

Nervous People

Are great sufferers and they deserve sympathy rather than censure. Their blood is poor and thin and their nerves are consequently weak. Such people find relief and cure in Hood's Sarsaparilla because it purifies and enriches the blood and gives it power to feed, strengthen and sustain the nerves. If you are nervous and cannot sleep, take Hood's Sarsaparilla and realize its nerve strengthening power.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
America's Greatest Medicine. \$1; six for \$5.
Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

Calico from Calicut in 1631.
Calico was first manufactured in a city of India called Calicut, from which it derives its name. It was introduced into England in the year 1631, and finally into this country, but as the United States consumes by far the largest quantity of calico of any country in the world, it is necessarily manufactured here most extensively. The highest grade made has a ticket on every piece upon which is printed the name William Simpson & Sons. These goods are noted for their general excellence, brilliancy and permanency of color.

Made Them All Work.
Mr. Luxoe—Then you don't believe in foreign servants?
Mr. Tariff—With a wife and three grown daughters? Not I. I believe in encouraging home industry.—Brooklyn Life.

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.

Not Wholly Hateful.—Did you recommend to Marie that country place where you were last summer? "No, I was tempted to but I didn't."—Detroit Free Press.

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.

No man should have stomach ache after he reaches an age of discretion. But as a rule, the older a man is, the less sense he has in eating.—Acheson Globe.

Write W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A., Queen & Crescent Route, Cincinnati, O., for free books and maps, \$5.00 Cincinnati to Chattanooga Excursion, Sept. 8-10.

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

A man who is always ready to suspect others is generally not any too safe himself.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

I have found Piso's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine.—F. R. Lutz, 1308 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1894.

The Falling Leaves Give Warning of Winter

So the falling of the hair tells of the approach of age and declining power. No matter how barren the tree nor how leafless it may seem, you confidently expect leaves again. And why? Because there is life at the roots.

So you need not worry about the falling of your hair, the threatened departure of youth and beauty. And why? Because if there is a spark of life remaining in the roots of the hair.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

will arouse it into healthy activity. The hair ceases to come out; it begins to grow; and the glory of your youth is restored to you.

We have a book on the Hair and its Diseases. It is free.

The Best Advice Free.
If you do not obtain all the benefits you expect from the use of the Vigor, write the doctor about it. Probably there is some difficulty with your general system which may be easily removed. Address: Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

Whipple's Puncture
Pin holes, tack holes, thorn holes, porous tires and leaky valve stems are a thorn in the cyclist's flesh, but they never leak where WHIPPLE'S PUNCTURE is used. The Best is the Cheapest. Ready put up in 9 sec. enough for 20 miles. Price \$1.00 per can.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.
CHICAGO SELLING AGENTS: Beckley, Ralston & Co., 186 Lake St. N. W. Agents & Supply Co., 140 Lake St. P. O. Water & Co., 155 W. Wash. St. Armstrong Bros., 101 W. W. Wash. St. A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Co., 27 W. Adams St. CHICAGO, ILL.

IT MAKES A CHEAP TIRE EQUAL TO A GOOD ONE.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

★★★
Brief History of the Conflict from the Time of the Landing of the Maine at Havana to the Signing of the Peace Protocol.

Jan. 24, 1898.—The battleship Maine ordered to Havana.

Feb. 9.—The De Lome letter published.

Feb. 10.—De Lome resigns and his resignation accepted at Madrid.

Feb. 15.—Destruction of the Maine in the harbor of Havana.

March 8.—Congress votes unanimously and without debate for a defense fund of \$50,000,000.

March 28.—United States board of inquiry reports that the Maine was blown up by external mine.

April 11.—President McKinley sends his Cuban message to congress.

April 20.—The government sends its ultimatum to Spain, and the queen regent opens the cortes with a warlike speech. The Spanish minister at Washington asks for his passports.

April 21.—Minister Woodford asks for his passports at Madrid, and leaves for Paris.

April 22.—War opens with the Nashville's capture of the Buena Ventura and the New York's capture of the Pedro. Havana harbor declared in a state of blockade.

April 23.—President calls for 125,000 volunteers.

April 24.—Spain declares war.

April 25.—Congress declares that war began on April 21 by act of Spain. States called upon for their quota of troops.

April 26.—Chairman Dingley reports war revenue bill to the house. England publishes her neutrality, dated April 23, reciting that "a state of war unhappily exists," etc. Spain appeals to the powers.

April 27.—Matanzas earthquakes shelled and silenced by the New York, Puritan and Cincinnati. Steamer Guido made a prize by monitor Terror. Dewey's Asiatic squadron sails from Mirs bay to Manila, and the Spanish fleet leaves Manila to meet him.

April 28.—Congress agrees to a naval appropriation bill of nearly \$47,000,000.

April 29.—House passes bill for popular bond issue of \$400,000,000. Naval bill passes the senate. Spanish fleet leaves Cape Verde islands.

May 1.—Spanish fleet demolished by Commodore Dewey in the Bay of Manila. Eleven Spanish warships completely destroyed.

May 4.—The fighting ships of Admiral Sampson's squadron sailed from Key West, after preparing for a long stay at sea.

May 10.—The Spanish cortes voted the war credits.

May 11.—Maj. Gen. Merritt was ordered to the Philippine islands as military governor.

May 12.—News was received of the arrival of the Spanish Cape Verde squadron at Martioque, West Indies. The gunboat Wilmington, and the auxiliary gunboat Hudson, and the Cardeñas bay, were attacked by Spanish batteries and gunboats. Ensign Bagley and four of the Winslow's crew were killed and the town of Cardenas was shelled.

May 13.—Rear Admiral Sampson reported that he had bombarded the forts at San Juan, Puerto Rico, with the loss of two men killed and six wounded, the American squadron being uninjured. The flying squadron, under Commodore Schley, sailed under secret orders from Hampton roads. The St. Louis broke the telegraph cable between San Juan, Puerto Rico and St. Thomas.

May 14.—The Spanish fleet was reported at Curacao, off the Venezuelan coast, and Admiral Sampson was off Puerto Plata, Hayti.

May 16.—The Spanish fleet left Curacao, and Admiral Sampson's fleet was reported off Cape Haitien.

May 18.—The Oregon was announced as safe by Secretary Long.

May 19.—Spain's Cape Verde fleet was reported to have reached Santiago de Cuba.

May 22.—The cruiser Charleston sailed from San Francisco for Manila via Honolulu.

May 24.—Admiral Cervera's fleet was reported bottled up in Santiago harbor by the American fleets. The Oregon arrived at Jupiter, Fla.

May 25.—The president called for 75,000 more volunteers. The transports Australla, City of Peking, and City of Sidney, with 2,500 soldiers, left San Francisco for Manila.

May 29.—Commodore Schley reported sighting the Spanish fleet in Santiago harbor.

May 30.—Gen. Shafter was ordered to embark 15,000 or more troops at Tampa. Santiago was thought to be their destination.

May 31.—Spanish reports were received of the bombardment of Santiago forts by Commodore Schley.

June 1.—Details were received of the bombardment of the Santiago forts by Commodore Schley on May 31, with the Massachusetts, Iowa and New Orleans.

June 2.—The house of representatives passed an urgent deficiency bill, carrying nearly \$18,000,000 for war expenses.

June 4.—Admiral Sampson reported that Naval Constructor R. P. Hobson, with a volunteer crew of seven men, had, on June 3, sunk the collier Merrimac in the Santiago harbor channel, shutting in Cervera's fleet. Hobson and his men were made prisoners. The senate passed the war revenue bill by a vote of 48 to 25.

June 6.—Further bombardment of Santiago reported. The house sent the war revenue bill to conference, noneconcurring in senate amendments.

June 7.—Admiral Sampson reported having silenced, on June 6, the Santiago fortifications without injury to the American ships. The monitor Monterey and collier Brutus left San Francisco for Manila.

June 9.—The house agreed to the conference report on the war revenue bill by a vote of 43 to 22.

June 11.—Six hundred marines from the Panther, who had landed at Calmanera, Guantanamo bay, Cuba, June 10, under protection from the Marblehead, were attacked by Spaniards, four Americans being killed and several wounded or missing. The Spaniards retreated.

June 13.—The president signed the war revenue bill. The Santiago expedition, of over 15,000 troops, left Key West, convoyed by warships.

June 14.—Continued fighting at Calmanera was reported, two Americans and 17 Spaniards being killed.

June 15.—The second expedition to Manila, on four transports, sailed from San Francisco. The Vesuvius fired her dynamite guns at Santiago forts, for the first time, with destructive results.

June 16.—News came of a third bombardment of Santiago by Admiral Sampson's squadron. The Calmanera fort was reduced by the Texas, Swanee and Marblehead.

June 17.—Admiral Dewey reported from Manila under date of June 12 that the insurgents had practically surrounded Manila and had taken 2,500 Spanish prisoners. The Cadiz squadron sailed, and the vessels were seen passing Gibraltar, bound east.

June 18.—News was received of further shelling of Spaniards at Calmanera on June 17.

June 21.—News came of the arrival of Santiago de Cuba of Gen. Shafter's transports with 15,000 troops on June 20. Gen. Shafter and Rear Admiral Sampson landed at Acerraderos, Cuba, 15 miles from Santiago, and conferred with Gen. Garcia.

June 22.—Official reports by cable from a station on the Cuban shore, near Calmanera, told of the landing of part of Gen. Shafter's troops at Baiquiri, near Santiago de Cuba, with little resistance.

June 23.—Landing shifted to Siboney and continued during the night by aid of St. Louis' searchlights. Admiral Camara's Cadiz fleet was reported off the island of Pantellaria, half way from Cadiz to Suez.

June 24.—Sixteen American soldiers were killed and about 40 wounded in driving back a Spanish force near Santiago. Six of the killed were Roosevelt's rough riders.

June 26.—Admiral Camara's Cadiz fleet reached Port Said, Egypt, and awaited orders. Successful conclusion of the landing of the army by the navy in a surf at Baiquiri and Siboney without loss or injury of a single man.

June 27.—It was officially announced that Commodore Wainwright, with a strong fleet, would attack Spain's coasts.

June 28.—The president proclaimed a blockade of southern Cuba from Cape Frances to Cape Cruz, also of Puerto Rico. Gen. Shafter reported that he was within three miles of Santiago. Capt. Sigabee, of the St. Paul, reported disabling the Terror at San Juan on June 22.

June 30.—Further advances toward Santiago of Gen. Shafter's army were reported.

July 1.—Gen. Shafter reported the beginning of a general assault on Santiago. Gen. Lawton's division carried El Caney, a suburb of the city, and the Roosevelt rough riders, with the First and Tenth infantry, took San Juan, another suburb, after desperate fighting, with heavy losses.

July 2.—The Spaniards made unsuccessful efforts to retake San Juan. Admiral Sampson's fleet continued shelling Morro castle and other forts, doing great damage.

July 3.—Admiral Cervera's squadron

made a dash for liberty from Santiago harbor, but being headed off by Sampson's ships ran ashore, and all were destroyed. The first Manila expedition was reported by Admiral Dewey to have joined him, after stopping at the Ladrone islands and capturing the Spanish officers there.

July 4.—Rear Admiral Sampson reported the destruction of Admiral Cervera's entire fleet, the Vizcaya, Cristobal Colon, Oquendo, Maria Teresa, Pluton and Furor, in an effort to leave Santiago harbor. Gen. Shafter reported that he had demanded the surrender of Santiago, which had been refused.

July 5.—Camara's fleet entered the Suez canal. His three torpedo-boat destroyers, however, started from Port Said back to Spain.

July 6.—The senate voted to annex Hawaii. The president issued a proclamation of thanksgiving for victories. Hobson and his men were exchanged. The Texas sank the cruiser Reina Mercedes in Santiago harbor. The cruiser Alfonso XIII. was sunk in attempting to escape from Havana harbor. Camara and his fleet were ordered back to Spain from Suez.

July 7.—The president signed the Hawaiian annexation resolutions, and the Philadelphia was ordered to go to Honolulu to raise the flag of the United States over the islands. Admiral Dewey reported that the American troops of the first Manila expedition had landed at Cavite, and that on July 3 Aguinaldo had proclaimed himself president of the Philippine republic.

July 8.—The armistice between the United States and Spanish forces at Santiago was extended until noon of

the Cuban army, near Santiago, formally resigned and withdrew his forces because of non-recognition by Gen. Shafter.

July 22.—Gen. Miles reported the progress of the Puerto Rico expedition from Mole St. Nicholas, Hayti. Gen. Anderson at Manila reported that Aguinaldo had declared a dictatorship and that the Philippine natives expected independence.

July 23.—Two thousand Cubans at Santiago drew up a petition to President McKinley asking that Spanish officials at Santiago should be removed.

July 24.—Gen. Shafter reported that 3,000 Spanish troops at San Luis and Palma Soriano, in the surrendered district, had laid down their arms to Lieut. Miley.

July 25.—Gen. Miles, with the Puerto Rico expedition, began landing near Ponce, south coast.

July 26.—Spain, through the French ambassador at Washington, formally asked President McKinley to name terms upon which the United States would be willing to make peace.

July 27.—The American forces advanced to Yauco, Puerto Rico, meeting some Spanish opposition.

July 28.—Gen. Brooke, with soldiers on the St. Louis, St. Paul and Massachusetts, left Newport News for Puerto Rico to join Gen. Miles.

July 29.—Reports were received of the surrender of the port of Ponce, Puerto Rico, on July 27, to Capt. C. H. Davis, of the Dixie, and of the city of Ponce to Gen. Miles' soldiers on July 28.

July 30.—The president communicated to M. Cambon, French ambassador, conditions with which Spain must comply before the United States could begin peace negotiations.

July 31.—The battleship Texas reached

Aug. 9.—Spain's reply in full received by President McKinley. American demands accepted, but conditions were tacked on. Further negotiations looking toward peace were resumed. Coamo, in Puerto Rico, captured by Americans.

Aug. 10.—New protocol of peace terms submitted to Spain. Reported that Secretary Day will head the peace commission. Cuban troops besieging Holguin. Sampson and Schley were promoted to rear admirals.

Aug. 11.—Madrid cabinet reported to have approved the peace protocol. Mayaguez, in Puerto Rico, captured by Gen. Schwan's troops.

Aug. 12.—Peace protocol signed at Washington by Secretary Day and M. Cambon, French ambassador.

Aug. 13.—The Madrid government cabled to the governors general of Puerto Rico and the Philippines instructing them to carry out the terms of the peace protocol. Senor Tomas Estrada Palma cabled to President Maso that he had, in the name of the Cuban republic, accepted the armistice and requesting him to order hostilities to cease. The bombardment of Manzanillo, Cuba, was in progress when the Spaniards received news of the signing of the peace protocol. A flag of truce was raised and word was sent to the fleet. The battle ceased at once. Fifteen or more Spaniards were killed and considerable property was destroyed while the orders to cease hostilities were being conveyed to the army and navy commanders.

Aug. 14.—Gens. Blanco and Macias officially acknowledged receipt of the orders from Madrid for suspension of hostilities and state that the instructions are being obeyed. Only 5,000 of Gen. Shafter's troops remain at Santiago.

Aug. 15.—Consul Wildman at Hong-Kong cabled the state department that Admiral Dewey had bombarded Manila August 13 and the city surrendered unconditionally. Gen. Blanco has resigned his office as governor of Cuba, wishing to avoid his humiliating duties in connection with the evacuation. American forces under Gen. Schwan defeated 1,500 Spaniards in Puerto Rico.

Aug. 16.—President McKinley has decided to reduce the army immediately and at least 40,000 men will be mustered out. The gunboat Mangrove bombarded Calbarion August 15, the commander not having heard of the signing of peace. After a Spanish gunboat had been damaged word was brought from the town under a flag of truce that the war was over.

Aug. 17.—Gen. Merritt as military governor took formal possession of Manila. Gen. Merritt and Admiral Dewey were instructed that the Philippine insurgents must recognize the authority of the United States, and that there could be no joint occupation of the city. The massacre of more than 100 natives of Puerto Rico by Spanish troops on August 13 confirmed. The only offense of the people was in raising an American flag at Ciego.



THE LESSON IS LEARNED.

July 9, in order to allow Gen. Linares to communicate with Madrid.

July 9.—Gen. Shafter reported that the armistice at Santiago had been extended until four p. m., July 10.

July 10.—Santiago refused to surrender. Thousands of refugees left the city and sought American protection. The St. Louis reached Portsmouth, N. H., with 692 Spanish prisoners, including Admiral Cervera and Capt. Eulate, of the Vizcaya.

July 11.—Artillery attack on Santiago was reported to have begun. Gen. Miles reached Cuba.

July 12.—Gen. Toral again refused to surrender Santiago.

July 13.—Gen. Miles reported that a truce had been arranged until noon, July 14, at Santiago. Admiral Dewey reported having sent the Raleigh and Concord to Grande island, Subig bay, on information that insurgents had been prevented on July 7 by a German warship from attacking Spaniards. The German vessel left and Spaniards surrendered.

July 14.—Gen. Toral surrendered Santiago City and about one-third of Santiago province to the American army under Gens. Miles and Shafter, on condition that his troops should be sent back to Spain.

July 16.—Gen. Shafter cabled that Gen. Toral, under authority from Madrid, had finally surrendered, the only condition being that the United States should send the soldiers back to Spain.

July 17.—The American flag was raised at noon over Santiago, after the Spanish army had marched out and laid down its arms.

July 18.—The president issued a proclamation which was sent to Gen. Shafter, ordering that the local regulations of conquered territory should be disturbed as little as possible.

July 20.—Gen. Miles reported that he was ready to leave Guantanamo bay with transports for Puerto Rico, but that a naval convoy was lacking.

July 21.—Gen. Miles, with transports and a convoy, left Guantanamo for Puerto Rico. Gen. Calixto Garcia, of

New York from Guantanamo. Battle fought at Malate (near Manila), in the Philippines. American loss, 11 killed and 44 wounded. Spain's loss estimated at 500 killed and wounded. Spaniards were repulsed.

Aug. 1.—Gen. Merritt reported the attitude of the Philippine insurgents as somewhat threatening.

Aug. 2.—The terms on fulfillment of which the United States would discuss peace with Spain were made public. They included the immediate evacuation of every Spanish dependency in the western hemisphere; the relinquishment of all Spanish claims to sovereignty in Cuba; the cession of Puerto Rico and other islands, except Cuba, to the United States; the holding by the United States of Manila city and bay, pending settlement by commissioners of the future disposition and government of the Philippines, and the cession of an island (Guam) in the Ladrone. The United States asks no money indemnity.

Aug. 3.—It was stated unofficially that Spain would accept America's peace terms.

Aug. 4.—Secretary Alger ordered Gen. Shafter to send the Santiago army to Montauk Point, L. I., as fast as possible. Shafter had made public letters to him from Roosevelt and other officers, saying the army would be useless from disease if not soon removed. Monitor Monterey arrived at Manila bay.

Aug. 5.—Gen. Shafter's troops, according to orders from Secretary Alger, began embarking on transports for New York at Santiago.

Aug. 7.—Spain expected an immediate cessation of hostilities. Roosevelt's rough riders started from Santiago for Montauk Point. Nearly all the American troops in Puerto Rico advanced upon San Juan.

Aug. 8.—Ambassador Cambon received Spain's reply to President McKinley, and the work of translation was begun. Secretary Long, in a published letter, defended Rear Admiral Sampson. Gen. Miles was closing in on San Juan from four directions.

THE PEACE PROCLAMATION.
Copy of the Document Issued by the President of the United States on August 12.

Whereas, By a protocol concluded and signed August 12, 1898, by William R. Day, secretary of state of the United States, and his excellency Jules Cambon, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of France, at Washington, respectively representing for this purpose the government of the United States and the government of Spain, the United States and Spain have formally agreed upon the terms on which negotiations for the establishment of peace between the two countries shall be undertaken, and

Whereas, It is in said protocol agreed that upon its conclusion and signature hostilities between the two countries shall be suspended, and that notice to that effect shall be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces:

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, president of the United States, do, in accordance with the stipulations of the protocol, declare and proclaim on the part of the United States a suspension of hostilities, and do hereby command that orders be immediately given through the proper channels to the commanders of the military and naval forces of the United States to abstain from all acts inconsistent with this proclamation.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 12th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.
By the President:
WILLIAM R. DAY, Secretary of State.

Not to Be Thought Of.
Subbuks—What an enormous quantity of coal these warships consume. His Wife—But just imagine how much they'd consume if it were winter.
—N. Y. Truth.