

# The Watchman and Southron.

ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1850.

Be Just and Fear not—Let all the Ends thou Aims t at be thy Country's thy God's and Truth's.

THE TRUE SOUTHRON. Established June, 1866

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SUMTER, S. C. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1904.

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The Watchman and Southron.

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—BY—

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SUMTER, S. C.

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HUGHES COMMITTED FOR MURDER.

Verdict of Coroner's Jury in Tramp Homicide.

Aiken, July 27.—The jury of inquest reconvened at the court house this afternoon at 3.30 o'clock and resumed the taking of testimony upon the shooting of Bud Madison McLeod, the white tramp, who was shot by M. W. Hudgens near Eureka on Saturday last.

Mr. Hudgens came to Aiken this afternoon, accompanied by his uncle Mr. M. F. Wharton. Mr. Hudgens is a young man 25 years of age, bears an excellent reputation and conducts himself well.

His evidence was given clearly and frankly. He regretted the tragedy exceedingly, but seems convinced that his acts were those of a man protecting his life and his home. He is a native of Lanrens, where his mother and family now live.

He is a nephew of Col. Wharton of Waterloo, who is a member of the State railroad commission. His home is situated about 250 yards from his nearest neighbor, and on the evening the tramp came to his house Mrs. Hudgens was alone with her two little children, and this neighbor was away from home. His statement before the coroner's jury was practically the same as was published, except that he did not state what his wife told him of the actions of the tramp when he came to the house.

The verdict of the jury of inquest was that "The deceased Bud Madison McLeod came to his death from gunshot wounds, willfully inflicted by M. W. Hudgens." An effort was made to get bail for Mr. Hudgens, but Judge Aldrich being out of the city, this was not possible and Mr. Hudgens was committed to jail.

The body of the deceased McLeod was given a proper burial today by the county authorities.

Coming Out For Parker.

The Herald's striking editorial of this morning, in outspoken repudiation of Mr. Roosevelt, is another proof of the dissatisfaction of the metropolitan press with the President. After three years' experience with him, the Herald, Sun, Times, Staats-Zeitung, World, Brooklyn Eagle and Evening Post have been compelled to oppose his reelection, though they all supported McKinley. It is unusual for the Herald to take up its positions so early in the campaign. But there is nothing uncertain about its note this morning. Despite the mud-throwing of the republican organs, it finds that Judge Parker's telegram "has won the confidence of the people, and that sort of confidence Mr. Roosevelt has not inspired." Acknowledging the latter to be irreproachable personally, the Herald declares that conservative people "doubt his capacity for self-control, distrust his judgment and question his conception of Presidential duties," which leads him to think himself "a sort of dictator." This change of feeling among the newspapers of this city shows very clearly that it is the Republican party upon which now rests the burden of proof that it is sufficiently sane and safe to be entrusted with the conduct of the Government.—New York Evening Post.

Reports on the Ants.

Washington, July 27.—Secretary Wilson today received the report of O. F. Cook, who reached Washington today from Texas, where he has been conducting experiments with the Guatemalan ant, the destroyer of the boll weevil.

Mr. Cook brought with him several colonies of the ants, which will be kept here for experiment. His report details the habits of the ants, showing their ability to destroy the boll weevil and other insects. It remains to be determined whether they can withstand the winters of the southern climate, and whether they will propagate under existing conditions of soil and climate, but Mr. Cook believes there are no insurmountable difficulties along these lines.

Bristol, Tenn., July 26.—In a freight wreck on the Southern railway at Patton's mill, four miles west of Jonesboro, Tenn., this morning, caused by the spreading of the rails, five persons were injured, two seriously, ten cars were wrecked and two engines belonging to the Central of Georgia railroad being transported from the Baldwin Locomotive Works were badly damaged.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

## GEN. KUROPATKIN'S ARMY REPORTED IN FULL RETREAT.

All the War Correspondents Ordered to Harbin, and Startling Developments are Expected.

## MINISTER'S POST OFFERED VON WAHL.

Trouble Between England and Russia, and United States and Russia, Quiet at Present.

Tokio, July 27.—In a daring night attack against a Russian force estimated at five divisions with one hundred guns, Gen. Oku succeeded in driving the enemy from their strong line of defense south of Ta Tche Kiao.

Advancing on Sunday Gen. Oku found a superior force confronting him and that a heavy artillery fire from the enemy was checking his men. He thereupon decided to hold the positions he then held and to attempt a night surprise. This was successful, the Japanese troops hustling the Russians into retreat to Ta Tche Kiao. The Japanese had only 800 casualties. No estimates of the Russian losses are given.

The Takushan artillery did not participate in this fight, it being located to the east of Ta Tche Kiao.

Moving to the northwest this Takushan force fought and won a separate action on Friday, July 22, at Panling, losing thirty-one men. The commander of the Takushan army charged that the Russians violated the Japanese flag, which they hoisted in an attempt to deceive the Japanese, after which they fired a volley into the Japanese ranks. The Russians left fourteen dead at Panling.

## THE JAPS IN TA TCHE KIAO.

St. Petersburg, July 27.—A telegram from Gen. Kuropatkin was received today confirming the occupation of Ta Tche Kiao by the Japanese July 25, and adding that the Japanese division had moved on to Hai Cheng.

A telegram from Gen. Kuropatkin, filed yesterday, refers to a suspension of the Japanese advance. A Japanese division was then holding Ta Tche Kiao with outposts several miles northward of the main body. Gen. Stekheberg's and Gen. Zaronbaieff's corps were at Hai Cheng, but the rear guard of the Russian army was half way between Hai Cheng and Ta Tche Kiao. The Japanese, it was then believed, were probably halting, as usual with them after each advance, to recuperate and entrench. Two Japanese divisions were near Simouchen, which bears the same relation to Hai Cheng as Tang Chi does to Ta Tche Kiao. These forces were also stopping and throwing up earthworks eight miles east of Simouchen, which is strongly held by the Russians. Warriors from either side were within speaking distance.

The Japanese continue to menace Liao Yang's communications by concentrating troops at Sik Zyan, but no further advance had been made yesterday towards Liao Yang or Mukden.

The commander-in-chief reports that two Japanese battalions marching through the Khonago Valley towards Suran by way of Ta Pass, on July 25, were annihilated by Russian cavalry and the head of the Japanese column dispersed in disorder, losing fifty men.

## BATTLE OF AT CHE KIAO.

St. Petersburg, July 27.—The report of Gen. Zaronbaieff, which was given out tonight, furnishes the first detailed account received here of the battle of July 24, and leading up to the evacuation of Ta Tche Kiao, the fruits of which are already apparent in the Japanese occupation of New Chwang.

Gen. Zaronbaieff says that the attack followed a junction of the armies of Gens. Oku and Nodzu, and that at least two divisions, greatly superior in number of guns, participated in the assault on the Russian position, which was held by only eighteen battalions over a front of nine miles.

The determined nature of the assault and the defence is shown by the fact that there was a continuous fight of fifteen and one-half hours, during which the Russians held all their positions and retired the next day only in face of the advance of the whole of the Japanese army, consisting of over seven divisions. The Russian loss is estimated at 23 officers and 600 men, and the Japanese losses, also estimated, as "greater than ours." This is probably correct, in view of the fact that the Japanese occupied the attacking positions.

Before the withdrawal of the Russians, the report says, they captured considerable small arms and ammunition during our successful bayonet charges, while the batteries, which were excellently served, several times silenced the Japanese artillery at various points along the fighting line.

## BAD NEWS FOR THE RUSSIANS.

London, July 28.—Cabling under date of July 26, the New Chwang correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "One hundred and fifty Japanese cavalry, who entered over night, had orders to return to Ta Tche Kiao, but remained until morning at the urgent request of the British and American consuls.

"The Japanese have not pursued the fleeing enemy, as they desire to co-operate with the first army in a decisive battle between Hai Cheng and Liao Yang, which, even in the opinion of Russian officers, will result in a Russian defeat and will terminate the campaign."

## THE MALACCA AT ALGIERS.

Algiers, July 27.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company's steamer Malacca, which was seized in the Red Sea, July 16, by the Russian volunteer fleet steamer St. Petersburg, has arrived here with a prize crew on board. At sunset the Russian flag was hauled down on the Malacca. The British flag will be rehoisted on the vessel tomorrow morning.

## FORMOSA AND HOLSATIA RE-LEASED.

Suez, July 27.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company's steamer Formosa, which was captured in the Red Sea by the volunteer fleet steamer Smolensk, and which arrived here yesterday flying the Russian flag and with a prize crew on board, has been released. The Hamburg-American Line steamer Holsatia, which arrived here this morning, also having on board a prize crew, has likewise been released.

## THREE DESTROYERS DESTROYED.

Che Foo, July 27.—S. P. M.—Russian refugees who have arrived here report that the Lieut. Kurukoff and two other Russian torpedo destroyers were torpedoed and destroyed by the Japanese on the night of July 25.

Tokio, July 25—5 P. M.—The Russian Vladivostok squadron was seen sixty miles off Tokio Bay at dawn this morning. It then moved to the south.

Rome, July 9, 12 m.—A despatch from Tien Tsun reports that Gen. Kuropatkin's army is in a most critical position, and in order to prevent being surrounded by the Japanese that the Russians are in full retreat from Liaoyang to Mukden.

Paris, July 9, 10 a. m.—It is reported from St. Petersburg that the Czar has offered the post of Minister of Interior to Von-Wahl, Commander Gendarmes.

Tokio, July 29, 7 a. m.—The American steamer Corea has arrived safe at Yokohama barely escaping the Vladivostok squadron.

London, July 29.—Special dispatches from Shanghai and Yokohama report that a general attack upon Port Arthur has begun.

A report that Gen. Kuropatkin is wounded which is appearing in various quarters seems to have originated at Tien Tsun but it is not confirmed from any reliable source.

Tokio, July 28—3 p. m.—The Russians abandoned Ta Tche Kiao at noon on Monday, July 25, retiring before the advancing army under Gen. Oku. They applied the torch to Ta Tche Kiao and the surrounding towns, and when the Japanese arrived they found the flames were still raging.

The Japanese pursuit extended beyond Ta Tche Kiao, and the Japanese left wing occupied Yin Kow.

The positions held by the Russians last Sunday night south of Ta Tche Kiao consisted of nine miles of trenches and fortifications.

St. Petersburg, July 28.—6.30 p. m.—A telegram received from Gen. Kuropatkin today announced that the position at the front had not changed. It is generally believed here that startling developments are imminent. All the war correspondents have been ordered to Harbin.

New Chwang, July 28.—Major Takayama, the Japanese administrator of New Chwang, has arrived here and has issued notification to the population that New Chwang and Yin Kow are now under Japanese control, and that lives and property will be protected. Mr. Gilchrist, an American, who was deputy commissioner of customs here under the Russian administration, has been appointed commissioner of customs.

## RUSSO-GERMAN TREATY SIGNED.

Berlin, July 28.—The commercial treaty between Germany and Russia was signed today by Count Von Buelow, the imperial chancellor on behalf of Germany, and M. Witte, president of the Russian ministerial council, on behalf of Russia.

Cheo Foo, July 28—7 p. m.—Chinese refugees who left Port Arthur thirty-six hours ago say that three large war ships have left that port. The Chinese cannot give the names or the type of the vessels. It is impossible to confirm this story from foreigners.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

London, July 28.—The tension in the Russo-British relations has been relaxed and no rupture is now probable. Count Benokendropoff, the Russian ambassador to Great Britain, informed Lord Lansdowne "this morning that if Russia had committed a wrong, she was ready and willing to make full reparation, but before any action could be taken in the Knight Commander case, the Russian Government must have the opportunity of receiving the report of the commander of the Vladivostok squadron. Lord Lansdowne was not disposed to unduly press the matter and promised to wait a reasonable time.

It developed today that the United States is depending on Great Britain to obtain compensation for the loss of the Knight Commander's cargo. It is the custom of ship owners to be responsible for cargoes, and therefore the American claim is to be made to the owners of the Knight Commander, who of course are British, and who in turn will make a claim to the British Government.

## THE SEIZURE OF THE ARABIA.

Washington, July 28.—The State department has addressed itself to the Russian Government through

Spencer Eddy, the American charge at St. Petersburg, on the subject of the seizure of the cargo of the Arabia by the Vladivostok squadron. The State department officials decline absolutely to make any public statement respecting the character of the representations made to the Russian Government regarding the seizure. It is deemed highly desirable to take conservative action and above all to avoid increasing the irritation aroused in shipping circles over the recent seizure and sinking of vessels. Therefore, Mr. Eddy has been, it is understood, instructed to make some very moderate representation to the Russian Government and these may be strengthened later on if the developments of additional facts seem to make this expedient.

## ENGLAND DEMANDS APOLOGY FROM RUSSIA.

If the Fullest Reparation is not Made for Sinking Knight Commander She Will Resort to Force.

London, July 27.—The British government is sending instructions to Sir Charles Hardinge, the British ambassador to Russia, today to energetically protest against the sinking of the British steamer Knight Commander by the Russian Vladivostok squadron. Until the presentation of the note to the Russian government the greatest secrecy will be maintained regarding its contents, but it is known that Premier Balfour and his colleagues have decided to demand that the fullest reparation shall be made by Russia or measures will be taken to follow up the diplomatic demands.

The British note, as Sir Charles Hardinge will submit it, will not mention the amount of indemnity Russia must pay the owners of the ship and British subjects having goods on board the vessel, but all that will be sought will be the establishment of the principle of indemnity and apology. A salute of the British flag must also be conceded and the future protection of neutral shipping assured.

The attitude of the British government is the result of the thorough consideration given to the reports received from Sir Claude Macdonald, the British ambassador at Tokio, and the examination of international law authorities by legal experts. The dispatches from Sir Claude Macdonald confirm the reports that the Knight Commander had no contraband of war on board for Japan. The government and all the British authorities, it is asserted, unite on the point that there was no justification for the sinking of the vessel. It is felt in government circles here that the Knight Commander incident overshadowed the Red Sea seizures, which practically have been adjusted, but which have failed to settle the question of the rights of neutral commerce.

## UNITED STATES REQUIRES SATISFACTION FROM RUSSIA.

A Formal Protest has Been Filed Against Seizure of American Goods.

Washington, July 27.—The state department has filed a report of formal protest against the action of the Russian navy in seizing American goods and as the result of its preliminary study of the law and precedents governing the subject it is prepared to act energetically and promptly. This protest relates to the seizure of an American cargo on board the Hamburg-American steamer Arabia, bound from Portland, Ore., for Hong Kong, China.

Senator H. Mitchell of Oregon telegraphed the state department a statement of the conditions under which the Arabia carried out this cargo. Mr. Mitchell stated that he represented the Portland Milling company, which shipped on the Arabia for Hong Kong 99,000 sacks of flour, worth about \$100,000. He declared that this flour was in no sense contraband for it was not destined for Japan, and it was part of the normal trade of the company and was not a war order. Mr. Mitchell requested the state department to take the necessary steps to secure indemnity and satisfaction for the owners of the flour and also to protect legitimate neutral trade from such serious interference as these attacks by the Vladivostok squadron.

The department officials positively decline to say what course they intend to pursue, save for a declaration that there will be no inconsiderate action, that the whole subject of interference with American trade by belligerents in the present war will be considered and that each protest that may be forwarded will be part of a uniform and consistent policy to be followed by the department.

The case of the Knight Commander, a neutral ship laden with neutral goods and sunk by the Vladivostok squadron which is regarded as a particularly strong one against the Russian government, has not yet been made the subject of a formal protest. Undoubtedly, however, the dictum of Hall, an English authority, which unqualifiedly bars the sinking of a neutral ship, will be adopted here as it is in England as the only sound principle to follow in the Knight Commander case.

## A Summer Cold.

A summer cold is not only annoying but if not relieved pneumonia will be the probable result by fall. One Minute Cough Cure clears the phlegm, draws out the inflammation, heals, soothes and strengthens the lungs and bronchial tubes. One Minute Cough Cure is an ideal remedy for the children. It is pleasant to the taste and perfectly harmless. A certain cure for Croup, Cough and Cold. Sold by C. B. Davis.

## THE MURDER OF MINISTER OF INTERIOR VON PLEHVE.

Deadly Work of Anarchist.

Only the Assassination of the Emperor Could Have Created Greater Sensation, as he was, Next to Emperor, Most Important in Government.

St. Petersburg, July 28.—M. von Plehve, minister of the interior, was assassinated at 9.50 o'clock this morning by a bomb thrown at his carriage while he was driving to the Baltic station to take a train for the palace at Peterhof, where he was to make his weekly report to the emperor.

The assassination is believed to be the outcome of a widespread plot the existence of which has been suspected for several days. Numerous arrests have already been made, including that of the assassin, a young man who is believed to be a Finn named Leglo and who is now in a hospital severely and perhaps fatally injured by the explosion of his own bomb. An accomplice of Leglo, also apparently a Finn, but whose name is unknown, has been arrested. He had in his possession a bomb which he tried to throw, but he was overpowered by the police just in time to prevent great loss of life.

The assassin wore a brown overcoat and a railroad official's cap. He stood on the sidewalk just as Minister von Plehve's carriage was about to cross the canal bridge near the station. The minister was escorted by a number of detectives on bicycles and one of them jostled the assassin who then rushed into the road and threw the bomb after the carriage. The missile struck the hind wheel and exploded with fearful force, killing or wounding over a score of persons. Minister von Plehve and his coachman were killed outright and an officer of the guard was fatally injured.

One of the cyclist detectives arrested the assassin who endeavored to escape, though wounded by splinters in the face, arm and abdomen. He made no attempt at resistance, however, when seized by the detective and confessed his crime but refused to give his name.

The police immediately after the explosion arrested a suspicious individual who took refuge in a hotel opposite the scene of the tragedy. He carried a bomb similar to that thrown by Leglo. As soon as the police saw the bomb they scattered, but an employe of the hotel rushed up behind the accomplice and pinned his arms.

The wounded assassin was taken to the Alexander hospital so dazed as to be unable to speak. His condition was accounted for by the fact that he took poison immediately after throwing the bomb.

The deceased minister's carriage was being followed by secret service men on bicycles, but by a miracle not one of them was injured.

The explosive is believed to have been composed of pyroxilin as it gave off little smoke. The force of the explosion was so terrific that it not only broke every window within a radius of half a mile, but reduced the heavy paving stones to powder, heaved up the pavement and flung a heavy piece of the iron work of the carriage across the canal, severing the thick mast of a barge, which fell, and stunning the captain of the barge. Everybody in the street was knocked down and more or less bruised.

Capt. Tzvetzinsky of the guards, who was driving in a cab, sustained a fracture to the skull. It has been trepanned but the captain is not expected to recover.

The outrage is connected by the police with an explosion at Kharkoff three days ago. It was supposed that bombs were manufactured there.

The crime is believed to be the outcome of an international anarchist movement with which Gerschunin, the Russian revolutionary agitator, who was arrested at Kieff in June, 1903, was connected.

Gerschunin, it is asserted, was the organizer of the murder of M. Bogolietoff, formerly Russian minister of public instruction, and of M. Sipiaguine, who was minister of the interior before M. von Plehve.

Von Plehve's assassination was officially announced at about 1 o'clock and was followed immediately by the issuance of extra editions of the papers. Although they contained only a few lines referring to the tragedy, the newsboys were fairly mobbed by the people in the streets, so eager were all for the details of the crime. Intense excitement reigned everywhere. Only the assassination of the emperor could have created more of a sensation, as next to his majesty himself von Plehve was regarded as the most powerful personality in the Russian government.

I find nothing better for liver derangement and constipation than Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets.—L. F. Andrews, Des Moines, Iowa. For Sale by China's Drug Store.

Denmark, July 26.—Mr. H. H. Crum died at his residence here today at 11 o'clock, lingering less than 12 hours after the stroke of apoplexy of the evening before.

## Puts an End to it All.

A grievous ailment comes as a result of unbearable pain from over taxed organs. Dizziness, Backache, Liver complaint and Constipation. But thanks to Dr. King's New Life Pills they put an end to it all. They are gentle but thorough. Try them. Only 25c. Guaranteed by J. F. W. DeLorm's Drug Store.

## STRIKERS AND PACKERS STAND FIRM.

Both Sides Claim the Advantage, But There is Practically no Change in the Situation.

Chicago, July 28.—After issuing a general order that would have involved all the Chicago railroads in the stock yards strike, Lawrence J. Curran, president of the Freight Handlers' union, tonight reconsidered his action and is now holding his order in abeyance pending a conference tomorrow morning with leaders of the allied trades unions whose members are on strike.

At the same time this step was being taken by the freight handlers' president, the first move in an effort to bring about another conference between the packers and the strikers was being made. Henry C. Wallace, the well known writer and lecturer on agricultural topics, of Des Moines, Ia., and A. L. Ames of Buckingham, Ia., president of the Corn Belt Meat Producers' association, are the sponsors of the new movement for peace.

Mr. Donnelly and his associates were told by Mr. Wallace of the hardship the strike was imposing on the live stock raisers and they were asked if some concession besides those offered at the last conference between the packers and the strike leaders could not be suggested. Mr. Donnelly said that the strikers were willing now to concede the time limit in which the men should be reinstated.

Tonight both sides to the dispute at the stock yards were claiming a victory. According to the packers all the plants in Chicago are running at nearly their capacity. On the other hand the other leaders declare the packing industry in this city is completely demoralized and that business is almost at a standstill. That the statement of the labor leaders is not altogether true is evidenced by the fact that the packers are slaughtering thousands of animals every 24 hours. There were several desertions in the ranks of the strikers today, but this loss was offset by an equal number of strike-breakers quitting their new positions.

The packers today won an important incidental victory. Eight hundred live stock handlers threw aside their allegiance to the allied trades and this afternoon began to handle shipments indiscriminately both for the packers in the combine and for the independent companies. Most of these 800 men went to work yesterday to handle the goods of the "independent" and they had worked on this basis. The change this afternoon on the part of the handlers was regarded by the employers as a serious loss to the cause of the strikers. This afternoon 133 men, all members of the union, deserted the strikers and returned to work at Armour & Co.'s plant. Every man was put to work at once.

St. Petersburg, July 26.—Fire today destroyed the largest electric cable wire factory in St. Petersburg with the loss of about \$16,250,000. A large quantity of cable and wires for the torpedoes and mines intended for the Baltic squadron was destroyed.

## Happy Results.

Have Made Many Sumter Residents Enthusiastic.

No wonder scores of Sumter citizens grow enthusiastic. It is enough to make anyone happy to find relief after years of suffering. Public statements like the following are but truthful representations of the daily work done in Sumter by Doan's Kidney Pills.

E. McCloud, farmer, residing on the outskirts of Sumter says: "Both my wife and I used Doan's Kidney Pills procured at Dr. A. J. China's drug store, and obtained a lot of benefit from them. I thought it must be the climate which did not agree with us or the water, for we never had the backache until we moved here some four years ago from Pennsylvania, but we certainly have had it since. The secretions from the kidneys were irregular and much too frequent in action, especially at night when our rest was much disturbed. Since we used Doan's Kidney Pills neither of us has had the backache and the action of the kidneys became natural and normal and our rest is not disturbed at night. Doan's Kidney Pills are the best remedy that ever came into my house."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

## Indigestion Causes Catarrh of the Stomach.

For many years it has been supposed that Catarrh of the Stomach caused indigestion and dyspepsia, but the truth is exactly the opposite. Indigestion causes catarrh. Repeated attacks of indigestion inflame the mucous membranes lining the stomach and exposes the glands to secrete mucin instead of the juices of natural digestion. This is called Catarrh of the Stomach.

## Kodol Dyspepsia Cure

relieves all inflammation of the mucous membranes lining the stomach, protects the nerves, and cures bad breath, sour risings, a sense of fullness after eating, indigestion, dyspepsia and all stomach troubles.

Kodol Digests What You Eat Make the Stomach Sweet.

Bottles 25c. Regular size, \$1.00, holding 2 1/2 times the trial size, which sells for 50 cents. Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago, Ill.

For sale by Olin B. Davis.