war closes we shall at least have Puerto Rico, one of the world's garden spots. It is one of the richest of the West Indies, being the fourth in size. It is 90 miles long from east to west and 36 miles broad. A lofty mountain range runs through the island from east to west, its highest altitude being nearly 4,000 feet above the sea. Its area is 3,530 square miles, with a population of 900,000. Of these half are white, 240,000 mulattos and 75,000 negroes. It has in the past paid an annual tax of \$3,000,000 to Spain. Almost every commodity the soil can produce is raised in the island, and its climate

farmer. Other products are guava, corn, wheat, bananas, figs and arrowroot. Fish is found in great profusion in the thousands of lagoons with which the islands are dotted, and can be caught without seine or hook. Nature, in fact, has been so bountiful that man can support himself absolutely without work, and that accounts for the proverbial indolence of the natives.

Another Pacific group belonging to Spain which may be ours before long are the Carolines, with an area of 850 square miles and a population of 40,000 souls. The Carolines are divided into three groups, the eastern, western and central. Spain originally claimed all, but a few years ago Germany grabbed the Marshall islands, and has held them ever since. The central, or main group, which still belongs to Spain, comprises 48 smaller groups, or a total of 400 or 500 islands. Among the products of the Carolines are rice, corn, wheat, sugar, cotton, tobacco, indigo, bread fruit, castor oil and other valuable export articles. The natives are particularly thrifty; the women being neat and attractive and highly virtuous and the men industrious and ingenious. A change in the government of the islands, which guarantees property rights and assures just methods of taxation, would be welcomed by the gentle natives, who have, like the Cubans and Filipinos, suffered for many decades from Spanish tyranny and extortion.

In the course of time the Carolines are destined to become a popular winter resort for American tourists, because a perfect climate and the rarest scenery in the world combine to make them an earthly paradise. Among the curious natural features of the group are palm trees which produce vegetable ivory, and banyan trees that grow downward, the seeds being planted by birds high up in other trees, deposited in bark and crevices, sending down rootlets to gather sustenance and moisture from the soil. Another tree bears fruit so offensive in odor that no stranger can endure it, but once in a month its fruit is simply delicious.  
G. W. WEIPPERT.

## ILLINOIS STATE NEWS.

**Young Farmer Missing.**  
Walter Pierson, a wealthy young farmer residing a few miles north of Nashville, mysteriously disappeared from his home three weeks ago and thus far no trace of him has been discovered. On the morning of his disappearance he went about his duties in the usual manner and at noon failed to make his appearance. Search was instituted, but to no avail. It was thought that he had joined the army, but this idea has been given up.

**Storms Cause Damage.**  
Severe electrical storms did damage in Fayette county. In Sharon township Herman Auler's barn was destroyed by lightning, burning several tons of hay, wagons and farming implements. Elijah White, living near Vernon, lost his barn, several head of horses, a quantity of hay and grain. Peter Schwarm, of Otego township, had his barn, containing a large quantity of hay and grain and several head of horses, burned.

**Epidemic of Rabies.**  
An epidemic of rabies is prevailing in the vicinity of Nauvoo. During the past month farmers in Appanoose township have been losing hogs and cattle by some strange disease. Several mad dogs have lately been killed in the neighborhood, and many persons pronounced the disease of the afflicted stock rabies.

**Four Men Shot.**  
By the accidental discharge of a shotgun on one of the principal business streets in Pana four men were shot, two of them, Fred Dahler and Louis Edriso seriously. The man discharging the gun was a foreigner and a miner and was promptly jailed to await the result of the wounds.

**Held Without Bail.**  
Fifty farmers were in Decatur attending the inquest on the body of Bay Tilford, who was murdered by Louis A. Clevenger in jealous rage. The jury held Clevenger to answer without bail. Clevenger does not deny that he shot Tilford.

**Executive Clemency.**  
Gov. Tanner has pardoned James F. Cunningham, who was convicted at the October (1897) term of the Cook county court of manslaughter. While engaged in a fight with one Cassidy Cunningham unintentionally shot and killed George Miller.

**Merry-Makers Drowned.**  
Five of the merry-makers at a picnic of the Chicago cloakmakers' union at Columbia park met death in the Desplaines river by the capsizing of three rowboats in the center of the stream, a quarter of a mile from Willow Springs.

**Told in a Few Lines.**  
During an electrical storm in Tolono the barn of Edward Meikle was struck by lightning and burned. Three horses perished and a large quantity of hay, implements, etc., were consumed.

In the circuit court of Cook county Judge Tuley decided that express companies must pay the one-cent stamp tax on packages carried by them and could not increase the charges one cent as a dodge to make the customer pay the cost of the stamp.

Thousands of window panes were broken, many buildings unroofed and trees uprooted by a wind and hail storm in Chicago and several persons were injured.

Chicago's contribution to the war tax during July was \$742,364.27.

Several persons lost their lives and others were badly injured in a fire in the Berwyn hotel in Chicago.

Elder Joseph B. Royal died at his home in Vermont. He was 88 years of age, and was the oldest preacher in the Christian church in western Illinois, and had been a minister 70 years.

William Bender, of Washington, D. C., and Arthur B. Boren, of Lincoln, both troops, were killed in a wreck on the Bluff Line railway near Curran.

Thomas Talbot, aged 80, a pioneer citizen of Lafayette township, has become crazed by too much reading of war news. He imagines his family Spaniards.

Howard Fish and Miss Ada Clemmons, young society people of Monroe, were drowned in the lake at Sandusky, O., by the capsizing of a rowboat.

Gov. Tanner has appointed John M. Darnell, of Rushville, a member of the board of live stock commissioners, to succeed James E. Goddard, deceased.

Arrangements have been completed for the twelfth annual reunion of the DeKalb county G. A. R. August 18 and 19 at Kingston.

George Dunlap, a pioneer settler and business man of Elgin, died suddenly, aged 77 years.

William B. Wolf, for 29 years a commercial traveler for a Chicago firm, died at Mendota.

The post office in Morgan Park was broken into and \$500 in stamps and money were secured from the safe, which was blown open. The burglars also secured \$100 worth of cigars and a bicycle.

Theron Cummins, president of the Grand Detour Flour company, died at Dixon, aged 73 years. He had lived in Dixon 56 years.

## RUBBER WARSHIPS.

Some Points in Which They Have Great Advantages Over Vessels of Iron.

An Ohio man has come to the front with a singular request. He wants Uncle Sam to build his warships of rubber. The Ohio man thinks it would be a good thing, and there are reasons for believing that his sanguine views have some substantial backing. Suppose the new battleship Caoutchouc, for instance, stumbles on the enemy in mid-ocean—or in midsummer. The dastardly foe at once opens fire on her at short range. The first shot misses her. The second strikes her squarely amidships and, bounding back, carries away the dastardly enemy's high smokestack, his cook's galley and all the captain's official bric-a-brac. If there is a third shot it may not strike the Caoutchouc so squarely. If it takes a glancing blow it is likely to fly into the air to such a tremendous height that when it returns its momentum will be sufficient to carry it down the enemy's open hatchway and straight through his copper sheathed bilge cellar. If he survives these setbacks—or bound backs—he may foolishly attempt to ram our rubber pride of the seas. What will be the consequence? The more forcible the blow the more shocking the rebound. A 16-knot collision of this character would undoubtedly fling the enemy back with such force that it would be quite characteristic of him to land—if there can be any landing in mid-ocean—wrong side up, a position which may be classed among the most embarrassing of marine situations. And all this without a shot being fired by the defenders of our flag.

Then take the case of the elastic-plated ram Rubberneck. An ingenious contrivance could enable her to suddenly stretch out her ramming department and strike the enemy a solar plexus when he least expected it. And the very impact of her blow would at once cause her to rebound to a point of perfect safety.

Then think of the extra number of troops the rubber warship could carry by a little judicious stretching. If she struck a rock she would simply bound away. If she grounded herself all that would be necessary would be to loosen a few of the internal joints and girders that hold her elastic sides apart, when she would at once partially collapse herself free.

Oh, that Ohio man isn't such a wild-eyed dreamer as certain envious eastern editors profess to believe him. A rubber warship is something more tangible than a mere stretch of imagination.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## RIBBONLESS GOWNS.

The Newest Summer Dresses Have No Decoration Save Fleecy Little Frills.

The sweetest and daintiest thin dresses are now seen with no decoration but fleecy little frills of the material. A toilette of the finest and sheerest white organdie is fashioned with a full blouse, the front and back tucked to simulate a shallow-pointed yoke, and the fullness caused by the liberated tucks bloused slightly in front and securely belted at the back. A close sleeve has a series of narrow "pinched" frills at the top and a smaller pair at the wrist. The waist closes invisibly over the shoulder and under the arms.

The skirt is gored with scant fullness in the back, and has a simple frill at the lower edge. The drop skirt, cut by the same pattern and joined in the same band, has a similar edging.

The collar and sash are of organdie, the former frilled at the ends only, and laid in small narrow folds around the waist, and with butterfly bow at the back. The crush collar buttons at the back, although the waist is side-closed, and has two little pointed tabs folding away from each side of the front. Worn with this ideal dress of summer thinness is a leghorn hat trimmed with grasses and thistle-down, and pale green suede gloves add the last touch of daintiness.—St. Louis Republic.

## The Influence of Love.

Love is always building up. It puts some line of beauty on every life it touches. It gives new hope to discouraged ones, new strength to those who are weak, new joys to those who are sorrowing, thus enabling them to go on in life's ways when without the cheer they must have sunk down in their disheartenment. It helps the despairing to rise and start again. It makes life seem more worth while to everyone into whose eyes it looks. Its words are benedictions. Its every breath is full of inspiration. It does good and never evil all its days. It is like God, whose name is Love. It carries in its influence a perpetual revealing of God. It goes through the world like an angel of joy and peace, singing into human hearts the song of Heaven, scattering everywhere good seeds which shall yield a harvest of righteousness.—Westminster Teacher.

**Had Proof Enough.**  
Gusher—So you think alcohol bad for the memory?  
Lusher—Yes, indeed! It has often made me forget myself.—San Francisco Examiner.

## LAI'D IN RUINS.

Best Part of Bismarck, N. D., Destroyed by Fire—Losses Estimated at Fully \$1,000,000.

Bismarck, N. D., Aug. 9.—Fire Tuesday night quickly ate up property of the value of \$1,000,000. Oil, powder and frame buildings contributed in causing the spread of the conflagration, which a poorly equipped fire department was utterly unable to cope with. The best portion of the city is a mass of ruins. The flames originated in the agent's office of the Northern Pacific depot. Almost before they were discovered the entire building and the immense warehouse of the company were in flames, which had spread to the block of brick buildings across the alley, destroying the Tribune, Hare's hardware store and an entire row of buildings. The flames then leaped the street to the magnificent First national bank building, which melted away in a few minutes.

The Central block followed, and the flames spread to the post office, sweeping over the entire block and carrying down the post office, the Merchants Bank block, Griffin block and all the intermediate frame and brick structures. The fire then spread across and devoured Kupitz' store and a great part of the block. The flames also spread north into the residence block and completely gutted it. The firemen were powerless to check the onward of the fire, which spread to hundreds of buildings, licking them up as so much waste paper. The origin of the fire is unknown, as no one was in the freight office when it started. It is impossible to estimate the loss. All wires are burned out, the Western Union office being one of the first to go, and the railroad office destroyed. A temporary cut-in was made to handle imperative business.

Over 40 buildings were destroyed. [Bismarck is the capital of North Dakota and is situated in Burleigh county. The town is very advantageously situated on the Northern Pacific railroad and is one of the famous towns of the new west. It has been known for all sorts of typically western traits, but always has been prosperous and well to do. It is on the east bank of the Missouri river, and the waters of the stream are navigable for boats of 700 tons for not less than 1,500 miles above the city. Bismarck has an immense river warehouse and the water traffic is steadily increasing. It is estimated that not less than 2,000,000 pounds of freight are shipped annually over the river. Ships are constantly in the docks at Bismarck, and this traffic is really the greatest of the city's trade. The city has a population now of from 4,000 to 5,000, having increased from the time of the last census—1890—when it was 2,186. Bismarck contains the state capitol, a splendid building, which cost over \$500,000. The state penitentiary is also in the city, as well as a courthouse, a big high school building, waterworks of a superior grade, an electric light plant, a large flouring mill, an extensive brewery and many important manufacturing plants. One of the features of the town is the great Missouri Pacific railroad bridge, which was erected at a cost of \$1,000,000.]

## EX-MAYOR SUTRO DEAD.

Prominent San Franciscan Passes Away—Sketch of His Career.

San Francisco, Aug. 9.—Ex-Mayor Sutro died at 2:30 o'clock Monday morning.

[Adolph Sutro was born at Aix-la-Chapelle, Prussia, April 28, 1830. He received a liberal education, and after business reverses in his own country, came to the United States with his mother and ten other children in 1850. Adolph Sutro started almost immediately for California, arriving at San Francisco, November 21, 1850. He first engaged in mercantile pursuits, but later ventured into mining. In 1859 he visited the Comstock lode. Mr. Sutro conceived the idea of tunneling the lode, and with the cooperation of 41 companies operating on the lode, the work was commenced. Later on Sutro returned to San Francisco and engaged in other pursuits, but always interested himself in mining. He bought real estate all over this city in the early days, and as the city grew the value of this property increased tremendously. He was elected mayor four years ago and served one term. Mr. Sutro was the largest individual property owner in San Francisco, and his wealth is estimated at about \$4,000,000.]

## Hanged by a Mob.

Palestine, Tex., Aug. 9.—Sunday morning the wife of a prominent railroad man and a young lady visiting her were awakened by a negro in their room, endeavoring to chloroform them. They screamed and he escaped. Later, Dan Ogg, a negro, was arrested and identified by the ladies. At midnight a mob of 200 men invaded the jail, secured Ogg and hanged him in the courthouse yard. A volley of 100 shots was fired into the swinging body. The negroes are excited and sullen, claiming Ogg was innocent.

## Basket Factory Burned.

Painesville, O., Aug. 9.—The large plant of the Robinson Basket company, the largest grape basket factory in the United States, was entirely destroyed by fire early Sunday morning. The fire started in the dry kiln, and the fire department was unable to do anything towards extinguishing the flames, owing to there being no water in the vicinity. The total loss is estimated at \$100,000; insurance, \$55,000.

## Fire in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Aug. 9.—The plant of the St. Louis Dressed Beef & Provision company, located on the Missouri Pacific railroad tracks between Manchester road and Gratiot street, was partly destroyed by fire Sunday afternoon. The cattle sheds, hide house, sausage room, pork cooler and fertilizer building were destroyed. The total damage being \$50,000; fully insured.