The Fields of Sport.

From the fields of sport we go to bed and get up full of pains and aches. The next night, by the use of St. Jacobs 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 poorest 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

America's Greatest Medicine for Dyspepsia.

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

At last Speaker Reed has been overruled. 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 vehemently that "Tom Reed didn't known what he was talking about."

Every monarch in Europe, with the exception of the sultan of Turkey, is descended from one of two sisters—the daughters of Duke Ludwig Rudolf of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel, who lived in the 18th century.

"I once knew a woman who did not care for dances and theaters and such frivolties," Mr. Timmidity was saying. "I beg your pardon," interrupted Miss Linwood, "but what asylum did you say she was in?"

TRY ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and uncomfortable. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. 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 certain cure for Chilblains, Sweating, damp or frosted feet. We have over thirty thousand 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 journeys 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 underneath 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 bottle of the famous Jesse Moore Whiskey. It is a pure and wholesome stimulant recommended by all physicians. Don't neglect this necessity.

Probably the most inflammable among substances which are not spontaneously inflammable is phosphuretted hydrogen (PH3). The heat of a thin glass tube containing boiling water is quite sufficient to ignite this gas.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for **FREE $2.00** trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 930 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

When a woman buys canned mince meat she chops 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, 208-212 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."

HOITT'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 16th, 1899. Address Ira G. Hoitt, Ph. D., Menlo Park, Cal.

Instead of reshoeing horses with sharper 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 IMITATED—NO 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 weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y.

25 CTS. **PISO'S CURE FOR** 25 CTS.

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION

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 Respects—War with Spain Takes Foremost Place in the Interesting Record—Concise Story of That Victorious Conflict—International and Internal Dissensions Among European Countries—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 measurable distance of both. Yet the greatest effects have not been in Europe; 1898 has seen the United States forced, not by any greed of power, but by its humanitarian ideals, to take its part in European relations. 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 disasters, causing great loss of life; and fire, flood and storm have numbered their victims by scores and caused extensive loss of property.

The war between the United States and Spain was the foremost event or series of events in the year's history. It was the sixth war waged by the American people against foreigners, was declared April 25, 1898, and continued until Aug. 12, about four months. The United States employed over 200 warships, of all classes, and 260,000 regulars and volunteers, nearly 200,000 of whom, however, did not see active service against the Spaniards. The United States forces won all the battles of the war; the most notable engagements being Admiral Dewey's destruction of the Spanish Eastern fleet at Manila bay, Admiral Sampson's destruction of the Spanish Cape de Verde squadron at Santiago, and Gen. Shafter's capture of Santiago. The American naval forces lost not a vessel, and but 17 killed and 67 wounded; but the army lost 216 killed and 1,437 wounded. The Spanish navy lost 35 warships valued at $36,500,000, more than 1,000 sailors in killed alone; and the army lost nearly 3,000 in killed, besides wounded. Spain was obliged to relinquish Cuba and to cede all its remaining West Indian possessions to the United States; also the island of Guam, one of the Ladrones, and lost sovereignty over practically all the Philippines. The United States expended about $300,000,000 in prosecuting the war. Spain was completely bankrupted.

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.

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

February.

8—The publication of a letter written by Senor Dupuy de Lome, Spanish minister to the United States, speaking disparagingly of President McKinley, leads to the Minister's resignation of his post and the appointment of Senor Luis Polo y Bernabe.
15—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.
17—Rear Admiral Sicard, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, orders a court of inquiry into the loss of the Maine.
19—The request of the Spanish officials in Havana for a joint investigation into the loss of the Maine is declined.
21—The United States Senate orders an investigation into the Maine disaster.

March.

8-9—Congress votes to place $50,000,000 at the unqualified disposal of President McKinley as an emergency fund.
16—Spain remonstrates against the presence of the United States fleet at Key West and against other measures of defense by our Government.
17—Facts concerning Cuba stated in the Senate by Senator Proctor, of Vermont, as the result of personal observation.
28—Court of inquiry's report on the Maine sent to Congress.

April.

5—Consul General Lee recalled.
10—Consul General Lee leaves Cuba.
11—President McKinley sends a message to Congress recommending armed intervention in Cuba.
15—Army ordered to mobilize.
16—Senate belligerency resolutions passed.
18—Congress votes against Cuban recognition.
19—Congress passes resolutions demanding the withdrawal of Spain from Cuba.
20—Queen opens Cortes with war speech. Government announces its opposition to privateering. President signs notification to the nations of intention to blockade.
21—Our minister at Madrid, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, informed by the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs that diplomatic relations between Spain and the United States are terminated....President McKinley cables our ultimatum to Spain, demanding a reply by April 23....Senor Polo y Bernabe, Spanish minister, receives his passport and leaves Washington.
22—Cruiser New York, Sampson's flagship, captures Pedro, 2,000 tons, fifteen miles east of Havana....Cuban ports blockaded by the American squadron.
23—The President issues his proclamation calling for 125,000 volunteers.
24 (Sunday)—A Spanish decree declaring war against the United States was gazetted at Madrid.
25—Congress passes a resolution declaring that the state of war existed from April 21.
26—Recruiting volunteers began in New York City.
27—United States vessels bombard Matanzas....Seventh New York Regiment declines to enlist.
28—Commodore Dewey's fleet sails from Hongkong for Manila.
29—Spanish squadron sails from Cape Verde for the West Indies....New York shells Cabanas forts....U. S. cruiser Yale (Paris) arrives in New York.
30—Commodore Dewey's squadron arrives off Manila....Flagship New York fires on Spanish cavalry sharpshooters off Havana.

May.

1—U. S. cruiser Topeka arrives at New York from Falmouth....Commodore Dewey's squadron destroys the Spanish fleet at Manila.
2—Cable from Manila to Hongkong cut by Commodore Dewey.
4—Battleship Oregon and gunboat Marietta sail from Rio Janeiro.
7—Commodore Dewey informs State Department of the seizure of Cavite.
9—Congress thanks Rear Admiral Dewey.
10—The Gussle expedition sailed from Tampa.
11—Ensign Worth Bagley and four of the crew of the torpedo-boat Winslow killed by a shell from the Spanish forts at Cardenas.
12—Admiral Sampson's squadron bombards the forts at San Juan, Porto Rico....The Spanish Cape Verde fleet arrives at Port de France, Martinique....Gussie expedition repulsed.
13—Commodore Schley's fleet sails south to meet the Spanish squadron.
14—Spanish Cape Verde fleet sighted off Curacoa.
15—Rear Admiral Dewey reports on fall of Manila....Sagasta's cabinet resigns....Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer Terror disabled at Port de France, Martinique....Spanish fleet leaves Curacoa....Gen. Merritt ordered to the Philippines as military governor....Gov. Black authorizes reorganization of disbanded Thirteenth Regiment.
17—Sagasta's new cabinet announced at Madrid.
18—Ninety thousand troops ordered to mobilize in Chickamauga.
20—Spanish fleet arrives at Santiago de Cuba.
22—Cruiser Charleston sails for Manila.
23—Troops A and C arrive at Camp Alger, Falls Church, Va.
24—The Spanish fleet is bottled up at Santiago.
25—Three transports with 2,588 men start for Manila....President issues a call for 75,000 more volunteers.
26—Oregon arrives in Key West....One of Spain's cabinet ministers said the country was willing to accept "an honorable peace."....Commodore Schley is in touch with the insurgent leaders....Florida expedition landed without opposition near Guantanamo, Cuba.
27—Spanish scout ships chased by American warships near Key West.
29—Commodore Schley reports the trapping of Cervera in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba....Cruiser Columbia arrives at New York, having been in collision with the British steamship Foscolia, which sank.
30—Troops embark at Tampa for Havana.
31—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 become the guests of the city....Monitor Monadnock ordered to Manila from San Francisco.
2—Spain again appeals to the Powers to intervene.
3—American squadron bombarded Santiago de Cuba.
4—Lieut. Hobson sinks cruiser Merrimac in the mouth of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba.
6—Fortifications of Santiago de Cuba reduced.
7—American squadron bombards and silences batteries at Santiago....Monitor Monterey and collier Brutus sail for Manila.
8—Assault on fortifications of Guantanamo Bay.
9—House agrees on war revenue conference report.
10—Admiral Sampson reports he has held Guantanamo harbor since the 7th....Senate agrees on conference report on war revenue bill.
11—Four Americans at Calmanera are killed in a fight with the Spaniards.
13—Thirty-two transports with Shafter's troops sail for Santiago....President McKinley signs the war tax bill.
14—Two Americans and several hundred Spaniards killed in a battle at Calmanera.
15—Second expedition sailed from San Francisco for Manila....Great destruction results to Santiago forts through the use of the dynamite guns on the Vesuvius.
17—Spanish squadron sailed from Cadiz and passed Gibraltar.
20—Transports with Gen. Shafter's troops arrive off Santiago.
22—Part of Shafter's troops landed.
23—Balance of troops landed without accident....Admiral Camara's Cadiz fleet arrives at Island of Pantellaria.
24—Sixteen American soldiers killed and forty wounded in driving back Spanish soldiers at Santiago.
27—Commodore Watson to command fleet to attack Spanish home territory....President McKinley recommends thanks of Congress for Lieut. Hobson, and that he be transferred to the line.
28—President proclaims blockade of Southern Cuba from Cape Frances to Cape Cruz.
29—Gen. Shafter reports he can take Santiago in forty-eight hours....The Senate thanks Lieut. Hobson and his men, naming each one personally.
30—Egyptian Government refused to let Camara coal his fleet at Port Said.

July.

1—Shafter's army began the assault upon Santiago de Cuba, capturing the enemy's outer works.
2—Shafter renewed the attack upon Santiago, losing about 1,000 in killed and wounded, and making 2,000 Spanish prisoners. The Spanish casualties probably exceeded those of the Americans.
3—Cervera's fleet destroyed at Santiago, with great loss of life.
6—Spanish transport Alfonso XII. blown up off Muriel by American gunboats....Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, and his comrades exchanged for Spanish prisoners outside Santiago.
7—President signs Hawaiian annexation resolution.....Admiral Dewey took Subig and 1,300 prisoners.
11—Cruiser St. Louis brings Admiral Cervera and 746 prisoners to Portsmouth, N. H....Admiral Sampson's fleet bombarded Santiago.
13—Announced that yellow fever has broken out in Gen. Shafter's army.
14—Gen. Toral and the Spanish army surrendered Santiago at 3 p. m.
17—"Old Glory" raised over Santiago at noon.
18—President issues a proclamation providing for the government of Santiago....Seven American vessels bombard Manzanillo and destroy seven Spanish ships.
21—Gen. Miles, with 3,415 men on transports, convoyed by warships, starts to take Porto Rico....American gunboats capture Nipe and sink the Spanish cruiser Jorge Juan....Gen. Calixto Garcia, commander of the Cuban army of Eastern Cuba, owing to discontent because the American Government has ignored him and his troops in the surrender of Santiago, withdrew....News reached this country that the second expedition to reenforce Admiral Dewey had arrived at Cavite.
22—Aguinaldo declared himself dictator of the Philippines.
23—Another expedition for the Philippine Islands sailed from San Francisco.
25—Gen. Miles and 3,500 men reach Guanico, Porto Rico, and effect a landing.
26—Secretary Day, M. Cambon, French ambassador, and his first secretary, M. Thiebaut, confer with President McKinley in regard to terms of peace.
27—The port of Ponce, Porto Rico, surrenders to Capt. Davis, of gunboat Dixie.
30—News of Gen. Merritt's arrival at Cavite received at Washington....Dewey informs the President that Aguinaldo, the Philippine insurgent chief, assumed a defiant attitude.
31—The Spanish forces at Cavite made a sortie during a fierce storm on the American troops in the Malate trenches. They were repulsed with heavy loss. Ten of Gen. Merritt's men were killed and forty-eight wounded.

August.

2—President McKinley makes public the terms of peace offered to Spain by the United States.
4—The monitor Monterey and its consort Brutus, arrive at Manila....Gen. Shafter and his subordinates ask that the fever-stricken army at Santiago de Cuba be removed north.
5—Formal orders issued for the removal of Gen. Shafter's army to this country.
6—Spain accepts the terms of peace offered by the United States....Guayamo, Porto Rico, captured by Gen. Haines' forces. Three Americans cornered.
8—Spain accepts President McKinley's peace terms. Certain representations were made regarding Cuba which were not accepted, however....Spaniards at Guantanamo lay down their arms and surrender to Brig. Gen. Ewers.
9—Gen. Ernst's brigade captured Coamo, Porto Rico, after a lively fight, in which seven Pennsylvania volunteers were wounded. Two hundred Spaniards were taken prisoners....Spaniards attempt to retake the lighthouse at Cape San Juan, but are repulsed with heavy loss.
10—A protocol covering the peace terms of the United States has been agreed upon by M. Cambon, representing Spain, and President McKinley....Gen. Schwan's forces defeat Spanish troops at Mayaguez, Porto Rico. Loss on our side two killed and one wounded.
11—Spain's cabinet formally approved President McKinley's peace protocol and a cablegram was sent to M. Cambon authorizing him to sign in behalf of Spain.
12—M. Cambon, French ambassador to the United States, signs the protocol and a cessation of hostilities is ordered.
13—Surrender of the city of Manila, after stiff bombardment by Dewey.
30—Gen. Merritt leaves Manila for Paris to aid the Peace Commission.

September.

5—Spanish Cortes convenes to consider peace proposals.
9—Gen. Otis, United States commander at Manila, demanded the removal of the insurgents from that city.
10—Spanish Senate adopts the peace protocol.
12—The situation at Manila reported critical.
13—Spanish Chambers of Deputies adopts the peace protocol.
16—Spanish Peace Commission appointed, with Senor Rios, President of the Senate, as President.
17—The Peace Commission of the United States sails for Paris.
19—Spanish Government issues an order for all troops in the West Indies to return home.
20—The evacuation of the outlying positions in Porto Rico begun by the Spanish.
29—American and Spanish Commissioners meet in Paris.

October.

1—American and Spanish Peace Commissioners hold their first session.
4—American Peace Commission receives the report of Gen. Merritt in Paris.
18—Formal ceremony of raising the United States flag over San Juan takes place....American Commissioners refuse to assume any portion of Cuban debt.
24—Gen. Ortega, with the last of the Spanish soldiers, sails from Porto Rico for Spain.
26—Spanish soldiers captured at Manila during the war are released by United States.
27—Spanish Peace Commissioners accept condition of the non-assumption of Cuban debt by United States.

November.

28—Terms of peace accepted by Spain.

December.

10—Treaty of peace with Spain signed at Paris.

GENERAL CHRONOLOGY.

Record of Events that Have Occurred During the Past Year.

January.

1—Officers of the Cuban provisional government 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.
7—Theodore Durrant hanged for murder at St. Quentin prison, California.
8—Six men killed by explosion of an Ohio River towboat near Glenfield, Pa....Fifteen men drowned off Baudue by foundering of a French steamer....Six lives lost in a mine explosion near Pittsburg, Kan....Death of Maj. Moses P. Handy.
12—Forty lives and $1,000,000 worth of property destroyed by a tornado at Fort Smith, Ark.
16—Death of Hon. Benj. Butterworth, United States Commissioner of Patents, at Thomasville, Ga.
19—Bread riots at Ancona, Italy.
20—Fire loss of $600,000 at East Grand Forks, Minn.
22—Marriage of Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage and Mrs. Col. Collier....Destructive storm over the West and South.
25—Many persons burned to death in a conflagration at Spokane, Wash....$1,500,000 worth of property at East St. Louis, Ill., including Union elevator and Burlington freight depot, destroyed by fire.
27—January wheat sells for $1.05 in Chicago....Steamer City of Duluth lost off St. Joseph, Mich.
29—Several persons killed in a smash-up on the Maine Central Railway at Orono....Ten men killed by caving in of Northwest land tunnel in Chicago.

February.

1—Six lives lost by burning of the Alvord House, Gloversville, N. Y....Schooner Briggs wrecked off Little Nahant and eight lives lost.
2—$500,000 fire loss in Winnipeg, Manitoba.
3—Six persons killed in railway collision near Boston....Fire destroys $225,000 worth of property at Scranton, Pa.
4—Seven killed in railroad wreck at Glasgow, Scotland.
6—$50,000 fire at Albany, Ind....Holland-American steamer Veendam wrecked in mid-ocean.
9—Adolph L. Leutgert sentenced to life imprisonment for wife murder in Chicago....Assassination of President Barrios of Guatemala....$250,000 fire loss at Fort Worth, Texas.
10—Thirty-eight lives crushed out by falling walls at Pittsburg.
11—Nassau Chambers in New York burned; loss, $500,000....French ship Flachat goes down off Canary Islands; 87 lives lost.
17—Fire damp explosion in a colliery at Hammeerly, Prussia, kills 50 persons....$100,000 fire at Pittsfield, Mass....British steamer Legislator burned at sea.
18—Death of Miss Frances E. Willard in New York City....Large fire at Pittsburg.
20—New wharf and custom house at Tampico, Mexico, burned; loss, $2,000,000.
25—National Tobacco Company's works at Louisville, Ky., burned; loss, $2,000,000.
26—Nine lives lost in a tenement house fire at Charleston, S. C....Seven persons killed at Blue Island, Ill., by the collision of a train and an omnibus....Ten persons killed and five injured by an explosion and fire in Hall Bros.' laboratory at Kalamazoo, Mich.
27—Death of Wm. M. Singerly, proprietor of the Philadelphia Record.

March.

2—Six men killed by boiler explosion near Brewton, Ala.
3—Nine drowned by the foundering of the schooner Speedwell off the Florida coast.
7—Fire causes $150,000 loss in Brownell & Field Co.'s building at Providence, R. I....$5,000,000 fire loss at Manila, Philippine Islands.
11—Death of Gen. W. S. Rosecrans.
13—Eleven men burned to death in Bowery Mission, New York.
16—Death of Aubrey Beardsley, the artist....Many persons killed in a fire at 215 Wabash avenue, Chicago.
17—Death of Blanche K. Bruce, Register of the Treasury.
19—Six convicts killed in a mine at Pratt City, Ala.
21—Several persons killed in a hotel fire at Butte, Mont.
22—Forty lives lost by sinking of bark Helen Almy off San Francisco.
25—Death of James Payn, English novelist....Death of Truman P. Handy, of Cleveland, Ohio, oldest banker in United States....Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha damaged $100,000 by fire.
23—Forty-eight sealers of steamer Greenland perished on ice floes.
26—Seven persons burned to death at Kent, Minn.
27—Death of Congressman Simpkins, of Massachusetts.

April.

3—Fifty lives lost in flood at Shawneetown, Ill.
4—Fifteen men killed by explosion of powder near San Vicente, Mexico.
7—Sudden death of Margaret Mather, the tragedienne.
11—Oxford Junction, Iowa, visited by $100,000 fire.
12—Penn glass works at North Irwin, Pa., burned; loss, $750,000.
15—Anaconda Copper Mining Co. at Belt, Mont., suffers $250,000 fire loss.
17—Fire, following a dust explosion, destroys grain elevator at Boston; loss, $600,000.
19—Death of George Parsons Lathrop.
21—Postmaster General Gary resigns and is succeeded by Charles Emory Smith....Death of Senator Walthall, of Mississippi.
25—Secretary of State John Sherman resigns.
26—Wm. R. Day appointed to fill the vacancy....Glasgow, Scotland, visited by a $750,000 fire....Powder mill at Santa Cruz, Cal., blown up, causing loss of eleven lives.
28—Atlantic Powder Co.'s works at Dover, N. J., wrecked by an explosion.
30—Heavy damage done by tornadoes in Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa and South Dakota.

May.

2—Thirteen persons killed by tornado at Jerico, Mo.
3—Schooner Crown wrecked off St. Johns, N. F., and 11 men drowned.
6—$125,000 fire loss at Cleveland.
7—Three hundred persons killed in a riot at Milan, Italy.
8—Duluth, Minn., suffers a $100,000 fire.
11—Wool warehouse burns at Ballardville, Mass.; loss, $500,000.
12—Burning of Armour's elevator D and several lumber yards causes $1,000,000 loss in Chicago.
14—Thousands killed by cyclone on Sumbawa Island, Malay Archipelago....Edward Remenyi, violinist, falls dead in a San Francisco theater....Ball Bros.' glass works burned at Muncie, Ind.; loss, $285,000.
16—Flint mill of Mining & Mill Co., at East Liverpool, Ohio, burned; loss, $100,000.
17—Great damage done and many people hurt by cyclone in Nebraska.
18—Business section of Attleboro, Mass., destroyed by fire....Destructive cyclone sweeps through Iowa, Kansas, Illinois and Wisconsin.
19—Death of William E. Gladstone.
22—Death of Edward Bellamy....Mine fire at Zollern, Prussia; 45 miners perish.
28—Italian cabinet resigns.
31—New cabinet formed in Italy.

June.

1—Death of tragedian Thos. W. Keene....Transmissippi exposition opens at Omaha.
4—Death of Capt. Chas. V. Gridley, of the cruiser Olympia at Manila.
7—Plant of Burgess Steel Co., Portsmouth, Ohio, burned; loss, $400,000.
11—Case Power Building in Detroit burned.
13—Collapse of Joseph Leiter's wheat deal.
15—Resignation of the French ministry.
28—First party cabinet formed in Japan.
29—Formation of the Pelloux cabinet in Italy.

July.

2—Strike of stereotypers causes Chicago papers to suspend for four days.
4—French liner La Bourgogne goes down off Sable Island with 553 passengers.
6—Hawaiian resolutions adopted by the Senate.
8—Steelville, Mo., almost obliterated by a waterspout....Congress adjourns sine die.
11—Sagasta ministry in Spain resigns....Eleven men killed in water tunnel at Cleveland, Ohio.
19—Powder mill at Oakland, Cal., blown up by a Chinaman and seven lives lost.
30—Death of Prince Bismarck.

August.

1—Martin Thorn executed at Sing Sing, N. Y.
8—Bismarck, N. D., destroyed by fire....Death of Georg M. Ebers, Egyptologist and novelist.
12—United States flag officially hoisted over Hawaii.
13—Twenty lives lost by cloudburst in Hawkins County, Ky.
15—Resignation of ministry at Lisbon.
20—French steamer La Coquette sunk off Newfoundland by the Norge; 16 lives lost.
21—Seven persons killed in railway collision at Sharon, Mass.
22—Eight laborers killed by collapse of a wall in Carnegie tunnel, Pa....Cartersville, Ill., visited by a $250,000 fire....300 miners drowned at Nience, Silesia....Death of King Malletoa of Samoa.
23—Destructive fire at Logansport, La.
25—Ex-Gov. Claude Matthews stricken by paralysis at Meharry's Grove, Ind.
28—Death of ex-Gov. Claude Matthews of Indiana.
30—Small pox breaks out at Put-in-Bay Island, Lake Erie.
31—Wilhelmina becomes Queen of Holland....Confession and suicide of Col. Henry, principal witness against Capt. Dreyfus, at Paris.

September.

2—President Wilford Woodruff, of the Mormon church, died at San Francisco....The British captured Omdurman, opposite Khartoum, in the Soudan.
4—British troops occupied Khartoum....M. Cavaignac, French Minister of War, resigns.
5—Twenty-eight people killed in collision of train with trolley car at Cohoes, N. Y....Gen. Zurlinden appointed French Minister of War.
6—Wilhelmina crowned Queen of Holland at Amsterdam....Thirty men killed by falling of a bridge over St. Lawrence River, near St. Regis Indian village....Many killed in riots in Crete....Opening of G. A. R. national encampment at Cincinnati.
10—Assassination of Elizabeth, Empress of Austria, by an Italian anarchist at Geneva, Switzerland....$200,000 fire at Livermore Falls, Me.
11—Fire wiped out New Westminster, B. C., and Jerome, Ariz.
12—Death of Judge Thos. M. Cooley at Ann Arbor, Mich....Hurricane on island of St. Vincent, West Indies, killed 300 persons and destroyed much property.
14—Lorenzo Snow chosen head of the Mormon church.
18—Death of Dr. John Hall....Death of Miss Winnie Davis.
20—Ten persons burned to death in an elevator fire in Toledo.
22—Thirty-six men drowned by sinking of French boat Ville de Fecamp off Fecamp.
23—Fifty miners entombed in coal shaft at Brownsville, Pa.
24—Several persons killed and much property destroyed by windstorm at Lima, O.
26—Tornado destroys property at Tonawanda, N. Y., and kills five at Merriton, Ont....Death of Miss Fanny Davenport.
27—Claremont, Minn., destroyed by fire.
28—Death of ex-Secretary Thomas F. Bayard....Riot at Pana, Ill.
29—Death of Queen Louise of Denmark.
30—Hundreds of lives lost by floods in Japan.

October.

1—Great fire in Colorado Springs, Colo.
2—Fierce gale on South Atlantic coast.
5—In attempting to quell the rebellion of the Indians at Bear Lake, Minn., several soldiers were killed and wounded.
8—Great fire in Sidney, N. S. W.
9—$200,000 fire at Atlantic City, N. J.
16—Great fire at Dawson City, Alaska.
20—Seven men killed by boiler explosion on torpedo boat Davis near Astoria, Ore.
23—Ten men killed in a race war at Harpersville, Miss.
24—Fire on the Brooklyn, N. Y., water front; loss, $475,000.
25—French cabinet resigns.
31—New French cabinet formed....Japanese cabinet resigns.

November.

5—Eleven men killed by collapse of new Wonderland theater at Detroit....Seven men crushed to death in a mine near Wilkesbarre, Pa.
6—Capitol at Washington wrecked by gas explosion....Death of David A. Wells, economic writer.
7—Resignation of the Greek ministry.
8—General election.
9—Organization of Japan's new ministry completed.
10—New ministry formed in Greece....President Masso and secretaries of Cuban republic resign.
11—Bank at Kirksville, Mo., robbed of $32,000.
17—British ship Atalanta sinks off Oregon coast; 26 lives lost.
18—Death of John W. Keely, the inventor....Twelve laborers killed by train at Hackensack Meadows, N. J.
19—Death of Gen. D. C. Buell.
23—Burning of the Baldwin hotel and theater in San Francisco.
24-26—Great storm sweeps over the country; many lives lost at sea.
27—Death of Actor C. W. Couldock....Six persons killed by boiler explosion near Fourteen Mile Slough, Cal.
28—Dynamite explosion in Havana kills 15 persons and injures 25 others.

December.

5—Opening of Congressional session.
10—Death of William Black, novelist.
11—Death of Gen. Calixto Garcia at Washington.
15—Death of ex-Senator Calvin S. Brice....Six persons killed in railway wreck at Madison, Fla.
16—Six persons killed by a train at Allenwood, N. J....Department store of G. Hartstein's Sons burned at Milwaukee; loss, $90,000.
17—Death of Baron Ferdinand James de Rothschild in London....Twenty lives lost in steamship collision in the North Sea.
19—$1,000,000 fire at Terre Haute, Ind.

It was in the army. The boys had a meal of beef that had been corned by a bath in a salt-horse barrel. They all thought it a treat until one of the party remarked: "A little mustard wouldn't go bad." "That reminds me," said another; "you just wait a few minutes." A quarter of an hour later he returned, and, producing a screw of paper, he said: "Oh, yes; here's that mustard." "Where did you get it?" said the others, in chorus. "Up at the surgeon's. The sick-call, you remember, sounded as we were talking about the mustard. It occurred to me that a little mustard for my lame back would be just the thing." "But you haven't got any lame back." "But I have got the mustard."

-:—:-

A soldier who entered Santiago with General Shafter tells this story in the New Orleans Times-Democrat: "A few days after the place was surrendered I went into a small shop to get some tobacco. The proprietor was a fat chap, all bows and smiles. 'Got any 'baccy? I asked. 'Si, senor,' he said; 'yes, sare; ver' fine tobac. Hot time in ze ol' town tonight, senor.' I took a paper of fine-cut and the fat rascal charged me one dollar. When I made a modest kick at such highway robbery he humped up his shoulders and spread out his hands. 'Well, senor,' he said, 'you mus' remember those Maines.'"

Be Careful How You Sit.

Recently an eminent physician gave utterance to the opinion that appendicitis 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 disease 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 appartus, 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 disease, if we may judge from the attention given to it by current publications, in which the general public takes so much interest as in this one, which is comparatively new to medical practice. Probably much of the popular interest is due to the fact that only within a few years what may be called the literature of appendicitis has reached the reading community.—Leslie's Weekly.

DON'T DELAY....

In securing the **COLUMBIA AGENCY** for 1899; one day's delay may result in your competitor getting it. We are the only bicycle house having a delivery point in the Northwest. Prompt delivery of all orders assured. Dealers who handle the **COLUMBIA** and **HARTFORD** line will have a double advantage over others who do not. We have improved the quality of our products, while our increased output enables us to reduce our prices, as follows:

Columbia Chainless	$75 00
Columbia Models 57-58	50 00
Columbia Models 45-49, '98 pattern, '99 improvements	40 00
Hartfords	$35 00
Vedettes, Strictly Up-to-Date	25 00

We job bicycle sundries. Write for terms and discounts.

Columbia Model 49, $40.

POPE MANUFACTURING CO.,

Controlling Oregon, Washington, Montana and Idaho. 132-34 Sixth St., Portland, Or.

BEARS NATURALLY PEACEABLE.

Are Mischievous, but Not Dangerous Unless Attacked.

Stories of bears are current talk in the backwoods and the old residents have learned a good deal of their habits in this way. Often in the then very thinly settled North Michigan woods I have accompanied my wife on her berry gathering excursions, fearing to let her go alone on account of the numerous bears which shared the enormous quantities of the finest berries which grew in the windfalls. Once when thus engaged at one side of a gigantic pine which lay over breast high we heard a sort of scuffling on the other side of it, amid the dense growth of blackberries. Thinking some other person was on the same business as we were no notice was taken, but all of us, bear as well, as we found afterward, went along the fallen pine tree until we came near to the top of it, when, looking up, both of us saw at the same instant the head of a huge bear, as it showed itself by its head being far above the level of ours.

The bear saw us at the same instant and stopped eating, with an armful of bushes gathered between its forelegs. We did not move, but stood quite still, and very soon the bear went on with its meal, picking off the fruit with its mouth. We, of course, gently backed out of the bushes and left the bear still feeding without any offensive movements.

After that, and with some other experience that bears are by no means quarrelsome if not disturbed or driven to resistance, or even disposed to fight when attacked, but rather inclined to get away, even the women and children of the locality were not alarmed further than to get away in the easiest manner and leave the field to the big, black, shaggy fellows. In fact, this animal seems to be in no way quarrelsome if he is permitted to get his share of what is lying around, and is only dangerous when attacked and brought to bay.

Bears often amuse themselves in the woods by breaking trees. When camping out on exploring expeditions or on surveys I have heard the bears at night breaking down the limbs of quite small trees, apparently for amusement, and they are quite fond of tearing the bark from trees, apparently for the same reason or otherwise to get at the sweet underbark, which is doubtless what they are after. In fact, they are playful animals, and when seen without them knowing it they will play and romp together as a lot of boys will, wrestling with each other and chasing each other in a rough sort of game, which is very amusing when their really inoffensive habits have become known. But few people care to get too closely acquainted with them.

They are exceedingly mischievous and play havoc with one's camp and blankets, which they will tear into strips—in fact, completely wrecking the outfit. Once, on going to a camp which had been left for some days, we found on returning