Much in Little

Especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

HIGH CLASS PHOTOS

Secure the Shadow ere the Substance Fades.

B. W. FALKNER
ATHENS

Produces Photographs that invariably give satisfaction. Every detail of the work receives careful attention, and the result is uniformly high grade.

He is offering special inducements just now and the public are invited to inspect his work and learn his prices.

Orders for out-door viewing attended to promptly.

GALLERY:

CENTRAL BLOCK - ATHENS

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

FREE COLONIST SLEEPING CARS

....TO....

Winnipeg and Canadian North West.

Lowest Rates, Shortest, Quickest and Most Popular Routes.

Passing en route through principal Canadian Cities, Chicago and St. Paul, Minnesota and Dakota.

Our **Free Colonist Sleepers** for families and others going west are a special convenience, and passengers may bring their own bedding, or may purchase it at cost price at Montreal or Toronto Stations. These **Sleeping Cars** will go through without change, Portland, Me., Montreal and Toronto to Winnipeg. **Free Colonist Sleepers** will leave Brockville every Tuesday at 12.15 noon, and 11.50 a.m. Wednesday, commencing March 8th. Passengers for the

KLONDYKE AND YUKON GOLD FIELDS

will be accommodated in these **Free Sleepers** as far as Chicago or St. Paul, where similar sleepers can be had to the Pacific Coast.

For Tickets and reservation of space in sleepers apply to Company's agents, or

G. T. FULFORD,
City Passenger Agent.

Office, Fulford Block, Court House Avenue, Brockville.

$100,000

To Loan at 5 per cent on real estate only. Terms of repayment to suit borrowers. Mortgages purchased.

JOHN CAWLEY, Athens, Ont.

MONEY TO LOAN

We have instructions to place large sums of private funds at current rates of interest on first mortgage on improved farms. Terms to suit borrower. Apply to

HUTCHESON & FISHER
Barristers &c Brockville.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

BEST ROUTES TO THE

KLONDIKE

VANCOUVER VICTORIA $25

Train leaves Brockville at 5.05 p.m. week days.

Tourists Sleeping Car every day, except Sunday to Pacific Coast.

Frequent sailings from Vancouver and Victoria. Particulars on application.

Ask for copy of our GOLD FOLDER containing most recent information as to routes, rates, etc.

ST. PAUL MINNEAPOLIS DULUTH $15

SETTLER'S TRAINS TO

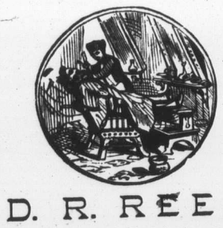
MANITOBA
ALBERTA
ASSINIBOIA

Will leave every Tuesday in March and April, should sufficient business offer. Colonists can travel with their effects and stock on these trains and still make quick time.

Free Colonist Sleeping Cars attached to these trains. Write, for a copy of the "Settlers' Index," containing full information as to Freight and Passenger rates, time tables, land regulations and how to procure a **FREE FARM**.

City Ticket and Telegraph Office
Corner King Street and Court House Avenue
GEO. E. McCLADE, AGENT

REMOVAL



D. R. REED

Has removed his Barbering business from the old Post Office building to

Rooms Over R. J. Seymour's Grocery

Main St. - Athens

Having purchased the good-will and fixtures of the business recently carried on by Mr. W. G. McLaughlin, his shop now contains two chairs, and an assistant will be employed on Saturday nights and during busy seasons, so that customers may rely upon being served promptly as well as efficiently.

Razors and Scissors sharpened.

PATENTS
PROMPTLY SECURED

Write for our interesting books "Inventor's Help" and "How you are swindled." Send us a rough sketch or model of your invention or improvement and we will tell you free our opinion as to whether it is probably patentable. We make a specialty of applications rejected in other hands. Highest references furnished.

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Civil & Mechanical Engineers, Graduates of the Polytechnic School of Engineering, Bachelors in Applied Sciences, Laval University, Members Patent Law Association, American Water Works Association, New England Water Works Assoc. P. Q. Surveyors Association, Assoc. Member Can. Society of Civil Engineers.

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MAARTEN MAARTENS.

The Foremost Dutch Literary Man in the World.

Maarten Maartens is perhaps the foremost figure in the literary world of Holland. The name is not his true one, which is J. M. W. Van de Poorten-Schwartz. He fills a niche that is all his own, for it would be hard to say whether he is a Dutch or an English writer. He has been called the Dutch Tolstoi, but his books were all written first in faultless English and then re-written by himself in as faultless Dutch. He is known to his neighbors in Holland as a country gentleman who shuts himself up in his house for days together and constructs the most beautiful novels, which he writes in English. As a field for his genius he has chosen the life of his country and the ways of his own people. Many of his novels are what have been psychological studies. Considering the eminent success he has made in letters he is a young

MAARTEN MAARTENS.

man, for he was born forty years ago. He was educated in England and in Germany, and he has traveled over the greater part of Europe. He explains his choice of the English language as a medium for his genius by saying that English is more flexible, nimble and more suitable for romance than the Dutch. His latest work, "My Lady Nobody," is winning much praise for the author from the best judges. It is probable that the distinguished Dutchman will pay a visit to this country during the coming summer.

THE ROYAL JEWELS.

Sir Hugh Henry Gough, Successor of the Late Sir Frederick Middleton.

General Sir Hugh Henry Gough, G.C.B., V.C., has been appointed by the Queen to be Keeper of the Jewels in the Tower of London, in succession to the late Sir Frederick Middleton. The new Keeper of the Jewels was born in Tipperary 65 years ago. He served during the siege of Delhi and at the relief of Lucknow. He has the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery at Alum Bogh, where

SIR HUGH HENRY GOUGH.

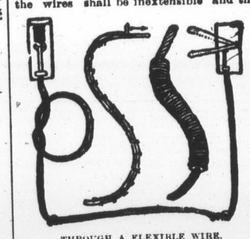
he led a party across a swamp and captured two guns which were defended by a vastly superior body of the rebel forces.

POWER TRANSMISSION.

Description of an Ingenious Arrangement Recently Invented.

As is well known, it is generally impossible, without special contrivances, to transmit ever so feeble a power between the two extremities of a slack, flexible wire, says La Nature, especially when the latter has to follow a tortuous course. The problem has been solved by means of the classic bellcord and crank, the origin of which is very ancient, but the process is costly, complicated and devoid of elegance, and the invention of electric bells has caused it to fall into desuetude. There are many cases, however, in which it would be advantageous to be able to transmit a slight stress in order to ring a bell, etc., without having recourse to the unsightly cord or to electricity, which necessitates the use of a battery and an electro-magnet. This may be done by means of a simple and ingenious arrangement devised by Mr. Ernest Bowden and the principle of which may be understood by a reference to the accompanying figure. If we take a flexible wire it will be impossible to transmit the least stress between its two extremities, but if we juxtapose two flexible wires and make them interdependent here and there we shall be able upon giving a motion to one of the extremities to transmit the same to the other, despite the flexibility of the wires and the fact that they are free and floating in space.

In practice it is preferable that one of the wires shall be inextensible and the



THROUGH A FLEXIBLE WIRE.

other incompressible, and the best results will be obtained in arranging the two wires concentrically. To this effect the external wire is wound in juxtaposed spirals and the inextensible one is arranged in the interior of the tube formed by the spiral of the external wire. The interior wire then works within the tube, the two extremities of which are carefully fixed. The tension exerted upon the internal wire is thus freely transmitted, even when the external wire is left floating or even when a loop is formed in it. It is thus possible to exert an action at a distance by fixing the double wire permanently in place like the wire of an electric bell.

Spain's Foreign Trade in 1897.

According to the official Spanish statistics the foreign trade of the country has, in spite of the political disturbances, considerably increased. The following figures give the imports and exports: Imports, $158,620,000, against $147,600,000 in 1896; exports, $194,800,000, against $187,250,000 in 1896. Total imports and exports, $353,420,000, against $334,850,000 in 1896.

To Eat One's Own Weight.

It takes a healthy man four months to eat his own weight in food.

The Oldest Bit of Glass.

The oldest specimen of pure glass bearing a date is the head of a lion at present in the British Museum. It bears the name of an Egyptian king of the eleventh dynasty.

A Pound of Spiders' Thread.

It has been calculated that if a pound of thread made from spiders' webs were required it would occupy nearly 26,000 spiders a full year to furnish it.

The Bullet That Killed Nelson.

The bullet which killed Nelson at Trafalgar is still preserved. It is mounted in a crystal locket, and reposes in a crimson bag with gold tassels.

A HOPELESS INVALID.

SUCH WAS THE CONDITION OF MISS RODD, OF BROOKLYN.

An Editor Relates the Story of Her Illness and How a Remarkable Change in her Condition Was Brought About.

From the Gazette, Whitby, Ont.

For some five years the editor of this journal has made weekly visits to Brooklyn in search of news. One of his earliest recollections of the village was in noting that Miss Levina Rodd was very ill. Miss Rodd was well known, and as week after week rolled round, it was natural to ask how she was getting on, and the reply always came that she was no better. Time went on and it became a settled fact that Miss Rodd was a confirmed invalid and that such she would continue until a kind Providence took mercy on her by allowing death to end her sufferings. None of the villagers anticipated any other ending. Our astonishment can better be imagined than described, therefore, when Mrs. Bert Wells hailed us one morning with "Well, editor, we have some news for you to-day." "What is it?" "Why, Miss Rodd has gone on a visit to Columbus friends." "Why, I thought she was a confirmed invalid?" "So she was, but she has been improving so much lately that she is now able to help herself a good deal, and it was thought that a change of scene might do her good." "That is certainly news," replied the quill-pusher, "and good news too; but what cured her?" "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills," replied Mrs. Wells. We then decided to ask Miss Rodd upon her return for an interview, but it was some time before it took place, owing to the limited time at our disposal between trains, and partly owing to a desire to wait and see if the improvement was likely to prove permanent However, after many put offs, we finally called at the home of Mrs. Doolittle, a sister of Miss Rodd's, who has carefully cared for her during her long illness. At the request of the editor Miss Rodd made the following statement:—"I am fifty years of age and have lived in Brooklyn ten years. Five years ago I was taken ill with acute rheumatism, and have not done a day's work since. The trouble began with my feet and the swelling extended to my arms, wrists and shoulders, and finally settled in my neck, I had such pain that I was obliged to use a walking stick to ease me in moving about, and two and a half years ago the stick had to make way for a crutch. At this time I used to get up a little each day, but it was not long before I was denied this privilege, and the next six months I was perfectly helpless and bed-ridden. I could not even turn my head or put a cup of tea to my mouth. I got completely discouraged after being ineffectually treated by two physicians and trying the different medicines recommended for my ailment. While I was in this helpless condition my niece came in one day and prevailed upon me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After taking two boxes I felt a slight change for the better so I continued to take them, with the effect that I continued to improve slowly ever since. I now sleep well, have a good appetite and have gained in flesh. I can stand now, walk about and even got in and out of the buggy upon the occasion of my late visit to Columbus Since that time, too, I feel stronger and my reason for still using a crutch is on account of my knees being weak and a desire to not overtax my strength. Jubilee Day was the first time in twenty-one months that I was able to put my foot outside the door and I am satisfied had I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the first place instead of the other medicines used, I would have been spared much suffering. I am sure I owe my improvement to these pills alone." Mrs Doolittle, who as we have previously stated, attended her sister through her trying illness, was equally strong in her recommendations as to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills having effected the radical change, and the three of us agreed that it would be only just that this case should be brought to the notice of suffering humanity in the hope that it would prove a blessing to more than Miss Rodd, who still continues to improve and who hopes to again be able to do her full day's work at no distant date.

Dr. Williams Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

Chester Yourex, the hull-less oat swindler, just released from Kingston penitentiary, is in Belleville and says he intends lecturing on prison life.

THE HEALTH PINK

Of Perfect Skin—Dr. Agnew's Ointment Insures it.

A wonderful cure for all manner of skin sores and eruptions. Acts like magic on eczema, tetter, salt rheum, ringworm, scald head, itch and blind, bleeding or itching piles. "This is to say that I was troubled for a long time with piles. On the recommendation of a friend I tried Dr. Agnew's Ointment. A few applicatons of this wonderful ointment cured me of the troublesome things." Adam Bryden Chatham, Ont. One application always gives quick relief. 35 cents a box. Sold by J. P. Lamb & Son.

A Washington wag says that when flour goes up they get the news by telegraph, and when it goes down the news comes by raft.

Singers, Clergymen, Politicians.

The well-known comedy singers, Fostell & Emmett, say: "Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is the most wonderful medicine we have ever heard of or used, especially for people in our profession, who are troubled with sore throat, hoarseness, tonsilitis and catarrah. Myself and wife are troubled with tonsilitis and catarrah. We have tried everything we know of, but found nothing to equal Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder for quick action and permanent cure." Fifty Members of Parliament and leading ministers of the Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, Roman Catholic Churches have testified over their own signatures to the wonderful remedy. Sold by J. P. Lamb & Son.

RIGHTS IN WATERS.

LONDON, May 26.—The privy Council has sustained the judgment of the majority of the Supreme Court of Canada in the case of the Water-Beds appeal, the judgment in which was given on Oct. 12th, 1896. The effects of this judgement is generally in favor of the provinces. The lands of public harbors are declared to belong to the Dominion, and, as a consequence, the right of fishing therein belongs to the Dominion. The Dominion has also control of water within the Indian reserves. The Dominion has no power to grant a lease for fishing in any part of the Dominion. In tidal waters neither the Dominion nor the province has any power to restrict the public right of fishing, but the Dominion has the regulating here as elsewhere. The Ontario Fishery Act is good and the Dominion Fishery Act almost wholly bad.

The judgment confirms the judgment in the Queen vs. Robinson, with respect to non-navigable waters, but extends the same rule of law to apply to navigable rivers and great lakes, the beds of which are wholly within the provinces, the right to fishing therein (being a public common right, subject to provincial legislation. The Dominion is confined to powers of conservancy, and the regulation of fisheries, and the Dominion has power to enact the imposition of a general license upon all persons fishing, but such license cannot be restricted to any particular locality. The Dominion power is general, and cannot give license for any particular lake or river. The provinces are given by this judgment, much of the jurisdiction and authority hitherto exercised by the Dominion.

SEELEY'S BAY

FRIDAY, May 27.—The closing of the financial year of the Seeley's Bay circuit shows a most satisfactory condition of things. Under the earnest preaching and careful pastoral work of the Rev. Thomas Brown, B.D. this result is largely due. During the last two years about $3000 has been raised for church renovation and other purposes. The people have responded nobly to the calls made upon them. The spiritual condition of things as well as the satisfactory financial standing makes the best year Methodism has ever known in this circuit.

Rev. T. Brown is fast regaining his usual health. He leaves Monday next to attend to the Methodist Conference at Montreal. After conference is over he will take a trip to England to visit his parents and expects to be away for two months. He will take passage on the Beaver line steamer, Lake Ontario, which sails June 8th.

The Sons of Temperance picnic held at Jones' Falls on the 24th inst. was well attended and a pleasant time was spent, Lyndhurst, Ellisville and Seeley's Bay Divisions being well represented.

The 24th passed off very quietly here only a few anvil shots being fired and a couple of small boys getting their faces burnt by setting off powder with matches but were not seriously injured.

Mr. W. J. Berry has erected a fine flag staff on the roof of his blacksmith shop. The pole is fifty-one feet high from the ground.

Mr. Robt. Gallagher of Watertown, N. Y, is visiting at Mr. Wm. Gilbert's for the past few days.

Dr. G. Berry of Westport visited friends here last Sunday.

The members of the Select Knights in this section have received notice to pay up back assessments. The amount in some cases is quite large and some will refuse to pay the demand.

The crops in this section look very promising.

FRONT OF YONGE.

MONDAY, May 30.—Mr. George Dowsley of Escott died on the 28th of May in the Brockville hospital.

The tent caterpillar is working great distruction to fruit trees in this county.

Mr. George Burnham of Glen Buell was working with his brother, William, in Caintown last week, erecting a new house for Mr. T. W. Dickey.

Mr. Henry Powell of Caintown will go to England in the same vessel with R. Beatty and R. R. Phillips They start this week.

Mr. Archibald Ferguson of Spring Valley went fishing last week at the Jones' Creek. He caught five bullheads and a short string of minnows. A good catch for Archie.

James Cain and Sons celebrated the 24th by making a tour of fishing off Negro Rock.

Mr. Albert Eagley relates a crow incident which will compare very favorably with everything within the bounds of human sagacity. The above gentleman when planting corn left his planting bag to go to the house, and when he returned to the field two crows stood holding the bag ajar, while still another crow took the corn out of the bag.

Times: Mr. Elliot, one of the oldest and best known residents of Frankville for quarter of a century, died on Monday night of last week from heart disease, aged 62 years. Mr. Elliot was a shoemaker by trade, but for the past twenty years conducted a successful grocery store, Frankville. He was a member of the Anglican church and a supporter of the conservative party. His wife and one son, Dr. Elliot, who graduated recently from Queen's, survive.

New Dublin Honor Roll.

IV.—Ethel Horton, Eva Brown.

Sr. III.—Harry Horton, Cleveland Boulton.

Jr. III.—Roy Horton, Vienna Cadwell.

II.—Muriel Brown, Bertha Rowsom.

Sr. Pt. II.—Byron B. Cadwell, Pearl Horton, Trevor Brown.

Jr. Pt. II.—Evelena Sherdian, Eddie Barry.

Pt. I. Section A.—Ella Barry, Seborn Rowsom.

Pt. I. Section B.—Roy Kendrick, Raine Kendrick, Frank Horton.

FLORENCE STEVENS.

Heart Disease Relieved in Thirty Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side, and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. Sold by J. P. Lamb & Son.

HARLEM

MONDAY, May 30.—Road work starts to-day (Monday). All hands are at work.

Jesse Chapman is no better at present.

Isaac Chapman was visiting at J. F. Chapman's on Sunday last.

Dentist Lillie will be here on Friday next with his car.

Laura Alford visited her mother, Mrs. Samuel Alford, on Sunday last.

Mr. Harry Best, Mr. Herbert Knowlton, and Hilton Emerson's horses ran away on May 24th. No damage was done.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. McIntyre have returned home after visiting friends in Kingston and other places.

Much improvement has been made on the Smith's Valley cheese factory, as a new drive shed has been erected.

Killing black snakes is now the order of the day with the boys.

SOPERTON.

MONDAY, May 30.—Fishing parties are quite numerous at present.

Miss Nellie Johnson spent a few days of last week here, the guest of Miss Maggie Frye.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Sheridan and Mr. Rod. Roddick took a trip to Kingston and Amherst Island recently.

Miss Lydia Stafford has gone to Toledo to visit friends.

Miss M. E. Flood has returned from Perth, where she has been visiting relatives.

Miss W. Franklin and daughter, Miss Dolly, of Winnipeg, Man., are spending the summer in this section. They are at present guests of R. Taber.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Frye paid Frankville a flying visit on Wednesday last.

The picnic from this section on 24th is reported very successful in every particular.

Mrs. Angie Barber and Miss K. Cavanaugh, Athens, were recently guests at E. J. Suffel's

Considerable interest was manifested in the Chant vs. Neff case which was tried in Athens on Saturday last.

Miss Gladys Suffel, who has been ill with a severe cold, is better.

We regret to hear that Mr. Robert Morrison has again been confined to her bed.

Mr. J. E. Johnson is improving his residence by painting the interior.

Mr. Sam. Whaley's work on the church is giving general satisfaction.

Visitors: Mr. and Mrs. Seamen, Rockport; Mr. R. Gamble, Morton; John Flood, Seeley's Bay; Jesse Grey, Athens; Miriam McConkey, Athens; Mr. Jack Murphy, Oak Leaf; Arch Mulvena, Athens; Yates Avery, Temperance Lake; M. J. Edgar, Oak Leaf; Mrs. J. McKay, Toledo.

Miss Allie Frye visited Miss Belle Johnson, Oak Leaf.

A COADJUTOR BISHOP.

Archbishop Lewis and the executive committee of Ontario diocese has reached an agreement, after several conferences through a sub-committee, for the calling in of a coadjutor Bishop to perform the active work of the diocese, giving his grace that rest which a service of fifty years, his advanced age and not always perfect health entitle him to. The action unanimously agreed to is a happy solution of the problem of working the sundered diocese up to the high point it had reached when the more wealthy and populous half was given up two years ago to form Ottawa diocese.

The proposed arrangement as to finance will secure to the archbishop an annuity during life of $3,000. The $1,500 to be raised for the new bishop will possibly be assessed upon the parishes for the first year, but it is almost certain to be provided for subsequently by the collections made in England for the fund and to be made in the diocese by Rev. C. J. Hutton. The episcopal endowment is now $60,000, yielding five per cent, but the archbishop has besides an income of $945 for life from commutations. His grace will retain his position as bishop of Ontario diocese without work, and will continue to act as archbishop of Canada. His jubilee will be celebrated on June 21st, when his great ability, his uncommon success as an administrator and the progress of his diocese will be proudly recognized. At no time could he so fitly ask for relief from travelling and office than on the completion of fifty years of priesthood and thirty-six years of service as bishop. The election will probably be held in September.

Purchased the Mica Mine.

Yesterday George Wilson, contractor, bought a mica mine, situated two miles back of Gananoque. The mine has already been opened, $2,500 having been devoted to that work. Next week Mr. Wilson will place pumps and drills on the site and put a large squad of men at work. Samples of the mineral show it to be of a very superior quality. In the earlier part of this week an American gentleman was in the city contracting for a large supply of mica.—Whig.

Bad Dairy Management.

Permitting a cow to fail in her milk for want of a suitable food is bad management; even if she can be restored to her full flow, which is doubtful, it takes more feed to do it than would have been required to keep her in good milking trim from first to last. Cows to do their best must be pushed with feed of the proper kind, and the more the better. You can't get milk without feed any more than you can get meal without corn. To get the best work from a mill it must be run to its full capacity—no corn in the hopper no meal in the spout. So it is with cows, no feed no milk; little, feed little milk; plenty of good feed and proper care, plenty of milk for a long time.—Rural World.

Spanish Geography.

The following information is given by a Spanish paper:

"All the troops of the Yankees are in the far western part of the country, many thousand miles from the Atlantic coast. There are only a few thousand men are told, and they are ill paid and ill fed, and not willing to fight. To utilize this force it will be necessary to bring it to the Eastern Seaboard. There is but one railway by which it can be transported, and that is an old and poorly constructed affair. At one place this railway passes over Niagara Falls, a cataract 1000 feet high, near Labrador. At last accounts the bridge at this place was in a very dangerous condition. It need surprise no one to hear that some agency had made it still more so."

HE SPURNED BRIBES.

GEN. GOMEZ BURNED THE PRESENTS OF THE SPANISH EMISSARIES.

A Remarkable Man Who Is at 75 Years of Age Afflicted With Knight-Errantry—Bright Light Thrown Upon a Man Who Is in the World's Eye.

Thomas Estrada Palma has just received a most remarkable letter from that most remarkable man, Gen. Maximo Gomez. It reads:

Great things have been done. The essential thing now is to triumph, which will be great glory to the victor, who, like David of Biblical fame, destroyed Goliath with only his sling and stone.

Blanco and Pando have sent me emissaries with presents. The presents I burned before their eyes, and I told them if they should ever return I would hang them. The poor men were most astonished, and I have since learned that they refused to come back a second time unless they would be permitted to remain with my army.

I hasten to tell you this so you can know the infamy of the Spaniards.

One year ago there was no clemency, no quarter. Women, mothers and children were made victims of the Spanish. The soldiers of Weyler were taking with them everywhere desolation and ruin. By means of the heliograph the Spanish generals sent soldiers everywhere through the island. Generals Luque, Ruiz and others destroyed cattle, horses and even the palm trees. The 200,000 men then in the island disputed the privilege of who should kill the most.

Not one peace commissioner came then. But all to no purpose. We made their troops useless—the heliograph and the enemy's cannon of no account. All of our fields have given us bountiful fruits, while hunger reigns in the cities. We do not know where the Spanish army has gone.

I was then mentioned as the "so-called." To-day they address me as the "distinguished adversary." Why this change? The answer is simple.

It is that the Spaniards see that their cause is lost, and they are trying to gain time to postpone the inevitable. I shall continue to fight with the same energy as in the past.

Victory will crown my efforts.

Like the knight in the White Company, Maximo Gomez has held his lance aslift for forty of his seventy-five years, and fought wherever a standard welcomed him. A soldier of fortune in many climes, a stranger to fear, he has suffered from the calumny sent after such as he by idle tongues of the lovers of the conventional things of life. Accused of being mercenary, he has fed his own troopers; charged with blood-thirstiness, he has stayed the machete where mercy seemed criminal; taunted even by Murat Halstead with having the stain of the gold of Spain on his hands, he has dealt her armies in Cuba the deadliest blows they have received. If he be all the Spanish press and sympathizers accuse him of being, he must possess a character hitherto unknown to men of any time and age.

Taking him, though, for what he was in 1864 in Santa Domingo, in 1872 in Cuba, later in the Latin republics, he must be accepted as a surviving remnant of the days of knight errantry, of the hours when it were wiser to wield the sword in place of the yardstick, and to

GENERAL MAXIMO GOMEZ.

measure honor by wounds and not by dollars. In all his career there is not a single instance of his hand having been raised in an unholy cause. His contests, with one exception, have been with the under dog.

Accepting the command of the Cuban forces in 1895, he said of his position:

Educated for the army and having spent the greater part of my existence on the field of battle it was not possible for me to ignore the question as to what kind of men would form my troops, nor yet what kind of an enemy I had to fight in order to fulfil what I promised on my honorable word—that if I did not die I would have Cuba as soon as possible among the free nations.

This was the utterance of a man who had reached the time of life when rest is a boon, of a nature which off the battlefield was quiet, studious, inclined to research with the brain rather than destruction with the sword. But Cuba called, and he came to Oriente transformed.

Gomez on the battlefield and Gomez in his home are two different individuals. In action he is the personification of wrath, fire seems to leap from his eyes, his lips parch, his hands clinch, magnetic force emanates from his entire body. The battle ended, the victory won, the mist or reflection veils the eyes, the muscles shrink, the hero is dreamer again. So describes him one who rode with him into Santa Clara over the canetrake and up to the stone forts spitting with Spanish fire that could injure but not destroy the invaders.

"As for me personally, I would prefer hell and the domination of the devil than my beloved island with a Spanish captain-general."

From Pinar del Rio to Santiago de Cuba these words of Gomez have been taken as inspiration for the insurgents. They gave the lie to the assertion that he was willing to purchase Cuban independence from Spain; that he favored autonomy; that he would make terms with Blanco. They were his charge "al machete" on all slurs and slanders afloat about him. The officers of his cavalry regiment, Victory, cheered when they heard them.

"We take no prisoners, because we cannot subsist them."

Thus also said Gomez a year ago, even then not having sufficient food for his own. For that matter men in his camp guilty of gross violations of the rules of war are not shot, for need of the powder and ball that would have to be used on them. They are tried, given a night of grace and hanged at dawn. Spaniards shudder when they hear of this, the act is so sublimely grim and unconquerable.

"The rope for our own, the bullet for Spain, and no prisoners."

Small reason for remark that the conscripts of Spain have sought no open conflict with Gomez.

The Cuban junta has given trusted people trading privileges in the camps of their army. This is not agreeable to Gomez. He receives the traders, inspects their passports, tears them up, and satirically remarks:

"If you are in camp to-morrow night I will hang you."

He makes spying unpleasant by such a course, and leaves it to the civil government to appease the wrathful traders. Yet he is merciful by all accounts. He has not plundered women, made war upon children, nor mutilated men. He has spared tobacco crops wherever possible, not alone for the trading interests in this country, but for the good of the general public of his land. He swept over the sugar fields when convinced they were a source of strength for Spain and not for him.

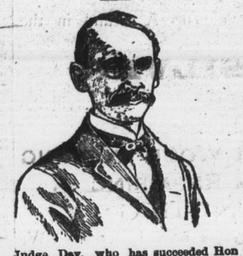
His position and his opinion of that of Spain is told in these words:

"We are fighting for a principle as old as eternity, as broad as the world. They? What are they here for? Merely to uphold the tottering throne of a baby king, not yet out of the nursery. Bah!"

Gomez was born in Santo Domingo and was fighting there for Spain in 1864, when internecine troubles called on him to support the government of which he was then a citizen. Four years later, when the Cuban revolution started, he became a private in the ranks of the first army organized. For bravery on the field of battle he was made a captain in 1869. As Colonel Gomez in 1872, with Calixto Garcia, he captured Holguin. That act made him a brigadier-general. The death of Agramonte raised him to commandant of the insurgent forces. When the rebels were finally beaten he fled by way of Jamaica to New York.

Later he fought in Venezuela, Ecuador and Colombia. His name became an inspiration to any soldiery. His capacity for organizing troops and having a definite plan or action made him under all circumstances a stronger commandant than Maceo. The latter was a whirlwind in battle, but not a tactician. Maceo slaughtered when he struck, but was weak in preparation for battle. Maceo would have risked all on a single battle. Gomez chose the other course of fighting fifty small engagements, dividing the enemy's forces, harassing, annoying, all the time. He felt that the victory of Cuba lay in a waiting policy, and his judgment has been proved to be correct.

JUDGE WM. R. DAY.



Judge Day, who has succeeded Hon John Sherman as U. S. Secretary of State.

The Oasis of El Kantara.

With all the wild, fitful and forbidding nature that belongs to the Sahara, it has also its elements of peace and good will. The cheer of a green oasis is indeed one of its first greetings, and long before the great flat expanse of sand is reached the traveler approaching from the north looks down upon an island of emerald verdure. The oasis of El Kantara, the "first oasis" of the desert on the great caravan route leading to Lake Tchad, backs up its sea of palms to the very walls of the great Atlas, and far into the gateway itself the feathered dates scatter themselves to meet the poplars from the north.

How different, then, is this first view of the Sahara from that which the mind had pictured! It was late in the afternoon of an early September day, with the thermometer steadily rising from perhaps 99 degrees to 98 degrees, that we approached this land of true Africa. The bare and rugged rocks roll off from either side of us, to mingle with the almost endless wilderness of bowlders which cover the mountain foot, far off to the limits of vision. We pass caravans and parts of caravans, the swarthy children of the south contemplating our passage with at least the interest with which we drink in their picturesque garbs, the complacently meditating camels, the trains of yelping Arab curs and children galore. How different the two modes of travel, and what feelings must the contrast inspire within the minds of these poor toilers of the desert sands!—Popular Science Monthly.

Poor Economy.

The track superintendent of a western railway had recently adopted a new spike, which, comparatively speaking, was pretty expensive. He sent out word therefore that the spikes must be carefully looked after.

One day the road boss was walking up the track to where a section gang was working with the new spikes. He found one lying between the rails and pocketed it.

"Did you get my instructions about those spikes, Mike?" he said to the section boss.

"I did that, yer honor, and it's moighty careful I've been."

"Lose any?"

"Nary a wan," replied Mike, but a trifle hesitatingly.

"How about this?" And the telltale spike was shown him.

"Luk at thot, now!" said Mike in a delighted way. "Shure I've had wan of the min on a hunt for that same shpike the lasht two days. Faith, it's glad I am yer honer found it."

The spike was worth about 4 cents.—Detroit Tribune.

Broke Her Idol.

Edith—Mrs. Mauve appears to be a regular iconoclast.

Bertha—Yes?

Edith—You know she used to say that her husband was the idol of her heart?

Bertha—I know.

Edith—Well, by her extravagance that idol is dead broke.—Boston Transcript.

Rules the Home.

"What a delicate looking child Mrs. Rickrack's third is!"

"Delicate? That's the child that bosses the whole family."—Chicago Record.

RECONQUEST OF THE SOUDAN.

REVIEW OF THE SITUATION IN THE LIGHT OF RECENT EVENTS.

The Khalifa Abdullah and His Warriors—The Unknown Forces Which Great Britain Is Surely Conquering—Changes That Have Followed the Death of the Mahdi—Effect of April 8th Great Battle.

(Special Correspondence.)

If the Mahdi, who was by all accounts a merciful if misguided man, were living to-day, he would perhaps repent in bitterness that he ever preached throughout the Soudan the Jehad, or holy war, raising those marvelous hosts of fanatical "Fuzzy Wuzzies" which shriveled the puny armies whorewith the Government of Egypt bolstered up its power along the Upper Nile; which fell upon Hicks Pasha's 10,000 men and blotted them out in a day, and which swept away within a

GEN. SIR HERBERT KITCHENER.

single year all the traces of that civilization which had begun to do so much for equatorial Africa.

More than fifteen years have passed since the dominion of the Mahdi in the Soudan began, and roughly speaking, from then until the battle on the 6th of April last, the Mahdists or Dervishes ruled in the heart of Africa a territory stretched along a portion of the Lower Nile and along both branches of the Upper Nile, a thousand miles from east to west, a thousand miles from north to south, and inhabited by millions of people. Within this territory fifteen years have seen great changes whose precise nature no man in civilization exactly knows.

Nearly opposite the site of Khartoum has sprung up with a rapidity surpassing the growth of the boom towns of the west, a new city, the capital of the Mahdi and of his successor, Omdurman. Here, where twenty years ago was nothing but a huddle of tribesmen's huts marking a ferry from the western bank of the Nile to the low sand-bar at the foot of Khartoum, has sprung up a town some three or four miles in extent, walled against invasion, dotted with the domes of mosques and shining in the clear Soudanese sun with the glittering decorations of palaces. At the heart of the town is the new shrine of Soudanese Mohammedism, the burial place where the late Mahdi was interred within a year after his great triumph over Chinese Gordon at Khartoum by his successor Khalifa Abdullah, who is himself still sometimes mistakenly called the Mahdi, but whose real title is Muntazer el Mahdi or successor of the Mahdi. The Khalifa was one of the four generals of the late Mahdi and was by the latter proclaimed before his death as his successor. He disposed of all his rivals and the relatives of the late Mahdi by the usual Oriental method of slaughter or imprisonment.

No one knows what the population of the Soudan may now be, but it is not doubted that it has decreased 50, possibly even 75 per cent., within two decades; but though less in absolute size it is far more concentrated, so that the Khalifa still has at his command great armies of resolute men, bound to him not less by interest than by religious fervor. And about his low-walled Omdurman, he has drawn as a safeguard against attack or assassination, many thousands of desert warriors.

Thus the Khalifa is strong, but his strength is of the sort that would yield readily to a determined attack. The fanaticism of the followers of the Mahdi himself, when fifteen years ago they hurled their naked bodies against the ranks of the well drilled soldiery, has declined with the discovery that the promised victory over all the world has not come to pass.

While their fanaticism has declined, the bravery of the Dervishes is still beyond question, but the resolute advance of the Anglo-Egyptian forces has practically in the brilliant victory of Gen. Kitchener, the Sirdar, and the capture of the leader, Mahmoud, brought to a close the Soudan campaign until the rising of

MAHDIST STRONGHOLD SURROUNDING ABARA RIVER IN THE SOUDAN.

the Nile gives the most competent soldier his great opportunity of striking at Omdurman and Khartoum.

Of course, extremely optimistic people believe that the defeat of the Dervishes has been so complete and overwhelming that a sudden collapse of the Khalifa's rule is not improbable, and in which case the advance upon Khartoum would be prompt and unopposed.

There will, however, be a new force now working in favor of the Anglo-Egyptian troops in their reconquering

TO VISIT PALESTINE.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL EXPEDITION TO BE CONDUCTED BY THE KAISER.

Sultan May Present the Site of the "Last Supper" to His Imperial Guest—Some Important Points to Be Settled, Among Them the Location of Golgotha.

Emperor William of Germany is planning an expedition to Palestine. The announcement is made that he will go thither next October, to determine the exact sites of such spots of sacred interest as Golgotha, the temple of Jerusalem and the Pretorium. It was stated some time ago that the Sultan would present the site of the "Last Supper" to his royal guest, in honor of his visit, and as a mark of esteem and friendship. Had it not been for the Kaiser's influence, the Greco-Turkish war might have had a different issue, and this is duly appreciated by the ruler of Turkey.

Emperor William will take with him some of the most eminent German scholars and archaeologists to serve as his investigating committee, and they will be kept very busy deciding the vexed problems with which they will be confronted. One of the chief aids in this work was only discovered a short time ago in Madaba (in Moab). It is a mosaic map of Pal