

The Fields of Sport.
From the fields of sport we go to bed
and get up full of pain and aches.
The next night, by the use of St.
Jacob's Oil, we are soothed to sleep and
get up cured.

When the French President Travels.
The French president travels free on
the railways during his official tour in
France, but when the return journey is
concluded, his secretary calculates
what it would have cost if paid for at
regular rates, and this sum is handed
over to be distributed among the poor-
est paid of the railway men.—Tit-Bits.

Good News

It Comes From Many Homes Made
Happy. "Dyspepsia is Cured."

For years Hood's Sarsaparilla has been
curing dyspepsia. It is curing it today and
it will continue to cure it when given a fair
opportunity by those who suffer from this
disease. If you have dyspepsia take
Hood's Sarsaparilla. If you have a friend
suffering from it, tell that friend to take
Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
America's Greatest Medicine for Dyspepsia.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

At last Speaker Reed has been over-
ruled. At a recent annual meeting of
the Daughters of the Confederacy, at
Hot Springs, Ark., a lively debate
arose as to whether the minutes of the
previous meeting should be read before
business could proceed or not. One
daughter ventured to quote Speaker
Reed on the subject, but she was
promptly overruled and the reading
was dispensed with on the motion of
another daughter, who asserted vehe-
mently that "Tom Reed didn't
know what he was talking about."

TRY ALLEN'S FOOT-PADE.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes.
At this season your feet feel swollen,
red and uncomfortable. If you have
swollen feet or tight shoes, try Allen's
Foot-Pade. It rests and comforts; makes
walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating
feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves
corns and bunions of all pain and is a cer-
tain cure for chilblains. Swelling, damp
or frosted feet. We have over thirty thou-
sand testimonials. Try it today. Sold by
all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial
package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted,
Le Roy, N. Y.

Among the many mysteries of bird
migration is the fact that over-sea jour-
neys are generally conducted in the
darkness, and invariably against a head
wind.

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

There is some talk of a tunnel under-
neath the straits of Gibraltar, and as
it would have to be only 20 miles long,
there is no reason why it should not
be feasible, particularly as there is a
bed of hard rock all the way.

No household is complete without a bot-
tle of the famous J. Lee Moore Whiskey. It
is a pure and wholesome stimulant rec-
ommended by all physicians. Don't neglect
this necessity.

When a young woman gets a new hat
she is never satisfied until the man she
loves most and the girl she hates most
have both seen it.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness
after first day's use of Dr. King's Great
Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE 64-page trial
bottle and booklet. DR. R. H. KING, Ltd., 28
Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

When a woman buys canned mince
meat she chafes a few more apples into
it and adds a dash of brandy and then
she thinks she has made it.

When coming to San Francisco go to
Brooklyn Hotel, 238-242 Bush street,
American or European plan. Room and
board \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day; rooms 50 cents
to \$1.00 per day; single meals 25 cents.
Free coach. Chas. Montgomery.

George Knox, who died in London
recently, called himself "the last of
the Rosicrucians." He spent a long
life and a great fortune in looking for
the philosopher's stone, the elixir of
life and other myths of "the rosy
cross."

HOIT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Now at Burlingame, will remove to its
beautiful new home at Menlo Park, San
Mateo County, Cal., and re-open January
10th, 1899. Address Ira G. Hoyt, Ph. D.,
Menlo Park, Cal.

Instead of reshoeing horses with
sharp shoes when the ground freezes
an Ohio man has invented a device
which screws on the under side of the
shoe and can be removed easily when
the ground thaws.

SYRUP OF FIGS
NEVER LIMITED IN QUALITY.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS
is due not only to the originality and
simplicity of the combination, but also
to the care and skill with which it is
manufactured by scientific processes
known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP
Co. only, and we wish to impress upon
all the importance of purchasing the
true and original remedy. As the
genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured
by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co., only, a knowledge of that fact will
assist one in avoiding the worthless
imitations manufactured by other parties.
The high standing of the CALIFORNIA
FIG SYRUP Co. with the medical
profession, and the satisfaction
which the genuine Syrup of Figs has
given to millions of families, makes
the name of the Company a guaranty
of the excellence of its remedy. It is
far in advance of all other laxatives,
as it acts on the kidneys, liver and
bowels without irritating or weaken-
ing them, and it does not gripe nor
nauseate. In order to get its beneficial
effects, you must see the name of the
Company.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
NEW YORK, N. Y.

RE FILL
the famous Syrup of Figs
in all drug stores.

Be Careful How You Sit.
Recently an eminent physician gave
utterance to the opinion that appendi-
citis is more common in this country
than in others because of the Yankee
custom that men have—and men are
more frequently sufferers from the dis-
ease than women—of habitually sitting
with one leg thrown over the other.
This habit, the physician was quoted
as saying, restricts the action of the
digestive apparatus, and especially of
the lower intestine, and causes stagnation
of the contents and the stretching of

the opening of the vermiform appendix,
making it possible for obstructions to
reach the latter, and thus giving rise to
appendicitis. There is no other dis-
ease, if we may judge from the atten-
tion given to it by current publica-
tions, in which the general public
takes so much interest as in this one,
which is comparatively new to medi-
cal practice. Probably much of the
popular interest is due to the fact that
only within a few years it may be
called the literature of appendicitis has
reached the reading community.—Los-
Angeles Weekly.

RECORD OF A YEAR.

Important Events Crowded the
Past Twelve Months.

MUCH HISTORY MADE.

The Year 1898 Will Be Remembered as a
Most Notable One.

A Chronological Review Shows It to
Have Been Remarkable in Many Re-
spects—War with Spain Takes Fore-
most Place in the Interesting Record—
Concise Story of That Victorious
Conflict—International and Internal
Disasters Among European Coun-
tries—Disaster and Death at Home
and Abroad.

To him who is concerned with history
in the making there very rarely comes a
year more heavily laden with important
events than the year 1898. It has seen
every state in Europe, except peaceful
Scandinavia and the Dutch communities,
face to face with either war or internal
dissolution—some of them within meas-
urable distance of both. Yet the greatest
effects have not been in Europe; 1898 has
seen the United States forced, not by
greed of power, but by its humanitarian
ideals, to take its part in European rela-
tions. A brief but glorious armed conflict
with Spain has been begun, prosecuted to
its end and settled by a treaty of peace
upon which the ink is scarcely dry. The
inception of great political changes has
been witnessed in China; two European
rulers have come to their death; several
men and women prominent in statecraft,
military affairs, reform, literature and
music, have passed away; the year has
been marked by some terrible marine dis-
asters, causing great loss of life; fire, flood
and storm have numbered their vic-
tims by scores and caused extensive loss
of property.

The chronological table that follows
gives the most important happenings of
1898, foremost among which are those of
the war with Spain.

CONFLICT WITH SPAIN.

Events of the War Lately Won by the
United States.

January.

U. S. battleship Maine, Capt. C. D. Sigsbee, U. S. N., is ordered to Havana, Cuba.

February.

The publication of a letter written by
Senator Dupuy de Lome, Spanish minister
to the United States, speaking disparag-
ingly of President McKinley, leads to the
Minister's resignation of his post and
the appointment of Senor Luis Poey
y Bernabe.

The U. S. battleship Maine, lying in the
harbor of Havana, is destroyed and sunk
by an explosion between 9 and 10 o'clock
p. m.

Admiral Alford, commanding the
North Atlantic squadron, orders a court
of inquiry into the loss of the Maine.

The request of the Spanish officials in
Havana for a joint investigation into the
loss of the Maine is declined.

The United States Senate orders an in-
vestigation into the Maine disaster.

March.

Congress votes to place \$500,000 on the
unqualified disposal of President McKin-
ley as an emergency fund.

Spain renounces her claims against the presence
of the United States fleet at Key West
and against other measures of defense
of our Government.

Cuba, stated in the
Senate by Senator Proctor, of Vermont,
as the result of personal observation.

Court of inquiry's report on the Maine
sent to Congress.

April.

Consul General Lee recalled.

Consul General Lee leaves Cuba.

President McKinley sends a message to
Congress recommending armed interven-
tion in Cuba.

Army ordered to mobilize.

Senate bill reorganizing the Insular pas-
sage.

Congress passes resolutions demanding
the withdrawal of Spain from Cuba.

Queen opens Cortes with war speech.
Government announces its opposition to
the withdrawal of Spain from Cuba.

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reorganization of disbanded Thirteenth
Regiment, announced at
Madrid.
17-Sagasta's new cabinet announced at
Madrid.
18-Ninety thousand troops ordered to mobil-
ize in Chikamauga.
20-Spanish fleet arrives at Santiago de
Cuba.
21-Cruiser Charleston sails for Manila.
22-Troops A and C arrive at Camp Alger,
Florida Church, Va.
23-The Spanish fleet is bottled up at San-
tiago.
24-Three transports with 2,588 men start
for Manila.
25-Commodore Schley is in touch with
75,000 more volunteers.
26-Oregon arrives in Key West.
27-Spanish cabinet ministers call the coun-
try was willing to accept "an honorable
peace."
28-Commodore Schley is in touch with
the insurgent leaders.
29-Florida expedition landed without opposition
near Guantanamo, Cuba.
30-Spanish scout ships chased by American
warships near Key West.
31-Commodore Schley reports the trapping
of Cervera in the harbor of Santiago de
Cuba.
32-Cruiser Columbia arrives at New
York, having been in collision with the
British steamship Foscolia, which sank.
33-Troops embark at Tampa for Havana.
34-Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet bombards
forts of Santiago de Cuba.

June.
1-Transports for Manila arrive at Honolulu,
Hawaii, and the boys in Blue be-
come the guests of the Hawaiian Monarch.
2-Monarch ordered to Manila from San
Francisco.
3-Spain again appeals to the Powers to
intervene.
4-American squadron bombarded Santiago de
Cuba.
5-Lieut. Hobson sinks cruiser Merrimack
in the mouth of the harbor of Santiago de
Cuba.
6-Fortifications of Santiago de Cuba re-
duced.
7-American squadron bombards and silences
batteries at Santiago.
8-Monitor Monterey and collier Brutus sail for
Manila.
9-Assault on fortifications of Guantanamo
Bay.
10-House agrees on war revenue conference
report.
11-Admiral Sampson reports he has held
Guantanamo harbor since the 7th.
12-Senate committee on conference report on
war revenue bill.
13-Four Americans at Calamena are killed
by a night attack.
14-Thirty-two transports with Shafter's
troops sail for Santiago.
15-McKinley signs the war tax bill.
16-Two Americans and several hundred
Spaniards killed in a battle at Calamena.
17-Second expedition sailed from San Fran-
cisco for Manila.
18-Great destruction results to Santiago
from the use of the dynamite guns on the
Vesuvius.
19-Spanish squadron sailed from Cadix and
passed Gibraltar.
20-Transports with Gen. Shafter's troops
arrive at Manila.
21-Battle of troops landed without ac-
cident.
22-Admiral Camara's fleet
arrives at Manila.
23-Sixteen American soldiers killed and
four wounded in driving back Spanish
soldiers at Manila.
24-Commodore Watson to command fleet to
attack Spanish home territory.
25-President McKinley recommends thanks of
Congress for the capture of the Merrimack,
and that he be transferred to the line.
26-President proclaims blockade of South-
ern Cuba from Cape Frances to Cape
Cruz.
27-Gen. Shafter reports he can take San-
tiago in forty-eight hours.
28-Senate thanks Lieut. Hobson and his men,
naming each one personally.
29-Egyptian government refused to let
Canal call his fleet at Port Said.

July.
1-Shafter's army, the assault upon
Santiago de Cuba, capturing the enemy's
outer works.
2-Shafter renewed the attack upon San-
tiago, and Lieut. Hobson is killed and
wounded, and making 2,000 Spanish
prisoners. The Spanish casualties prob-
ably exceed 10,000 men.
3-Cervera's fleet destroyed at Santiago
with great loss of life.
4-Spanish transport Alfonso XII. blown
up off Manila.
5-Hobson, the hero of the Merrimack, and
his comrades exchanged for Spanish
prisoners.
6-President signs Hawaiian annexation
resolution.
7-Admiral Dewey took Subig
and 1,300 prisoners.
8-Cruiser O'Brien's bridge Admiral Cer-
vera and 746 prisoners to Portsmouth,
N. H.
9-Admiral Sampson's fleet bomb-
arded Santiago.
10-Announced that yellow fever has broken
out in Gen. Shafter's army.
11-Gen. Toral and the Spanish army sur-
rendered.
12-"Old Glory" raised over Santiago at
noon.
13-President issues a proclamation provid-
ing for the government of Santiago.
14-Seven American vessels bombard Mani-
lano and destroy seven Spanish ships.
15-Gen. Miles and 3,415 men on trans-
port, escorted by warships, starts to
take Porto Rico.
16-American gunboats capture the
cruiser of Gen. Juan.
17-Gen. Calixto Garcia, commander of
the Cuban army of Eastern
Cuba, owing to discontent because
the American Government has taken
him and his troops in the surrender
of Santiago, withdrew.
18-News reached this country that the
contract for the purchase of the
army of Admiral Dewey had arrived at
Cavite.
19-Aguinaldo declared himself dictator of
the Philippine Islands.
20-Another expedition for the Philippine
Islands sailed from San Francisco.
21-Gen. Miles and 3,415 men on trans-
port, escorted by warships, starts to
take Porto Rico.
22-Secretary Day, M. Cambon, French am-
bassador, and his first secretary, M.
Thiebaut, confer with President McKin-
ley in regard to terms of peace.
23-The port of Ponce, Porto Rico, surren-
ders to Capt. Davis, of gunboat Diligence.
24-News of the capture of Cavite
received at Washington.
25-Dewey informs the President that Aguinaldo,
the Philippine insurgent chief, assumed a
defiant attitude.
26-The Spanish forces at Cavite made a
sortie during a storm from the Amer-
ican troops in the Malate, Manila, who
were repulsed with heavy loss. Ten of
Gen. Merritt's men were killed and forty-
eight wounded.

August.
1-President McKinley makes public the
terms of peace offered to Spain by the
United States.
2-The monitor Monterey and its consort
Brutus arrive at Manila.
3-Gen. Shafter and his subordinates ask that
the fever-stricken army at Santiago de Cuba
be removed north.
4-Spanish army to this country.
5-Spain accepts the terms of peace offered
by the United States.
6-Guayama, Porto Rico, captured by Gen. Haines' forces.
7-Three Americans captured.
8-McKinley's peace terms.
9-Certain representations were made
regarding Cuba which were not
accepted, however.
10-Spaniards at Guantanamo lay down their arms and
surrender to Brig. Gen. Ewers.
11-Gen. Ernst's brigade captured Com-
odoro, Porto Rico, after a lively fight, in which
Spanish forces were killed and
wounded. Two hundred Spaniards were
taken prisoners.
12-Spaniards attempt to
retake the lightship at Cape San Juan,
but are repulsed with heavy loss.
13-A protocol covering the peace terms of
the United States has been agreed upon
by M. Cambon, representing Spain, and
President McKinley.
14-Gen. Schwan's forces defeat Spanish troops at Ma-
yaguez, Porto Rico. Loss on our side two
killed and one wounded.
15-Spanish cabinet formally approved Pres-
ident McKinley's peace protocol and a
cablegram was sent to M. Cambon au-
thorizing him to sign in behalf of Spain.
16-M. Cambon, French ambassador to the
United States, in Manila, orders a
cessation of hostilities to be ordered.
17-Surrender of the city of Manila, after
eight bombardments by Dewey.
18-Gen. Merritt leaves Manila for Paris to
aid the Peace Commission.

September.
1-Spanish Cortes convenes to consider
peace proposals.
2-Gen. Otis, United States commander at
Manila, demanded the removal of the
insurgents from that city.
3-Spanish Senate adopts the peace proto-
col.
4-The situation at Manila reported criti-
cally.
5-Spanish Chambers of Deputies adopts the
peace protocol.
6-Cruiser Commission appointed,
with Senor Rios, President of the Sen-
ate, as President.
7-The Peace Commission of the United
States sails for Paris.
8-Spanish Government issues an order for
all troops in the West Indies to return
to the evacuation of the outlying positions
in Porto Rico begun by the Spanish.
9-American and Spanish Commissioners meet
in Paris.

October.
1-American and Spanish Peace Commis-
sioners hold their first session.
2-American Peace Commission receives
the report of Gen. Merritt in Paris.
3-Formal ceremony of raising the United
States flag over San Juan takes place.
4-American Commissioners refuse to as-
sume any portion of Cuban debt.
5-Gen. Ortega, with the last of the Span-
ish soldiers, sails from Porto Rico for
Spain.
6-Spanish soldiers captured at Manila
during the war are released by United
States.
7-Spanish Peace Commissioners accept
condition of the non-assumption of Cu-
ban debt by United States.

November.
1-Terms of peace accepted by Spain.
2-Treaty of peace with Spain signed at
Paris.
3-Record of Events that Have Occurred
During the Past Year.

January.
1-Officers of the Cuban provisional gov-
ernment sworn in.
2-Six persons burned to death at Jersey
City, N. J.
3-Thirty persons killed by collapse of
floor in city hall at London, Ont.
4-Thodore Burrant hanged for murder at
Quebec, Canada.
5-Six men killed by explosion of an Ohio
River towboat near Glenfield, Pa.
6-Newly discovered oil lands by find-
ing of a French steamer.
7-Six lives lost in a mine explosion near Pit-
tsburg, Kan.
8-Death of Maj. Moses P.
February.
1-Forty lives and \$1,000,000 worth of prop-
erty destroyed by a tornado at Fort
Smith, Ark.
2-Fifteen men drowned off the coast of
Hon. Hon. Benj. Butterworth, United
States Commissioner of Patents, at
Thomasville, Ga.
3-Breast of a woman, Italy.
4-Fire loss of \$400,000 at East Grand
Rapids, Minn.
5-Marriage of Rev. Dr. DeWitt Talmage
and Col. Collier.
6-Many persons burned to death in a con-
flagration at Spokane, Wash.
7-600 worth of property at East St. Louis,
Ill., including Union elevator and Bur-
lington freight depot, destroyed by fire.
8-James J. McLaughlin, U. S. Sen. from
Cal., Steamer City of Duluth lost off
St. Joseph, Mich.
9-Ten persons killed in a smash-up on
the Maine Central Railway at Orono.
10-Ten men killed by caving in of North
west tunnel in Chicago.

March.
1-Six lives lost by burning of the Alford
House, Gloucester, N. Y.
2-Schooner Briggs wrecked off Little Nahant
and eight lives lost.
3-\$400,000 fire loss in Winnipeg, Manitoba.
4-Six persons killed by falling of a bridge
near Boston.
5-Fire destroys \$225,000 worth of property
at Scotland, Pa.
6-Seven killed in railroad wreck at Glas-
gow, Scotland.
7-\$50,000 fire at Albany, Ind.
8-American steamer Vesuvius wrecked in mid-
ocean.
9-Adolph L. Lutzger sentenced to life im-
prisonment for murder in Chicago.
10-Assassination of President Har-
ris of Guatemala.
11-\$200,000 fire loss at Fort Worth, Texas.
12-Thirty-eight lives crushed out by fall-
ing walls at Pittsburgh.
13-Nassau Chambers in New York burned;
loss, \$200,000.
14-French ship, French ship, French ship
go down off Canary Islands; 87 lives
lost.
15-Fire dam explosion in a colliery at
Hammerby, Prussia, kills 20 persons.
16-\$100,000 fire at Pittsfield, Mass.
17-British steamer Legiona or burned at sea.
18-Death of John W. Willard in New
York City.
19-Large fire at Pitts-
burg.
20-New chair and custom house at Tam-
pico, Mexico, burned; loss, \$2,000,000.
21-National Tobacco Company's works at
Louisville, Ky., burned; loss, \$2,000,000.
22-\$100,000 fire in a tenement house fire
at Charleston, S. C.
23-Seven persons killed at Blue Island, Ill., by the col-
lapse of a train and an omnibus.
24-Ten persons killed and fire injured by an
explosion and fire in Hall Bros' labora-
tory at Kalamazoo, Mich.
25-Deaths of William M. Sherman, proprietor
of the Philadelphia Record.

April.
1-Six men killed by boiler explosion near
Brewton, Ala.
2-New person killed by the foundering of
a schooner Speedwell off the Florida coast.
3-Fire causes \$150,000 loss in Brownell &
Field Co. building at Providence, R. I.
4-\$50,000 fire loss at Manila, Philippine
Islands.
5-Death of Gen. W. S. Rosecrans.
6-Eleven men burned to death in Bowery
Hotel, New York.
7-Death of Aubrey Beardsley, the artist.
8-Many persons killed in a fire at 215
Washington street, New York.
9-Death of Blanche K. Bruce, Register of
the Treasury.
10-Six convicts killed in a mine at Pratt
City, Mo.
11-Six persons killed in a hotel fire at
Butte, Mont.
12-Forty lives lost by sinking of bark
Heiden off San Francisco.
13-Death of James Payn, English novel-
ist.
14-Death of Truman P. Handy, of
Jewettville, a dust explosion, de-
stroys grain elevator at Bonanza, de-
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15-Death of George Parsons Lathrop.
16-Panama General Gary resigns and is
succeeded by Charles Henry Smith.
17-Death of Senator Walthall, of Missis-
sippi.
18-Secretary of State John Sherman re-
signs.
19-Wm. R. Day appointed to fill the vac-
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31-Wm. R. Day appointed to fill the vac-
ancy.

Manila, demanded the removal of the
insurgents from that city.
3-Spanish Senate adopts the peace proto-
col.
4-The situation at Manila reported criti-
cally.
5-Spanish Chambers of Deputies adopts the
peace protocol.
6-Cruiser Commission appointed,
with Senor Rios, President of the Sen-
ate, as President.
7-The Peace Commission of the United
States sails for Paris.
8-Spanish Government issues an order for
all troops in the West Indies to return
to the evacuation of the outlying positions
in Porto Rico begun by the Spanish.
9-American and Spanish Commissioners meet
in Paris.

October.
1-American and Spanish Peace Commis-
sioners hold their first session.
2-American Peace Commission receives
the report of Gen. Merritt in Paris.
3-Formal ceremony of raising the United
States flag over San Juan takes place.
4-American Commissioners refuse to as-
sume any portion of Cuban debt.
5-Gen. Ortega, with the last of the Span-
ish soldiers, sails from Porto Rico for
Spain.
6-Spanish soldiers captured at Manila
during the war are released by United
States.
7-Spanish Peace Commissioners accept
condition of the non-assumption of Cu-
ban debt by United States.

November.
1-Terms of peace accepted by Spain.
2-Treaty of peace with Spain signed at
Paris.
3-Record of Events that Have Occurred
During the Past Year.

January.
1-Officers of the Cuban provisional gov-