

THE COLUMN OF CASUALTIES

Wreck of the Kalamazoo With Gold-Hunters on Board.

Three Men Met Death in a Copper Mine in Arizona.

Bodies of Six Dead Babies Discovered Wrapped in Paper—Many Drownings.

STEAMER KALAMAZOO SUNK.
Seattle, Wash., July 25.—The steamer Kalamazoo, built by a party from Michigan on Lake Bennett last winter, was totally wrecked on Thirty-Mile River. The wreck was passed by the party which has arrived here. Only the upper works of the vessel could be seen above the water. The pilot ran her on a rock, and a great hole was torn in her bottom. The steamer and outfit on board will prove a total loss. This is the second steamer to come to grief on Thirty-Mile River after successfully running the dangerous White Horse Rapids. The river is full of rocks, and the swift current makes steering very hard. The other wreck was the Iowa, but the most valuable part of her cargo and machinery were saved.

Kalamazoo, Mich., July 25.—The Kalamazoo hunters were last heard from when they had shot the White Horse Rapids, and they had expected to reach Dawson City in five days. The party which was going down the river with the Kalamazoo consisted of twelve men. No news of their accident, if they met with one, has been received here. They are Wm. A. Doyle, James Doyle, James K. Evers, Arthur Rickman, Stewart Campbell, Henry Greendyke, John Ensing, all of whom have families here, and Henry Denbeyer, Wm. Unger, Fred Schied, Arthur Piers, of this city, and Fred Longwell, of Paw Paw.

MINE DISASTER.
Prescott, Ariz., July 25.—A cave-in occurred at the United Verde copper mine Saturday morning, causing the destruction of the assay office and part of the foundry on the surface. W. J. Johnson, civil engineer, a nephew of W. A. Clark, owner of the mine; C. E. Beveridge, the assayer, and a laborer named Larsen were killed. A mining expert from New York, whose name is not known, was seriously and probably fatally injured. No other particulars have been received.

MANY DROWNINGS.
Winnipeg, Man., July 25.—Two boys belonging to Winnipeg, named Jack and Henry Chambers, were drowned yesterday morning while bathing at Stuart Lake.

Carleton Place, Ont., July 25.—Boyd Kibbie, the 13-year-old son of W. W. Kibbie, C. P. R. ticket agent here, was drowned while bathing in the Mississippi River.

Port Elgin, Ont., July 25.—A sad drowning accident occurred Saturday afternoon in the Sauguen River, near here. Young Edward Shields, about 14 years of age, a son of Mr. Andrew Shields, hotel-keeper here, was drowned.

Dauphin, Man., July 25.—Word has just been received of a drowning on Lake Winnipegosis Thursday afternoon of John McNeill and James Hadfield, of Rigby. The men had gone for a sail with H. C. Ross and the boat capsized in a squall. McNeill clung to the boat until exhausted, when he slipped off and never rose again. Ross and Hadfield endeavored to make the shore, but the latter's strength failed, and he went down. Ross managed to reach shore.

PAPERED BABIES.
Boston, July 25.—The dead bodies of six infants, each wrapped in paper, were found in a vacant lot in the Roxbury district Friday. Medical Examiner Draper said the youngest child was one month old. Some were strangled, while others were allowed to die of neglect.

ELEVATOR FATALITY.
Montreal, July 25.—Rose De Lisle, a young French-Canadian girl aged 13 years, employed as a domestic at the Balmoral Hotel, was killed yesterday morning by falling into the elevator shaft.

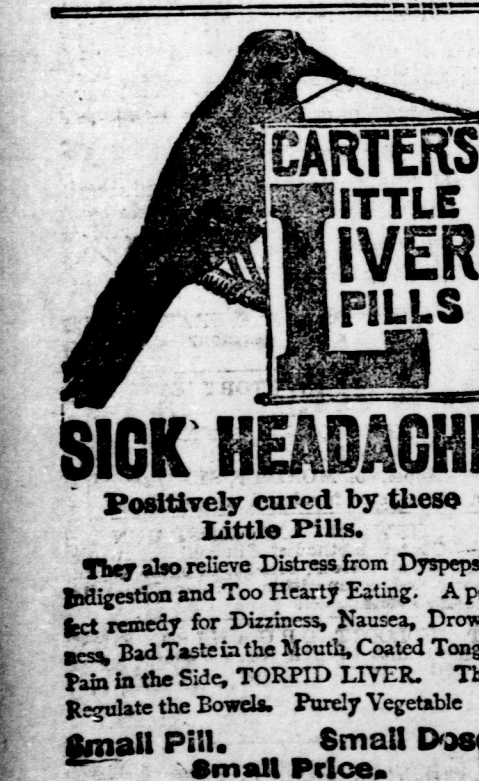
KILLED BY A CABLE CAR.
Chicago, July 25.—Miss Susan E. Crawford, of Armstrong, Ill., was struck and instantly killed by a cable car Saturday at the corner of Division and Clark streets. Miss Crawford, who was well-known in New York city, as well as Canada, was here under treatment for a defect in her eyesight.

SUDDEN DEATH AT RIDGETOWN.
Ridgetown, Ont., July 25.—The death of Mrs. W. E. Hagaman, occurred here very suddenly yesterday afternoon. The deceased lady, who is well known in Toronto, Oakville, Hamilton, and here in the west, had apparently been in her usual health up to the hour of her death. The remains will be interred at Oakville on Tuesday.

KILLED

While Trying to Reproduce the Maine Disaster.

Lansing, Mich., July 25.—Frederick Robinson, of Armstrong, Ill., was instantly killed at Dansville, about 15 miles from Lansing. He was employed as a traveling showman, and was assisted in a fireworks production of the blowing up of the Maine.



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Heavy Eating. A perfect remedy for Biliousness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Costive Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

THE RAILWAYS

G. T. R. Earnings and Changes—Sale of Property.

The C. P. R. has taken two of its big passenger steamers, the Tartar and the Athenos, to the Klondike route, and it is likely that four Stickline River boats will also be laid up. The Tartar will in all probability be placed on the China-Japan route.

The annual excursion of the Loop Line employees via the Wabash to Niagara Falls Saturday was successful. Over 3,000 people took in the excursion, occupying in all 39 coaches, divided into four trains.

In spite of the general decrease in the earnings of the G. T. R. for the week ending July 14, the passenger business in the middle district has increased. The returns for that week show an increase in the district west and north of Kingston of \$2,000 over the earnings of the corresponding week last year.

It is understood that when Superintendent Williams of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Toronto, moves his headquarters to London, he will take with him as chief dispatcher Mr. A. L. Smith, who is at present running the duties of Mr. A. Price, and also Messrs W. Killworth and J. K. Savage, of the Toronto dispatching office.

Benjamin Carter, of Hull, went to execute a seizure against the movable property of the Pontiac and Gattineau Valley Railway at Gracefield, on the strength of a writ issued by the judgment rendered in Montreal, in which the Quebec Government was plaintiff. The Government secured judgment against the company in the superior court in Montreal in 1884. The company, it is alleged, owe commercial taxes to the government which were never paid. The amount alleged to be due is \$30,000. Mr. T. A. Healey, of the Gattineau Valley road states that the taxes in dispute between the government and the Gattineau road are commercial taxes amounting to about \$700. The order for seizure, he says, should have been canceled, but the cancellation order was late in arriving, and the bailiff had to carry out his instructions.

CITY WATER SUPPLY

London Should Maintain Its Good Reputation.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:
It is currently reported in the city and believed by the general public, that the Water Commissioners have made a connection between the city water mains, so that in case of necessity the city water can be made to supplement the city supply. The analysis of the river water which was made by the Water Commissioners, makes this rumor a very unpleasant one. We are told that above the city and its suburbs the river water is "impure and unfit for domestic purposes." It is said that the water in the city is "almost as pure as the water in the city." It is said that the connection is made with the city water mains, so that in case of necessity the city water can be made to supplement the city supply. The analysis of the river water which was made by the Water Commissioners, makes this rumor a very unpleasant one. We are told that above the city and its suburbs the river water is "impure and unfit for domestic purposes." It is said that the water in the city is "almost as pure as the water in the city." It is said that the connection is made with the city water mains, so that in case of necessity the city water can be made to supplement the city supply.

The Water Commissioners have no easy task of it in trying to reconcile a practically unlimited demand with a practically limited supply, and their endeavors to check waste is deserving of all praise. The most serious waste of water seems, however, to be beyond their control. If the city could manage to lay the street dust without drawing on Springbank, the water question would be much simplified. And such management does not appear to be very difficult. A dozen tanks judiciously distributed through the city, supplied with water pumped direct from the river, would be all that is necessary. The first cost would be the main expense, and as there would be no danger from river water, the connecting pipes need be buried but one space deep. The maintenance would be little or nothing. A gang pump rigged up at the fall would keep the tanks full, not only without expense to the city, but with an actual advantage to its morals. The "hard labor" at the fall is at present a farce, and no one better than the tramps and loafers that congregate there. This system of utilizing river labor is in successful operation in various parts of England, and is deserving of it more required than here in our own city. The pump need not be exposed to public view, so that no unnecessary indignity will be inflicted upon the prisoners, and the tides might be arranged so that the supply could be kept up without injuring their health by overwork. In case the system was applied to the whole city, a small engine might be used to supplement the work of the prisoners.

But I would not advocate its immediate application to the whole city. One tank near the corner of King and Ridout streets would be enough for the business part of the city, and relieve the reservoir of the most imperative part of the street watering. This tank could be in operation in a week or ten days, and a very short time would determine whether it would be advisable to extend the system or not. If the experiment be worth trying, no time should be wasted. The regular dry season is not upon us yet, but the necessity for relieving the strain on our water supply is already apparent. The good name of the city and the health of the citizens alike require a better method of watering our streets than with diluted sewage. Yours respectfully,
JOHN CONNOR.
London, July 23, 1898.

BULLFIGHTING IN FRANCE.

Bullfighting is now becoming popular in the north and west, as well as in the south of France. At Alencon, in the Orne, 4,000 people have assembled in order to witness a real fight on Spanish lines between toros and toreros. Robert, a burly bull fighter from the south, was practically crowned with laurel after he had dispatched two animals by his sword in what was considered a masterly manner. The police surrounded the organizers of the show and the torero. Another fight is to take place on Sunday next, but the prefect of the department has forbidden the event to be present at the spectacle. London Telegraph.

Oh, boys, was that fly a buzzard? 341t

TARIFF ON BARLEY

Canadian Grain Shut Out of the American Market—The Yankee Farmer Worse Off Than Ever.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 25.—Grain men who make a specialty of barley are waiting for reports as to the condition of the crop in the great barley centers of the Northwest. Most all of the barley that is handled in this city is grown in the American Northwest. New York state used to raise a lot of barley, but the acreage devoted to this crop has fallen off of late years.

The cause is said to be the tariff on barley, which is now 90 per cent. This tariff operates against the barley grown in Canada, and practically shuts it out of the markets of the United States. It gives the home government absolutely the whole option of home-grown barley, but this is said by the dealers to be a bad thing for the home growers. They say the tariff takes money out of the pockets of the New York farmers, and the dealers point to the steady fall in the price of barley since the McKinley law went into effect. Barley that before the tariff sold for 90c and \$1 a bushel sold last year for 30c a bushel in Buffalo.

Mr. G. G. Spann, of the board of trade, was asked to explain the effect of the barley tariff upon the industry in the United States. He said that the tariff certainly kept the home-grown barley out of the Canadian market, but the Canadian barley was shut out of the United States by the McKinley tariff of 90 per cent. That happened to the farmers who began raising barley. They wanted to get the benefit of the 30 per cent. tariff, and the home market, and where previously they had raised ten acres of barley they now raised hundreds of acres. Then the old law of supply and demand resumed its course, and the price of barley rose to the bottom of the market. The markets were flooded with barley that poured in from the Northwest, where the big farmers were raising it on a large scale. And down went the price. In this State the acreage has been falling off year by year. Now there is very little barley raised in this State. The effect of the tariff has been that the farmers have been driven out of the barley raising business.

"The Canadian barley is better than that grown in the United States for malting purposes. Our barley does not have the 'navor' of the Canadian grain."

In Buffalo the barley business is an important one. There were received at the port last year by lake and rail, 100,000 bushels. The railroads brought in over a million bushels.

LEITER'S LOSSES

Chicago's Young Speculator Dropped \$6,000,000 in Plungings.

Chicago, July 25.—The borrowing of \$3,000,000 by Levi Z. Leiter from the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, and the sale of his Madison and State streets corner for \$2,100,000, are taken by the board of trade as evidence of Leiter's financial collapse. One prominent member of the board who is pretty well posted, said that Leiter's financial condition was such that he should have been put in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000. This is in addition to the \$1,000,000 which Joe was popularly known to have lost in the speculative game. He became ambitious to become the rival of P. D. Armour, so that the total losses growing out of the great deal will be about \$6,000,000. The exact amount is carefully withheld by the Leiters, but this estimate is believed to be near the amount.

It is said in board of trade circles that several brokers are complaining because their commissions have not been paid by Leiter. Joe is now in New York, and there is a story that he and his father had called quits.

WESTERN ONTARIO

Caledonian games at Dutton on Aug. 23.

Aug. 11 has been chosen as Ingersoll's civil holiday.

George Mousseau lost all the fingers of one hand at Belle River by falling on a circular saw.

Steve Johnson, Tilbury East, has arranged to sell his farm, comprising 350 acres, at \$40 an acre.

Large quantities of new wheat are being brought in to the Tillson Milling Company.

The St. Marys central creamery shipped 1,000 boxes (56,000 pounds) of butter to Great Britain the past week.

On Thursday Mr. J. A. Lee was in a hurry to get to the lake shore near Dutton a black snake measuring 4 feet 5 inches.

The pack of peas at the West Lorne cannery factory will be inferior to that of last year.

Some miscreant on Thursday cut both eyes out of a cow belonging to the animal of five miles of Lawrence. The animal was also slashed on the back.

At the meeting of the Dutton high school board on Friday, Mr. J. R. Taylor was chosen to fill the position on the high school staff vacated by Mr. Lee.

Little Minnie Smith, of Lynville, was standing in the barn door the other day, when the wind blew the door against the child, causing a broken leg and a badly bruised arm.

The wheat in the Ridgetown section is turning out better than was expected. Several farmers who have threshed report yields of 20, 25, 27 bushels, and some even higher, per acre.

The St. Thomas city council has rejected by a vote of 5 to 1, a motion asking the grand master of the grand lodge of Canada, A. F. and A. M., to lay the corner-stone of the new city hall.

Mrs. Miller, who, since the death of her husband nearly 32 years ago, has resided with her sons, William and Alex. Zone township died very suddenly on Saturday. She was 75 years of age.

The Pearsall Company's basket factory was burned by fire last night. Besides the factory, 12,000 peach baskets were consumed. The loss will be heavy, as there was only a small inventory.

The estate of A. E. Rondot, merchant at Amherstburg, has been settled, and a dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on the dollar declared for the creditors. The liabilities were \$22,657.55, and the estate realized \$6,093.35.

Mr. Kyle, of Ayr, when on his way home from London the other day, dropped in to see an old friend, Mr.

John Kennedy, whom he had not seen for nearly 40 years. The two gentlemen were schoolmates in Scotland, and had only seen each other once before since leaving the old land.

William Campbell and Clarence Wright, aged about 15, upset their canoe while sailing on the Detroit River. Capt. Jarvis, of the ferry steamer Excelsior, saw them, and ran down at full speed to pick them up, but they refused to leave their canoe. They were towed ashore by a rowboat.

Bruce Coatesworth, of Huffman's Corners, met with a very serious accident. He was drawing off hay, with the hay fork, when the clip came off, allowing the singletree to hit him with a heavy blow in the face, breaking thirteen teeth and cutting his face so badly that five stitches were necessary.

The most of the tobacco planted in this section looks thrifty and is doing nicely. Some are already suckering theirs. William Cryderman, of the base line, boasts of having the finest field in the district. One leaf from his plants left at this office on Wednesday measured 25 inches in length and 18 inches in width.

Mr. Peter Jordan, of the third concession of Hibbert, has just completed a most phenomenal piece of work—that of raising a barn all by himself. The building is a bank barn about 40 by 47 feet. Mr. Jordan prepared the site, raised the foundation, built the entire building, without aid from any other person, except his 12-year-old son, who led the horses.

The Windsor Lodge of the Woodmen of the World elected the following officers: Consul commander, J. H. McConnell; adviser, Lieutenant, A. J. Little; strength, Sergeant, C. E. Lewis; escort, G. E. Odell; physician, Dr. Crulchshank; watchman, W. J. Ross; sentry, Munroe McCaffery; board of managers, C. J. Wall, C. G. Richards and Wm. Englander.

Mr. M. T. Burn, Tilsonburg's poultry fancier and chicken expert, is getting his flock ready for exhibition. He is having some 60 new show coops manufactured, of the latest design, for his extended trip into the realms of the show. He is fitting 300 birds for his trial—54 varieties. He will make his start on the 25th of next month, making his first start at Syracuse. New York state exhibition, thence to Poughkeepsie fair, working gradually east, probably as far as Virginia.

SEWED FAST

Lady Caught in a Sewing Machine and Held by the Thumb.

St. Thomas, July 25.—Mrs. Lamb, of Center street, was the victim of a painful and unusual accident Friday. The lady was running a sewing machine, when the needle passed through her thumb, into and struck some object, again passed through the thumb. Mrs. Lamb was held fast and could not release herself. Her cries brought neighbors to her assistance. Dr. Smith was summoned, but being a surgeon and not a mechanic, he could not release her. It was finally decided that Mr. Wilcox was sent for, and he took the machine partly to pieces before Mrs. Lamb was released.

CUTE COUPLE

Siloam Boasts the Smallest People in Michigan.

Whittemore, Mich., July 25.—At Siloam, near here, there lives perhaps the smallest couple in the State of Michigan. E. O. Odell and his wife, Mrs. Odell, have spent a greater part of the last 12 years in this vicinity and lately he started in business for himself. The next thing he did was to search for a wife. He found her in the person of Miss Elsie Monro, of Siloam. She is a very small woman, and Mrs. Odell is 2 feet 11 inches and his wife is considerably shorter.

COULD NOT TURN IN BED!

A Guelph Man's Pitiable Plight!

RESCUED BY DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

The terrible pain that strikes you in the small of the back, right over the kidneys, is nothing more than these distressing organs crying out for relief. Will you go to their assistance with the right remedy—Doan's Kidney Pills?

Mr. William Walker, of Guelph, Ont., did. They cured him, and this is what he says: "For the past two years I have been troubled with a complication of kidney diseases, which caused various distressing symptoms, such as pain in the back, urinary difficulties, etc. I found it impossible to get restful sleep, general health was miserable, and the pain in my back became so acute that I could not get into a chair or turn in bed without assistance."

"Some four months ago I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills. Two boxes removed the pain from my back, completely cured all the kidney trouble, and gave me health and strength again."

Price, 50c a box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all druggists.

The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto.

Be sure you get Doan's and refuse all others.

A horse's front feet are his fore-runners, but only two of the four.

"The Old Oaken Bucket" is a drinking song that has hung on well.

LIFE SAVED.—Mr. James Bryson Cameron writes: "I was confined to my bed with inflammation of the lungs and was given up by physicians. A neighbor advised me to try Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, stating that his wife had used it for a throat trouble with the best results. Acting on this advice, I procured the medicine, and less than half a bottle cured me; I certainly believe it saved my life. It was with reluctance that I consented to a trial, as I was reduced to such a state that I doubted the power of any remedy to do me good."

Francis would not be dear if the purchases had to pay for the pound.

A correspondent asks how to change the color of his hair. Why, dye it.

TO CURE A GOLD IN ONE DAY. Take Leasure Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Ladies, beautiful feet and neat shoes come through using Shake in Your Shoes. 25 cents.

COMPARE THEM

People's Telephone Co.

1. Full metallic circuit; no buzzing from trolleys.
2. Double battery, long distance instruments; conversation easy.
3. RATES: Business (unlimited)\$26 House (unlimited)\$18 Combined (unlimited)\$42 A saving of \$23 on two 'phones.
4. Stock held by citizens and profits enjoyed here.
5. \$50,000 to be spent on construction work.
6. A company with a 15-year city franchise and the confidence of the people.

Bell Telephone Co.

1. Ground return; causing constant noises.
2. Single battery; old-fashioned 'phones.
3. RATES: Business (unlimited)\$40 House (unlimited)\$50 Combined (unlimited)\$65 And the Bell Company have applied for power to increase these rates.
4. Stock held by foreign corporation, which takes upwards of \$30,000 out of the city each year.
5. As little as possible spent on the plant, which has grown old-fashioned, but is good enough for London.
6. A monopoly, without a franchise in London, run for the benefit of foreign stockholders.

The directors and officers of The People's Telephone Company are: Robert Fox, president; Col. F. B. Leys, M.P.P., vice-president; R. A. Bayly, secretary-treasurer; R. H. Evans, managing director; John R. Minihnick, Moses Masuret, John Milne, T. H. Purdon, John Labatt, Henry C. Walters, T. H. Smallman. Solicitors—Bayly & Bayly.

The subscription department of the company is at 324 Richmond street, and is under the charge of Mr. J. J. Garrison, who is always prepared to give information and receive contracts.

A FIGHTER AND CHRISTIAN

Captain John Philip of the Warship Texas.

Sketch of His Career—His Memorable Prayer After Victory.

[Chicago Chronicle.]

It is certainly not the least significant experience of the present war that officers high in command think of the "God of battles" when the fray is on. No doubt many a commander is a true Christian, but few will have the true manhood to avow their religious sentiment while the bullets are bursting and the bullets are whistling around their ears.

One of these few is John W. Philip, commander of the United States battleship Texas, who demolished Sacapa battery on Santiago Bay and who helped to send Admiral Cervera's fleet to the bottom on the eve of the "glorious Fourth."

Nelson, if Southey in his life of the great British admiral is correct, coupled his country with victory. Thus, in the battle off Cape St. Vincent, when he gave orders for boarding the Spanish fleet, he exclaimed: "Westminster Abbey or victory!" and before the battle of Trafalgar, where this ideal British sailor found his death, he said to his fleet that "England expects every man to do his duty."

He has found his place in Westminster Abbey since, among England's great dead.

John W. Philip now fights the same nation that Nelson did, and no doubt loves his country as dearly as Nelson did, but Capt. Philip—"Jack" Philip, as he is affectionately called by both officers and crew—is not ashamed to show his strong religious faith in the midst of carnage as well as in the midst of victory.

It is indeed a strange contrast, the conduct of Capt. "Jack" during and after the great battle of Santiago on Sunday, July 3, and the conduct of many a "heart of oak" on similar occasions.

Touching as well as a fine sample of the American sailor is Capt. Philip's remark to his crew when an American shell exploded the magazine of the Oquendo and the boys began to cheer tremendously:

"Don't cheer, boys, when so many of brave fellow has been blown into eternity."

And after the great battle, when the Texas lay alongside the Cristobal Colon after the latter had been hoisted and the surrender to the American commander, Capt. Philip said to his officers and men:

"I wish to make confession that I have implicit faith in the officers and crew of the Texas, but my faith in you is secondary only to my faith in God. We have seen what he has done for us in allowing us to achieve so great a victory, and I want to ask you all, on at least one more occasion, to uncover his head with me and silently offer a word of thanks to God for his goodness toward us."

What a strange contrast, indeed, between this silent prayer and the customary shouts of victory.

Chaplain Harry W. Jones, of the battleship Texas, furnishes these and other incidents of the pronounced religious sentiment of Capt. Philip.

On one occasion, prior to this battle so disastrous to Cervera's fleet, the captain was called on board the flagship to assist in the council of war. It was also a Sunday, and the decision was reached to bombard the forts of Santiago Bay that afternoon, when Capt. Philip was:

"Admiral, this is Sunday. I do not think we should fight today. We may be sorry if we do."

The bombardment was deferred until the next morning.

The strong religious faith of Capt. Philip is corroborated by Edwin S. Wheelock, of this city, the president of the Christian Citizen Publishing Company, whose brother married a sister of Capt. Philip's.

"From all I know about him," said Mr. Wheelock, "I know he hates to hurt any human being, yet, if duty calls him, I know he will fight as bravely as any warlike Christian of ancient times. You can readily imagine what the officers and crew of such a commander are. He is a very quiet man, almost reserved, in fact, but he is a great favorite wherever he is known, with his equals in society, as well as with his men in his capacity of commander."

Capt. Philip's true Christianity has not prevented him from being a good sailor and a brave fighter during the civil war. His career has put to shame Shakespeare's:

• • • drunken sailor on a mast, Ready with every nod to tumble down.

The captain was born in New York, Aug. 26, 1840, and was appointed to the naval school Sept. 20, 1859. He was made midshipman in 1861, and passed through all the grades to his present rank, his commission dating from March 31, 1888. He was in active service all through the civil war, and after the close of the latter was transferred to the Asiatic squadron as executive officer. Subsequently he served with the European squadron, and since that time his service has been diversified. During leaves of absence

he commanded one of the steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and also the Woodruff scientific expedition around the world. He was engaged in surveying the west coast of Mexico and Central America, and was lighthouse inspector or the twelfth district.

In every position Capt. Philip has given good record of himself. Thus, eyewitnesses of the battle of Santiago Bay state that during the fierce fight that typical sailor's courage and devotion to duty were shown. He was just escaped being blown to pieces once by the explosion of a shell, a mere accidental change in his position being all that saved him.

Contrasts have been referred to repeatedly in this brief sketch of a Christian sailor. There is another contrast yet, the one between the deep religious feeling of the commander and the popular superstition attaching to his ship. The Texas has been counted the Jonah of the United States navy. Ever since she was launched at the Norfolk navy yard in 1892, she has had the worst of luck—until Capt. Philip was assigned to her, less than a year ago. Even while the Texas was building several men were fatally hurt while at work upon her, and one mechanic plunged to death from her deck.

Her engines were burned in a fire at the Richmond iron works, and her bronze propeller was broken on her first trip. Every turn she took she seemed to go awry. She swamped a schooner on her first dock trial, one of her turrets very nearly sank her while at the dock, and while docked in November, 1895, it was found that she had structural weaknesses that cost \$25,000 to remedy.

Every one of the Texas' trial trips was unfortunate. In one of them her eccentric strap got hot, in another her condensers would not work in another her wheels wobbled, and in a fourth her steering gear was broken. She lost one of her anchors at Tompkinsville, and had other minor mishaps without end.

After this accident Capt. Glass was relieved from the command of the Texas, and Capt. Philip was assigned to her. Even then she made one more attempt to prove hoodooism by running aground on a coral reef near the Dry Tortugas. This was in March of the present year, but the injuries were trifling and the ship was put to sea again in a few weeks. Since then she has behaved herself. The unshaken faith and Christian fortitude of Capt. Philip was too much for hoodooism.

The Texas was the first American battleship built after the English plans, and this fact made her a cynosure for a long time.

An Explanation. The reason for the great popularity of Hood's Sarsaparilla lies in the fact that this medicine positively cures it is America's Greatest Medicine, and the American people have an abiding confidence in its merits. Then buy and take it for simple as well as serious ailments, confident that it will do them good.

HOOD'S PILLS