

THE UNITED STATES' 125 YEARS OF WAR.

Only a Brief Time of Absolute Peace Has Prevalled Since the Declaration of Independence Was Signed—An Official Calendar of All the Military Events in the History of the Government.

THE important wars of the United States since the Declaration of Independence, 125 years ago, can be summed up on the fingers of the two hands, says a Washington writer in the New York Sun. Nine out of ten individuals would unhesitatingly enumerate the revolutionary war, the war of 1812, the Mexican war, the great rebellion, the Spanish war, and the Philippine war as the sum total of our military difficulties. But even aside from our Indian wars, of which we have had a number of great dimensions, there have been several other important foreign collisions which threatened serious results, notably the maritime war with France, the war with the Tripolitan pirates, and the invasion of Spanish Florida.

In the War Department there was recently prepared with great care an official calendar of all the military events, great and small, in our history. The data are of historical value to the general reader, and are as follows:

1175-1783—War of the Revolution, April 19, 1775, to April 11, 1783.
1782-1787—Wyoming Valley disturbances, Pennsylvania.
1796-1797—Shays' rebellion, Massachusetts. Shays did not foment the discontent, but was chosen leader. With 2,000 men he attempted to capture the Springfield arsenal, but was fired upon by the militia under Gov. Shepherd; three insurgents were killed and one wounded. The rest fled. Gen. Lincoln, with 1,500 men, captured and dispersed the rebels. Shays fled to Vermont, then to Sparta, N. Y., where he died in 1825.

1790-1795—War with the Northwest Indians—Mingoas, Miami, Wyandottes, Delaware, Pottawatomies, Shawnees, Chippewas and Ottawa—September, 1790, to August, 1795. Included are Harmar's and St. Clair's bloody defeats and Wayne's victory at Fallen Timbers, which compelled peace.

1791-1794—Whisky insurrection in Pennsylvania.

1798-1800—War with France, July 9, 1798, to Sept. 30, 1800. There were several desperate maritime combats, with varying fortune, but no land fighting. France being too busy on the European theater to make an invasion, and we being too weak. George Washington was made lieutenant general and commander-in-chief for this war, and our regular army was raised from 3,000 to 4,000 men to upward of 30,000.

1801-1805—War with Tripoli, June 10, 1801, to June 4, 1805. Our military and naval forces brought the North African Arab pirates to terms, something that several European powers had been unable to do. Commodore Edward Preble commanded the American naval forces. Young Stephen Decatur distinguished himself in this war. Preble made several attacks upon the town of Tripoli and the shipping in the harbor, destroying several of the Tripolitan gunboats and capturing others. Commander S. Barron relieved Preble Sept. 10, 1804. Barron was subsequently relieved by Captain John Rodgers. Preble did the most effective work.

1805—Burr's insurrection.
1806—Sabine expedition, Louisiana.
1807—Naval affair in Chesapeake bay, July 9 to Aug. 5, 1807.

1811-1813—War with the Northwest Indians, November, 1811, to October, 1813. Gen. Harrison defeated the Confederate tribes at Tippecanoe. Tecumseh was killed at the battle of the Thames, in Canada, in 1813.

1812-1815—War with Great Britain, June 18, 1812, to Feb. 17, 1815.
1812—Seminole war in Georgia and Florida, Aug. 15 to October, 1812. Spanish Florida invaded by Georgia militia under Gen. Newman, and the Seminoles, under King Payne, defeated. These disturbances never ceased until Florida was ceded by Spain to the United States. In fact, one band of the Seminoles were never conquered and reside in Florida to this day.

1813—Peoria Indian war in Illinois, Sept. 19 to Oct. 21, 1813.

1813-1814—Creek Indian war in Alabama. It was in this war that Gen. Andrew Jackson first attracted attention as a commander. He defeated the Creeks in a bloody engagement at Talladega, Nov. 9, 1813, at Emuckpa Jan. 22, 1814, at Enotochopco, Jan. 24, and finally at the Horseshoe Bend of the Tallapoosa river, March 27, 1814, which humbled the Creek pride completely. At this battle 750 Creeks were killed or drowned, and 201 whites were killed or wounded. In this war the brave Creeks lost 2,000 warriors. But ten years afterward the tribe still numbered 22,000.

1817-1818—Seminole war in Georgia and Florida, Nov. 20, 1817, to Oct. 31, 1818. It was during this war that Jackson took possession of the Spanish territory. He seized St. Mark's and Pensacola, Fla., hanged two Englishmen, Arbuthnot and Amherster, for inciting the Indians to hostilities, and brought the Indians to terms.

1823—Campaign against Blackfeet and Arikaree Indians, upper Missouri river.

1827—Winnebago expedition (no fighting), June to September, 1827, also called LaFevre Indian war.

1831—Saw and Fox troubles in Wisconsin and Illinois.

1832—Black Hawk war, April 26 to Sept. 21, 1832, in Illinois and Wisconsin. Black Hawk escaped from Gen. Atkinson, but surrendered at Prairie du Chien, Aug. 27, 1832. He was taken to Washington to see the "Great Father," and ever afterward lived at peace with the whites. He was a chief of a second army band. He settled upon the Des Moines river, in Iowa, where he died in 1838.

1834—Pawnee expedition, June to September, 1834, in the Indian Territory.

1835-1836—The Toledo war, or Ohio and Michigan boundary dispute.

1835-1842—Seminole war in Florida, Nov. 1, 1835, to Aug. 14, 1842.

1836-1837—Creek disturbances in Alabama, May 5, 1836, to Sept. 30, 1837.

1836-1837—Sabine disturbances, Southwestern frontier, April, 1836, to June, 1837. No fighting.

1836-1839—Cherokee disturbances and removal to the Indian Territory.

1837—Osage Indian troubles in Missouri.

1838—Heathery Indian troubles on Missouri and Iowa line.

1838—Mormon disturbances in Illinois and Missouri. Governor of Missouri called out the militia, and the Mormons were driven out of Jackson County, settling down at Nauvoo, Ill. They were driven out of Illinois at the point of the bayonet in 1846, emigrating to Salt Lake City. No regular troops were engaged against the Mormons at that time.

1838-1839—New York Aroostook and Canada (patriot war) frontier disturbances. No fighting.

1840-1848—Mexican war, April 24, 1846, to May 30, 1848. Settled the annexation of Texas, and the cession of California, Arizona, New Mexico, etc. Gen. Taylor fought the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, in Texas; invaded Mexico and captured Monterey, all in 1846; defeated Santa Anna at Buena Vista, Feb. 22-23, 1847, where the Americans were outnumbered four to one. Meanwhile Gen. Winfield Scott invaded Mexico by way of Vera Cruz, and penetrated to the capital in a single campaign. He defeated the Mexicans at Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Molino del Rey, Churubusco and Chapultepec, and in many minor engagements. Strategists have pronounced this one of the finest campaigns in military history. The Mexican nation was completely conquered, but was most generously treated by the conqueror. In none of the battles did Scott's forces exceed 10,000 men, and he did not meet with a single reverse.

1846-1848—New Mexico expedition, June 20, 1846, to Feb. 13, 1848. Part of the Mexican war.

1848—Cayuse war, Oregon (Oregon volunteers).

1849-1851—Navajo troubles, New Mexico.

1849-1861—Continuous disturbances with Comanches, Cheyenne, Lipan and Kickapoo Indians in Texas.

1850—Pitt river expedition, California, April 28 to Sept. 13, 1850.

1851-1852—Yuma expedition, California, December, 1851, to April, 1852.

1851-1853—Utah Indian disturbances.

1851-1856—Rogue River, Yakima, Klamath, Klamath and Salmon River Indian wars, in Oregon and Washington.

1855—Winna's expedition against Snake Indians, Oregon, May 24 to Sept. 8, 1855.

1855—Sioux expedition, Nebraska Territory, June to October, 1855.

1855—Yakima expedition, Oct. 11 to Nov. 24, 1855. Commanded by Maj. Gabriel J. Rains, afterward a Confederate general. Composed of a small body of regulars and a regiment of mounted Oregon troops. The expedition was a failure. The following year, under command of Col. George Wright, United States army, better success was had against the Indian allies, and a peace subsequently compelled. Lieut. Sheridan, afterward lieutenant general, greatly distinguished himself at the Cascades.

1855-1856—Cheyenne and Arapahoe troubles.

1855-1858—Seminole war in Florida, Dec. 25, 1855, to May 8, 1858.

1857—Gila expedition, New Mexico, April 16 to Sept. 16, 1857.

1857—Sioux Indian troubles in Minnesota and Iowa, March and April, 1857.

1857-1858—Expedition against the Mormons in Utah. About 2,500 troops, under Col. Albert Sidney Johnston, penetrated to Salt Lake City. There were no hostilities, although the Mormons captured a drove of beef cattle, and committed some petty depredations. The President offered pardon to all who would yield, and the proffer was accepted by the Mormon leaders. The troops were stationed at Camp Floyd, and remained in Salt Lake valley until 1860. A. S. Johnston was afterwards one of the most conspicuous of the Confederate chieftains and was killed at the head of his army in the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

1857-1858—Kansas border troubles. Col. E. V. Sumner of the first cavalry was the senior officer in Kansas. The United States forces seemingly lent their moral influence to the pro-slavery cause, but they did not seriously interfere except once. Under the orders of President Franklin Pierce, Col. Sumner dispersed the Free State Legislature, called to meet at Topeka, July 4, 1856. Sumner was afterward a Union major general, and greatly distinguished himself.

1858—Expedition against Northern Indians, Washington Territory, July 17 to Oct. 17, 1858.

1858—Puget Sound expedition, Washington, Aug. 10 to Sept. 23, 1858.

1858—Spokane, Coeur d'Alene and Palouse Indian troubles in Washington Territory.

1858—Navajo expedition, New Mexico, Sept. 9 to Dec. 25, 1858.

1858-1859—Wichita expedition, Indian Territory, Sept. 11, 1858, to December, 1859.

1859—Colorado river expedition, California, Feb. 11 to April 28, 1859.

1859—Pecos expedition, Texas, April 16 to Aug. 17, 1859.

1859—Antelope Hills expedition, Texas, June 10 to Sept. 23, 1859.

1859—Bear river expedition, Utah, June 10 to Sept. 23, 1859.

1859—John Brown raid, Harper's Ferry, Va., October and December, 1859. Brown seized the United States armory, where he was attacked by local militia under Col. Raylor. Subsequently he retreated to the engine house, afterward known as "John Brown's Fort," where he held out from Monday, Oct. 17, until Tuesday morning, Oct. 18. Col. Robert E. Lee had arrived the night before from Washington with ninety marines and two cannon, and Brown was soon overcome. He was surrounded by 1,500 militiamen and irregulars. His total force was twenty-two men—seventeen whites and five negroes. All were killed but four. Brown was hanged Dec. 2, 1859, at Charlestown, Va. About twenty militiamen and citizens were killed and wounded.

1859-1860—Cortinas troubles along Rio Grande river.

1860—Kiowa and Comanche expedition, Indian Territory, May 8 to Oct. 11, 1860.

1860—Carson valley expedition, Utah, May 14 to July 15, 1860.

1860-1861—Navajo expedition, New Mexico, Sept. 12, 1860, to Feb. 24, 1861.

1861-1862—War of secession, April 19, 1861, to Aug. 20, 1865. Actual hostilities began at Fort Sumter April 12, 1861, and ceased with the Confederate surrender in Texas, May 26, 1865. The civil war was officially declared to have ended Aug. 20, 1866.

1862-1867—Sioux Indian war in Minnesota and Dakota. The Sioux killed upward of 1,000 settlers in Minnesota. They were pursued by Gens. Sibley and Sully, with about 5,000 men, scattering in Dakota. The operations against them were successful. Over 1,000 Indians were made prisoners and 39 of the murderers were hanged after a fair trial. In 1863 the Minnesota Sioux were removed to Dakota.

1863-1869—War against the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas and Comanche Indians in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Indian Territory.

1865-1868—Indian war in southern Oregon and Idaho and northern California and Nevada.

1865-1871—Campaign against Lipan, Kiowa, Kickapoo and Comanche Indians and Mexican border disturbances.

1868-1869—Canadian river expedition, Indian Territory, and New Mexico, Nov. 5, 1868, to Feb. 13, 1869.

1871—Yellowstone expedition, Aug. 28 to Oct. 25, 1871.

1871—Fenian troubles, Dakota and Manitoba border, September and October, 1871.

1872-1873—Mojoc campaign, Nov. 28, 1872, to June 1, 1873. The Mojoc band of Captain Jack held out against all efforts for nearly a year. Gen. Wheaton and Gen. Gillem, with inconsiderable forces, were repulsed. In a friendly conference, April 11, 1873, Gen. E. K. S. Canby and Dr. Thomas were murdered in cold blood, and the war was resumed. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis compelled Captain Jack to surrender after a long and stubborn resistance. Jack and three other Mojocs were hanged at Fort Klamath, Oct. 1, 1873. The rest of the band was moved to the Indian Territory.

1873—Yellowstone expedition, Dakota, June 4 to Oct. 4, 1873.

1874-1875—Campaign against Kiowas, Cheyennes and Comanche Indians, Indian Territory, Aug. 1, 1874, to Feb. 16, 1875.

1874—Sioux expedition, Wyoming and Nebraska, Feb. 13 to Aug. 19, 1874.

1874—Black Hills expedition, Dakota, June 20 to Aug. 30, 1874.

1874—Big Horn expedition, Wyoming, Aug. 13, 1874, to Oct. 10, 1874.

1875—Expedition against Indians in eastern Nevada, Sept. 7 to 27, 1875.

1875—Powder river expedition, Wyoming, Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, 1875.

1876-1877—Big Horn and Yellowstone expeditions, Wyoming and Montana, Feb. 17, 1876, to June 13, 1877. Three converging expeditions under Gens. Gibbon, Custer and Terry were sent against the hostile Sioux, who had previously repulsed Gen. Crook in the Little Big Horn country. Custer divided his command when in the vicinity of the Indians, and he with 250 of his men was surrounded and massacred to a man by at least 3,000 Sioux warriors. The bands of Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse and other hostiles afterward fled into Canada, whence they did not return for some years. Eventually all came into the agencies.

1876-1879—War with Northern Cheyennes and Sioux, Indian Territory, Kansas, Wyoming, Dakota, Nebraska and Montana.

1877—Labor strikes in Pennsylvania and Maryland, July to October, 1877.

1877—Nez Perce campaign, June 14 to Oct. 5, 1877.

1878—Bannock campaign, May 30 to Sept. 4, 1878.

1878—Piute Indian troubles in Nevada and Idaho.

1878—Ute expedition, Colorado, April 3 to Sept. 9, 1878.

1879—Snake or Sheepwater Indian troubles, Oregon and Washington.

1879-1884—Disturbances of settlers in Indian and Oklahoma Territories, Oklahoma boomers, and the Cherokee strip disturbances.

1879-1880—Ute Indian campaign, Colorado and Utah, Sept. 21, 1879, to Nov. 8, 1880.

1885—Chinese miners and labor troubles in Wyoming, September and October, 1885.

1880-1891—Sioux Indian disturbances in South Dakota, November, 1880, to January, 1891.

1891-1893—Garcia troubles, Mexican border disturbances.

1892—Miners' disturbances in Idaho, July to November, 1892.

1894—Industrial army, commonwealers, Coxeyites and labor disturbances.

1894—Railroad, Pullman and labor strikes, from Illinois to the Pacific coast, June to August, 1894.

1895—Bannock Indian troubles, July and August, 1895.

1898—Spanish-Cuban war.

1898—Leech Lake and Pillager Indian trouble, October.

1898-1899—Philippine war (still in progress).

Our Indian wars are apparently a thing of the past, but the record shows that they were going on pretty constantly for one hundred years.

Changed the Place.

It is said that Jared Sparks, chosen president of Harvard College in 1849, yielded promptly and courteously to the opinions and wishes of the faculty where no important interest was at issue; but wherever the welfare or honor of the college or of its individual members was concerned, he adhered immovably to his own judgment.

A case in point, says Dr. Peabody, in his "Harvard Graduates Whom I Have Known," occurred when Kossuth was making his progress through the country. Mr. Sparks was one of the few who were disinclined to pay him homage. The then usual spring exhibition, normally held in the college chapel, was at hand, and it was understood that Kossuth would be present. The faculty voted unanimously, or nearly so, to hold this exhibition where the commencements were held, in the First Parish Church.

Mr. Sparks declared the vote, but added: "It is for you, gentlemen, to hold the exhibition where you please. I shall go to the chapel in my cap and gown at the usual hour."

The vote, of course, was reconsidered.

NEW SKY ARTILLERY.

HERR STIGER DISINTEGRATES HAIL CLOUDS.

Shoots Air Streams Into Space—Wonderful Success in Protecting Vineyards from Destruction at Critical Times—Mechanism and Its Theory.

Man is gradually learning to subdue Nature and make the capricious dame obedient to his will. The elements are being harnessed and the clouds are being brought into subjection. Experiments in rainmaking, by bombarding the heavens, have been more or less successful. But the latest application of science to the elements is a device for fighting hailstorms, the invention of Herr Albert Stiger.

Herr Stiger noticed that every thunderstorm is preceded by absolute atmospheric calm, lasting from a few seconds to some minutes. During this time there is a most oppressive closeness, and it suggested the idea of destroying the calm which appeared to be essential to the formation of hail. Stiger resolved to experiment with hail shooters. He set up small mortars on different hills at distances of a third to half a mile apart.

The first experiment was made in June, 1896, and was so successful in dispersing a thunder and hailstorm that stations were established at various places in Styria, Austria. Ordinary mortars provided with big funnels were constructed. The so-called sound-funnels are made of thick sheet-iron. They are about six feet high with a circumference of over two feet at the top and less than eight inches at the bottom. Inside the upper rim is riveted a strip of iron about five inches broad. The explosion of the powder compresses the air in the funnel, and this

air, striking the inner rim, is driven to a considerable height with a rushing, whistling noise, shaking and vibrating the higher strata of the atmosphere. The noise is heard for a long distance and is said to be felt at an altitude of 7,000 feet. The sound funnels effect no good unless placed on a solid foundation and unless pointed straight in the air. Inside the funnel is a straight pipe tapering upward, and exactly in the middle of this pipe is placed the mortar loaded with 2½ ounces of gunpowder.

Hailstorm stations have been erected throughout the vine-growing districts, and bombarding clouds is a regular practice attended by very satisfactory results. The firing must be done during the period of calm just before the storm breaks, otherwise it is not effective. The use of a magnetic needle informs the observers when the air is charged with electricity. Immediately a shot is fired from the central station all the fifty-six sub-stations begin blazing away to frighten the weather witches. When ordinary apparatus cannot be afforded, mortars are fired through barrels mounted on a tall tripod.

An eye-witness tells of an interesting combat between the hail artillery and a thunderstorm in Styria:

"Heavy clouds appeared in the southwest and rapidly rose, higher and higher. Suddenly a dull shot was heard from one of the vineyards, and a couple of seconds later it was answered from different heights. In less than five minutes there was in progress a bombardment so terrific that it would have delighted the heart of any artillery officer. Going from station to station I could hear the whizzing noise which is made by cannon balls flying through the air. This, of course, was only the compressed air being driven through the sound funnels with great violence and far up into the sky.

"Soon after the firing had begun a small rift in the dark clouds became visible, and a few minutes later I could see through to the blue sky. In seven minutes all the clouds had dispersed and the sky again became one vast expanse of azure blue. In the vicinity of the stations not a hailstone fell, whereas only an hour's walk from them a violent and damaging hailstorm had raged."

It is a remarkable fact that there has not been a single hailstorm since the organized shooting began four years ago, although before these strange battles were fought there were many really disastrous storms every year. Furthermore, in the neighborhood where there is no shooting the hail has done great damage.

Italy is doing wonders with the hail shooting system. It is said that in August of last year a frightful storm of thunder and hail broke over Turin, but neighboring communities got off scot free by giving the clouds a warm welcome from their mortars.

Experience has shown that single stations do not produce concussion enough to effect results. Concerted volleys are necessary.

One of the theories by which the ex-

traordinary results are accounted for is that electricity plays an important part in the formation of hail, and that the shooting tends to diminish the electrical tension. Others declare that the concussion of the air simply prevents the formation of the hailstones.

FOLKLORE OF OLD MARYLAND.

Superstitions as to Hunting, Witches, and Selling Oneself to the Devil.

Interesting stories drawn from the folklore of Maryland, particularly that of the western part of the State, says the Baltimore Sun, were told by members of the Folklore society at their meeting in Donovan room of Johns Hopkins University. Mr. Crum, who is a native of Frederick County and a graduate student of Johns Hopkins University under Prof. Newcomb, in the department of mathematics, contributed a paper on "Witch Stories and Conjuring." Some of the superstitions he told of were as follows:

"A Hunting Charm—Whenever you kill a bear, deer or turkey dip a number of bullet patches in the fresh blood of the animal. You must on no account give any of these patches away. When you are out hunting again for the same kind of game load as follows: Take a bloody patch, well greased, place your bullet on it, then cross yourself, and, as you push the bullet home, repeat: 'Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.' You will certainly bring home game of the same kind as that whose blood was on the patch. Do not keep the patches near your bed or in your sleeping-room. The spirits make a noise in the box where the patches are and will not let you sleep. The sound is like a watch ticking, but it gets louder and louder, until you cannot sleep.

"Witch Killing—If horses are so badly bewitched that one dies the following will deprive the witch of her power: Take the dead horse out into a field and burn the carcass beside a tree. First cut a cross in the tree, then drive a nail in at the cross. Now, take your rifle, which must be loaded with a silver bullet, choose a position so that the fire is between you and the tree, and shoot over the fire at the nail. When you hit the nail the witch will lose her power, and you cannot miss with the silver bullet.

"To Sell One's Self to the Devil—Go to the crossroads at midnight alone and play on the banjo. If you really want to sell yourself two black dogs will appear and will dance as you play. Any one who thus sold himself was said to be able to outplay and outdance any competitors.

"A Method for a Girl to Try Her Fortune—Put an egg to the fire and sit an hour. The wind will howl and the dogs bark and the man you are to marry will come in and turn the egg around. If the egg bursts you will die (or, possibly, my informant adds, you will never marry)."

LAW AS INTERPRETED.

"That insanity is included in the word 'sickness' as used in the by-laws of a beneficial society is held in Robillard v. Societe St. Jean Baptiste de Centerville (R. L., 45 L. R. A. 559).

Earnings of a minor child who has been emancipated in good faith by his father are held, in Flynn vs. Baisley (Ore.), 45 L. R. A. 645, to be protected from the father's creditors, and to constitute a good consideration for a conveyance to the minor by his father.

Summary arrest of a convict who has violated his parole, and his summary return or remandment to servitude or imprisonment under his sentence, was held, in Fuller vs. State (Ala.), 45 L. R. A. 502, to constitute no violation of the constitutional guarantees governing the arrest and trial of criminals.

Right to plead self-defense for homicide in a difficulty which the accused himself provoked is denied in Foutch vs. State (Tenn.), 45 L. R. A. 687, only when the difficulty was provoked with intent to kill the adversary or do him great bodily harm, or to afford a pretext for wreaking malice upon him. With this case is an elaborate note on self-defense set up by accused, who began the conflict.

Power of a court to prevent a foreign assessment insurance company from forfeiting a policy or enforcing extortionate assessments is denied in Taylor vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association (Va.), 45 L. R. A. 621, on the ground that this would constitute an attempt to control the management of the internal affairs of a foreign corporation. The court in this case refused to construe the contract of the parties because it could not enforce any relief.

"Gave Him a Severe Scarce." "Funny thing happened this week," said a Chicago man with a retrospective smile. "I was standing in one of the hotel lobbies with a bunch of men when the editor of a trade journal published in Cleveland joined the group. The clerk handed him a list of 'phone calls and he attended to them till he came to the last. 'Wonder who that is?' he exclaimed in a puzzled way. Then he read out the number and one of the fellows recognized it. 'That? Why, that's So-and-so's detective agency,' he said. 'De-who-at?' gasped the editor man, and his hair began to rise.

"A Detroit man grabbed the receiver and said hastily: 'Never mind, Billy! I'll keep 'em talking and you get your grip and catch the next train out. Hurry, old man.' It turned out it was some friend who had dropped into the agency on business and used their 'phone while waiting."—Chicago Chronicle.

High-Priced Prussia.

Prince Albrecht of Prussia, the Regent of Brunswick, has bought a lot of land in the "Markobrunnen" rhine wine district at the rate of \$16,000 an acre.

The cigar is as respectable as the corset.

A Significant Fact.

It is a significant fact that one of the first steps taken by General Wood on his return to Santiago, toward stamping out yellow fever, was to order the closing of all American bars and saloons in the city, and prohibiting the sale of strong drink to Americans.

Teeth Made From Paper.

Are the latest in dentistry. By a peculiar process they are rendered better than any other material. They may be fine, but most people would prefer their own, and this may be best accomplished by keeping the stomach healthy with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, as the condition of it affects the teeth. The Bitters will cure constipation, dyspepsia and biliousness.

Probably the top is the oldest toy in the world. It has been in use for thousands of years in all parts of the globe, and some savage tribes use it in the performance of religious rites.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Venice can never have a trolley car, but she is about to take up a substitute through the abandonment of the picturesque gondolas which have come down from the times of the Doges and the adoption of electric launches.

My doctor said I would die, but Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me.—Amos Keimer, Cherry Valley, Ill., Nov. 23, '96.

The popular notion that the blind possess a more acute sensibility for tactile impressions is not supported by the numerous and careful made observations by Professor Griesbach, of Basle.

Self-fertile plants or varieties are those which do not require pollen from other plants or varieties in order to produce seeds or fruit. Self-sterile plants or varieties are those which do require pollen from other plants.

HOW'S THIS?