

After making certain deductions for items not available in general pay-ments, the free cash was \$156,991,66., which was distributed among the ten offices of the treasury and the twelve offices of the mint, including \$101,416,973 'a the national bank depositories. In the first quarter of 1902 the deposits in national banks increased \$7,097,455, while the available cash balance was reduced by \$6,913,244.

reduced by 36,913,244. The issue of 2 per cent consols of 1930 in exchange for the loans matur-ing in 1904, 1907 and 1908 was continued up to December 31, 1900, at which time the total amount of the principal con-verted reached \$445,940,750. These transactions involved the pay-

ment of an aggregate sum of \$45,409,607 in money. On April 1 was begun, under

MACHINIST CLAYTON. Capt. Sigsbee was then excused, and Machinst Alfred B. Clayton, who served in the engine room of the Texas on the day of the battle off Santiago, was called. He said he still adhered to bid former that in the the

the guns of the fortifications on the south side of Cuba, it would have impressed itself very strongly on his memory, because the squadron under Admiral Sampson bad just returned from a very active engagement with heavy batteries at San Juan, Porto Rice

DESULTORY CONVERSATION.

"That is quite so. They might have been out or they might have been in. I was prepared for either event." "There must have been other things said in this conversation," said Mr. Raynor.

The conversation was a desultory

Mr. Raynor-Even so, there must have been, within the fifteen or twenty minutes that he was with the admiral, something said besides these words

Paris, Oct. 31.-The decision to make naval demonstration against Turkey was taken at a meeting of the cabinet Tuesday, at which M. Delcasse, the minister of foreign affairs, explained the sultants procrastination regarding the French demands.

Admiral Gailliard's squadron consists of the armored cruisers Admiral Pot-huaun, Chanzy and La Touche-Treville; the second-class cruisers Du Chayla and Cassard, and the third-class cruiser Gallileo. The crews aggregate 2,285 men, but the vessels will also carry landing parties.

The newspapers approve the govern-ment's decision. The Journal des Debats says:

"Every one at Constantinople and the

Waco, Tex., Nov. 1.-J. W. McDonald

and attempted to wrench the weapon from him. Alexander threw the bar-keeper off, and putting the weapon to his own head, blew out his brains. He fell over the table at which the wo-man had been sitting and died instant-ly. Little is known of Alexander here. He is the third white man to die as a result of information with the nearess result of infatuation with the negress, who has been a notorious character here for several years.

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Big Fire in Wheeling, W. V.

Wheeling, W. Va., Oct. 31 .- A fire started in the business district this afternoon and is still raging. The fire started in the Will Colvig building and it was entirely destroyed, together with stock, Worl's millinery store and the

Morgan building. The fire was confined to the Colvig building, which was entirely destroyed. Loss, \$50,000.

of revenue are given as follows: Cus-toms, \$23,415,570, an increase over October, 1900, of nearly \$3,000,000; inter-nal revenue, \$23,511,649, decrease \$47,000,000; miscellaneous \$2,402,372, decrease \$477,000.

The expenditures on account of the war department were \$9,543,470, de-crease \$5,700,000; on account of the navy \$6,124,279, increase \$1,500,000.

For the four months of the present fiscal year the total receipts were \$191,980,841, a decrease of \$5,400,000 from those of the corresponding period of last year. The expenditures aggregated \$164,619,671, a decrease of \$27,000,000 as compared with the corresponding per-iod in 1900.

Husband and Wife Murdered.

close for the woman's clothing took fire and her body was burned to a

money for it was known that the old

man had some in his tent. A son, nine

Duchess of Tarente Gets Divorce.

New York, Oct. 1 .- A dispatch from

Texas After the Trusts.

Dallas, Texas, Nov. 1 .-- If Atty.-Gen

several weeks ago filed suits against

Mr. Bell has filed suits against var-

In addition numerous other corrpora-

Madrid, Nov. 1 .- The chamber of dep-

'Engineers Sail for Philippines..

San Francisco, Nov. 1 .-- Col. C. E. L.

Carnegie Library for Los Gatos.

Los Gatos, Cal., Nov. L-Andrew Car-negle has given \$10,000 for the erection of a library building in this town.

May Amalgamate Kodak

New York, Nov. 1.--A proposal for the amalgamation of Kodak, limited, with

a number of other kindred undertak-ings in England and America is under

consideration of the directions, says the London correspondent of the Tribunit

Two-thirds of the Kodak shares are al ready owned in America and if the scheme is carried out the American cor-

poration will acquire a business with a capital of over \$30,000,000. One result of the transfer of the property to an American company will be the removal

of income tax, a trouble which, it is un-derstood, has given rise to great dis-satisfaction among American share-

Jim Callahan's Trial.

years old, was found near the

murder was evidently after

piace

crisp.

The

They were there fishing

and wife Susan were shot from ambush from the banks of the Brazos river.

the order of the secretary of the treas-ury, the purchase of bonds for the ary, the purchase of bonds for the same loans, at a price computed to earn 1.726 per cent. Up to June-30 the pur-chases amounted to \$14,359,520 of prin-cipal, at a total cost of \$16,257,928. By this process and under a notice of the secretary of the trensury September 10, inviting offers to sell to the govern-ment \$20,000,000 of bonds, including the loan of 1925, purchases were carried up to \$40,477,990, at an aggregate cost of \$49,438,436.

Of the funded loan of 1891, on which hrs cife'st ceased Augut 18, bonds of the face value of \$21, 705,250 were re-deemed during the year, leaving a bal-ince of \$274,600 outstanding and on the new fiscal year payments reduced the balance to \$12,500.

Although the aggregate of the debt has been slightly increased, the swell-ing of the figures was due to enlarged issue of gold and silver certificates. Oct. 1, all but \$46,134,950 of the new 2 per cent bonds were held by the treasurer for national banks as security for circulating notes and public deposits.

circulating notes and public deposits. The monetary stock of the country received during the year an increase of upwards of \$85,000,000 in gold, \$87,000,000 in silver coin, and nearly \$16,000,000 in notes and certificates. The circulation per capita was \$26.52 Oct. 1, 1901. Up to the last date, July 1, 1897, there was an increase of \$463,120,458 in the stock of gold, which was then estimated at \$1,160,353,790, and of this there was \$208,718,436 in circulation in the form \$908,718,436 in circulation in the form of coin or certificates. By Oct. 31, the gold in the treasury consisting of the reserve, the security for certificates sum in the general fund was \$542,822,898, the highest in the history of the country, and more than was ever held under single control else-where in the world, except once for a

few months. The receipts in New York for customs are nearly all in gold certificates and balances between the clearing house and sub-treasury are settled almost outgoing in the same metal. eutirely in the same metal. To the extent that gold certificates.

which are of the denomination of \$20 and upwards, have taken the place of ther large paper, it has been possible to supply small notes and certificates much more freely than formerly. It is reasonable to believe that over \$140.-000.000 of paper will by influences now at work be changed from denomina-tions above \$10 to that size or smaller. so that the annovances which have to that the annoyances which have so that the annoyances which have heretofore arisen annually from the overwhelming demand for small notes may be expected to diminish. On Oct. I, the total amount of outstanding pa-per money of the denominations of \$10 and under was \$830.121.921. The in-crease in those denominations in the last four fiscal years was upwards of \$166,000,000.

Arrangements are completed subject Arrangements are completed subject t oaction by Congress, for putting out notes and certificates with the begin-ning of the calendar year 1902, at the rate of \$135,000,000 pieces annually. It is hoped that thus the currency will be well sergened before to be subject.

is hoped that thus the currency will be well seasoned before it is issued. The redemptions of national bank notes were the heaviest in twenty-two years, amounting to \$147,486,577, an in-crease of \$50,502,970 over 1900. The amount of notes fit for circulation as-sorted and returned to the banks of issue was \$57,668,715, the largest since 1879. Notes unfit for use, amounting to \$71,422,232, were delivered to the comp-\$71.422.232. were delivered to the comptroller of the currency for destruction and re-issue, and \$18,626,437 of the notes of banks whose circulation is being withdrawn were delivered for retire-

In th first three months of the fiscal year 1902 national bank notes for \$36,-507,691 were presented for redemption, an increase of \$1,092,540 over the same months in 1901. The redeemed notes amounted to \$33,831,892.

Amounted to \$33,831,892. Of fresh cash deposits of \$3,516,870 for the retirement of national bank notes, \$3,325,840 was issued for that purpose, and the result was an increase in the balance to the credit of the fund of \$191,020, carrying the balance Sept, 20

All notes are paid for if certificates are required on the day on which they are received, and if currency is desired on the succeeding day.

The shipment of standard sliver dol-

president set apart this fund for public and permanent improvements in the islands, as required by law. By Oct. 1 additional collections of \$32,681 were deposited in the fund. Since July 1, 1900, the principal of the indebtedness of the Central Pacific Railway company has been reduced in the sum of \$4,439,740 by cash payments and transportation furnished. The bal-ance of the principal remaining unpaid at the 4ite of the last transaction was \$39,869,502, secured by first mortgage 39 369 562. secured by first mortgag bonds for \$39,370,000 as collateral.

SCHLEY'S COUNSEL **REST THEIR CASE**

fallen to such small proportions as to indicate that but few old coins remain

up to July 4, 1901, the collections on

account of the Porto Rican tariff fund amounted to \$609,935. On that date the

pres

ident set apart this fund for public

The following testimony given before the Schley court of inquiry Thursday was received too late for publication in our issue of yesterday: COURT RECONVENES.

When the court reconvened, Admiral Dewey announced the decision on the question of rebutting testimony, holding that witnesses may be called at any time or recalled for the purpose of making corrections of former testimony or additions in the nature of correc tions. They cannot, however, reiterate former evidence. The language of the

court was as follows: "The court has considered matter which was before it at the time of the recess and decides as follows: Admiral Schley requested the department to

take such action as may bring under discussion and review of his brothersat-arms certain criticisms made upon him. This request indicated that he him. desired the department to order a court of inquiry to investigate the portions of his naval career to which such critiisms referred.

"In pursuance of this request, the department ordered a court of inquiry to thoroughly inquire into all the circumstances bearing upon the subject of the investigation, directed the atten-tion of the court to certain important points, and ordered the court to report all the pertinent facts which it may deem established. The court is therefore requested to examine all witnesses who have any knowledge of the matters brought to its attention and is not bound by any teachrical laws regard-ing evidence or procedure, and to this end witnesses may be called at any time or they may be recalled to make corrections to their testimony, that the facts of the case may, if possible, be placed clearly before the court, but no witness shall reiterate former statements.

CAPT. SIGSBEE ANSWERS.

The latter part of this decision was repeated by Capt, Lemiy to the witness in order that he might confine his an-swer in accordance therewith. Capt. Lemly then asked him to proceed to make such corrections of his testimony, with his additions in the nature of corrections, as he might desire. Capt.

Sigsbee answered as follows: "I have carefully, since my last tes-timony, gone over all of my official doc-uments, all of my private letters and the records of the St. Paul. I have no proceeding to make in the tostimony J correction to make in the testimony I then gave, so far as it was given, excepting that I said I could not recollect whether there were one or two assem-blages of commanding officers aboard ship off Santiago before the arrival of the flying squadron on the 26th, and if there were two visits one must have been on board the Yale. My log shows there were two assemblages, both on board the Harvard, and that I went

board the Harvard, and that I went on the second visit with the captain of the Yale, and from that the second vis-it was on board the Yale. That is the only correction I desire to make. "I desire to state, however, that I informed Commodure Schley on the oc-casion of my visit to him on the 26th, first, that I thought the St. Paul had been chased by a torpedo boat on the night of her arrival or the subsequent night; second, that I detailed to him the conversation between Capt. Good-

night; second, that I detailed to him the conversation between Capt. Good-rich of the St. Louis and myself on board the St. Paul as we passed each other, when I was bound from Cape Haytien to Santiago, and the St. Louis was bound from Santiago to Cape Hay-ties."

The witness said that since he was on the stand he recalled that he did see the press boat Somers N. Smith on May 28, and he also saw the press boat Premier that evening, and had warned those against remaining where they

his former statement that to the best of his belief the engines of the Texas were reversed on that day.

might not have gone in." Mr. Raynor—Let me get that right— You thought on the 28th they might be

there, although on the 29th in your offi-

cial report you say you thought you

LIEUT. ROYS' STATEMENT. The next witness was Lieut. John H. Roys, who was a watch officer on board the Eagle during the war. He said that

when the Eagle met the flying squad-ron as the latter was on its way to Cienfuegos he had heard nothing said to the effect that there was "no news." He was sure on that occasion there was no direct communication between the Eagle and the Brooklyn, and that they

were not nearer than a mile of each other. He said also that he had been present when Commodore Schley had later sent the Eagle away to Port An-tonio and had heard Commander South-erland ask to be allowed to coal from the Merrimac.

SCHLEY ENCOURAGED MEN.

When Mr. Roys' was excused Neils Anderson, who was quartermaster on the Brooklyn during the battle of July 3, and who was stationed at the wheel in the conning tower, was called. He said that Commodore Schley gave the order "Heim hard aport." Witness said that he had heard Com-

whereas said that he had heard com-modore Schley, after they made the turn, encourage the men in the turrets. "His words were." said the witness, "'Fire steadily and deliberately, but make every shot count.' He said that several times."

In the course of his cross-examination by Mr. Raynor, the witness said that during the early part of the en-gagement he had heard something said gagement he had heard something band about an order being given to "Stand by for a ram," and said that Com-modore Schley remarked, "Two can play at that game." "The commodore play at that game." "The commodore was outside all the time," witness said. Mr. Anderson was succeeded by Capt. Joseph G. Eaton, who was in command of the Resolute during the Santiago campaign. His testimony related main-ly to the chase of the Austrian ship Maria Teresa, in the belief that it was a Spanish vessel, on July 3, immediate-ly after the close of the battle of Santiago. He expressed the opinion im-mediately after the battle off Santiago that the fire of the Brooklyn had be more effective than any other of the

CAPT. CHADWICK ON STAND.

American vessels

Capt. Chadwick was recalled. Mr. Henna handed to the witness a number of orders from the department, which he termed cautionary orders, asking the witness if he recognized these orders. Capt. Chadwick respond-ed in the affirmative. The first of these orders is dated Washington, April 6, and informed Admiral Sampson that the department did not wish the vessels of his squadron to be exposed to the fire of the batteries of Havana, Santiago or other strongly fortified ports, unless the more formidable Spanish vessels should take refuge within those har-bors. This is the confidential instrucion to Admiral Sampson that has al

ready been referred to. The second order is dated Washing-ton, April 28, and informs Admiral Sampson that it is within his discretion to destroy light batteries which may protect vessels he wishes to at-tack, if he can do so without exposure

to heavy guns. The third order is dated Washington. May 5, and directs Admiral Sampson not to risk crippling his vessels against fortifications, so as to prevent them successfully fighting the Spanish fleet

The last order referred to, which is confidential, is dated Washington, May 6, and modifies the confidential order of April 21, which, in turn, modifies the confidential orders of April 6. Capt. Chadwick told of the receipt of

these orders by Admiral Sampson, and, in reply to a question, said that they had not been communicated to Commo-

dore Schley. Describing the conversation on th New York on May 18, between Ad-miral Sampson and Commodore Schley, Capt. Chadwick said he was confident that he was present during the whole of this interview, which lasted, he said, from fifteen to twenty minutes. "Noth-ing was said about these orders." ing was said about those orders,"

that you have given. Is it not possible, after the lapse of over three years, that you must have omitted some-thing especially in view of the fact that Admiral Schley has positively sworn this conversation occurred? "It is impossible that such a thing as

that should not have impressed itself upon my mind."

Why that, more than anything else?' "Simply because it was out of ac-cord with Admiral Sampson's views and ideas. It never could have occurred to him to advise a subordinate to act differently from the way in which he had acted in regard to the firing at the batteries."

Was not this first order an absolute was not this first order an absolute order from the government to him, and was it not afterward modified by let-ting him form his own views to a more or less degree?" "Notwithstanding that, he had bom-

barded San Juan under that order." Mr. Raynor asked the witness if he did not think that in view of the fact that Admiral Schley was going to Cienfuegos and Santiago, it was not likely

that Admiral Sampson would give him the purport of the government's instructions. We knew these places were not forti-

fied; that there were no guns to be taken into account."

SOURCE OF INFORMATION.

In response to a question from Mr. Raynor, Capt. Chadwick said they had obtained information to this effect from the intelligence office; that they knew positively that Clenfuegos had not been fortified at all, and that there had been some beginning of fortifications at Santiago. "Did you know that the batteries at

Santiago were of no account?" "Our information was that they did

not amount to much. The St. Paul and the Wompatuck, two perfectly unpro-tected ships, bombarded these batteries without injury on the 18th of May." Reverting to the conversation on the New York, Capt. Chadwick, in reply

to a question from Mr. Raynor, said he did not remember any allusion having been made in that conversation to Hontoria guns.

QUESTIONED BY LEMLY.

In reply to a question by Capt. Lemly, the witness said he thought the de-partment's order of April 6 was based on Admiral Sampson's proposition to attack the batteries at Havana. "What was developed subsequently by the New Orleans in bombardi forts near Santiago?" asked Capt. Lem-

Sae was ordered in one morning by Admiral Sampson to attack the bat-teries. She went in alone and was under fire scrae twenty-five minutes, and came out uninjured."

"Did the Texas do the same thing?" "She was struck once."

"Was sue injured?" "No: she had one man killed and several wounded."

DEPAPTMENT ORDERS.

Concerning the receipt of the departnent's orders by Admiral Sampson. Capt. Chadwick testified that that of April 6 was received while the ship was lying out, he presumed a couple of was lying out, he presumed a couple of days after it was sent. He did not te-member when that of April 26 was re-ceived. It was a telegraphic commu-nication and probably was received the same day or the day after. The other two orders, he said, were stamped as received on May 18, although protably they were received from the Dupont on the right of the 17th. Capt. Chalwel: concluded his test.

Capt. Chalwich concluded his testi-mony at 3:55 o'clock, when the court adjourned until tomorrow.

Emanuel Will be Arbitrator

New York, Nov. 1 .-- The Rome correspondent of the London Times and the New York Times says King Victor Emmanuel has accepted the invitation to act as arbitrator between Brazil and Great Britain in regard to the Gulana frontier question. The king is said to be gratified at the tribute paid to his mental qualities by the invita-tion, as well as by the compliment paid, through him, to the Italian nation.

other capitals must be aware that France and Russia are completely in accord in this matter. Under these near the Galls county line, and both circumstances it is difficult to believe were killed. that the Ottoman government will not come to its senses, and, recognizing its error before it is too late, relieve us and were near their tent when some one fired upon them. The old gentle of the necessity of using other means than those of diplomacy and courteous man was about fifty yards from the tent when he was shot twice in the head. The wife was a hundred yards away, and the shot was evidently very discussion.

La Liberte remarks that the fact that Admiral Gailliard has embarked 2,000 marines, is a warning to the porte that France will not stop before a slight show of resistance, but will go to the end, even though war should ensue.

AS VIEWED IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Oct. 31.-M. Margerie, the charge d'affaires of the French embassy here, had a short interview with Secy. Hay, after which the secretary left at once for the White House. M. Margerie may be considered on expert in matters partaining to the and was brought to this city. His head was badly lacerated and he was in a dazed condition. Paris to the London Times and New York Times says the Duchess de Taran expert in matters pertaining to the Levant, having spent several years at Constantinople recently as an attache of the French embassy. He feels conente has obtained a divorce from the duke on the ground of a letter he wrote ident that there is not the slightest approving a scurrilous newspaper arti danger of a dissolution of the concor-dat owing to the French government cle. He concluded the letter as follows: "I prefer my debts to your renown as a woman and a wife." sending warships to make a demon-stration in Turkish waters and seize

a port. The other nations, parties to the con-cordst, understand the situation per-Bell can substantiate his case the state of Texas will be nearly \$\$5,000,000 ahead fectly and in fact most of them have grievances and claims themselves like as the result of prosecutions started by him under the anti-trust law. Mr. Bell the French complaints so they may look with complacency upon the effort to make the porte meet his obligations. brewing companies of San Antonio, Galveston, St. Louis and other places, There also is precedent for this ac tion for a few years ago Austria selzed a Turkish port in the Gulf of Alexan-dria and held it until her claims were alleging the formation of a beer trust. These suits are down for trial during November at Austin. The penalties appaid, yet the incident did not cause proximate \$15,000,000 protest by the other powers or even attract much attention. ious plumbers supply companies, the penalties aggregatingn more than \$50,-

It is confidently expected that it will not be necessary for the French ad-



Every woman in the country ought to know about

Mother's Friend

Those who do know about it wonder how they ever got along without it. It has robbed child birth of its terrors for many a young wife. It has preserved her girlish figure and saved her much suffering. It is an external lini-ment and carries with it therefore, absolutely no danger of upsetting the system as drugs taken intern-ally are apt to do. It is to be rubbed into the abdomen to soften and strengthen the muscles which are to bear the strain. This means much less pain. It also prevents morning sickness and all of the other discomforts of pregnancy. A druggist of Macon, Ga., says:

"I have sold a large quantity of Mother's Friend and have never own an instance where it has failed to produce the good results claimed for it."

A prominent lady of Lam-berton, Ark., writes: "With my first six children 1 was in labor from 24 to 30 hours. After using Mother's Friend, my seventh was born in 4 hours."

Get Mother's Friend at the drug store, \$1.00 per bottle. THE BRADVIELD REGULATOR CO.

ATLANTA, GA. Write for our free illustrated back, "EFFORE RABT IS ROER."

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 31.-Atty. Sears Mr. Cudaby's private counsel, was the

holders.

Mr. Cudahy's private counsel, was the first witness today in the trial of James Callahan for perjury by his testimony given in the kidnapping trial. Mr. Sears testified that he withdrew from an Omaha bank the sum of \$25,009 in gold which he placed in the hands of Mr. Cudahy with which to pay the ran-som demanded by the kidnappers for the return of his son.

Samuel Burt's, who sold the 'famous bay pony to the alleged kidnappers, was put on the stand to identify Callahan Wittum, who lived in the vicinity of the alleged biding place of Calaban and his

President Will Vote.

Washington. Oct. 31.-President Roosevelt and Secy. Cortelyou will leave for New York next Monday to vote on Tuesday. The President will vote at Oyster Bay, L. I., and Socy. Cortelyou at Hempstead, L. I. Both will vote early and return to Washing-ton Tuesday. Mrs. Roosevelt will ac-company the President.

Buller May Become a Boulanger.

London, Oct. 31 .- Gen. Buller threatens to blossom into a British Boulanger. He does not appear to court privacy or to discountenance demonstrations. He attended a theater in London last evening and when he was recognized and cheered, he rose to his feet and bowed his acknowledgments. Outside the building Gen. Buller was surround-ed by cheering crowds and the police

had to be called in to clear a way. Gen. Buller speaking today to a re-porter of the London Evening News regarding the telegram to Mr. White, at-tributed to him by the National Review, said:

"That is not my telegram."

Prisoner Had a Big Knife.

Butte, Mont., Oct. 31.-"Bad Bill" Dougherty, convicted of counterfeiting, was ready to slash his way to liberty, when convicted in the United States court a few days ago and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. As he was being taken out of the room, it was learned today, the officers saw him make a motion that aroused their suspicions. He was seized and searched, and it was found that he had an S-inch knife ready for use on the guards who were to convey him to prison.

A DESPERATE BATTLE.

Between Mexican and Yaquis, Many of Latter Being Killed.

Tueson, Ariz., Nov. 1.-A desperate battle took place on Wednesday be-tween the Yaquis and Mexican cavalry. Fifteen Yaquis were killed or wounded and a number of troopers were wounded. The charge was led by Lieut. Col. Quinbro with 500 men. all mounted. They left Guaymas upon receiving repeated dispatches an-nouncing raids made by Indians.

The Indians were camped in Latuna anon when the troops came upon A fight at close range began them and lasted twenty minutes. The troops rode upon the Indians killing them with their six shooters. The Indians fell back and securing their orses made for the mountains. The troopers are in pursuit and more fight-ing is expected. Lieut. Col. Quintro is highly commended for his bravery by the people of Guaymas.



Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perlect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

