TORREY'S ROUGH RIDERS

They are to Form Part of the Second Expedition to Cuba.

WILL BE LANDED ON WEST COAST.

The First Division is Already Under Orders and Should Start in a Few Days.

Washington, Oct. 7.—The war department has completed its plans for the organization of the second expedition to garrison Cuba. The first division is already under orders, and should be started within a very few days from the Southern ports near their camping grounds. The First division consists of the troops of Brigadier-Gen. Carpenter, who commands the cavalry brigade composed of the dismounted 1st and 10th United States cavalry. He will hold his command of the entire division simply by reason of seniority over Brigadier-Gens. Ludlow and Bird. Gen. Wilkinson, and in the end a permanent designation must be made of a divisn commander.

It is the intention of the war department that Maj. Gen. Wheaton, president of the military evacuation commission, shall command the entire force of United States troops now or to be duty in Cuba, but he will scarcely take command until he has completed his duties with the commission.

LEAVE MEN CHOSEN.

The second division will comprise all the troops now under command of Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. These troops are stationed at Jacksonville, and the force consists of the following regiments, of volunteer troops: Second, Fourth and Sixth Illinois infantry, Sixteenth Ohio infantry, infantry, second Louisiana infantry, Sixth Missouri infantry, Third Nebraska infantry (Bryan's regiment), Fifth North Carolina infantry, Second South Carolina infantry, Fifth Texas infantry, Fourth Virginia infantry and the second volunteer cavalry.

The general orders which will be issued to this division are to begin the movement the last of this month, or as soon thereafter as practicable. The destinations are based on the proceedings of the military commission at Havana. All the troops will be sent out in a body, but in small regimental and brigade commands, and that there will be loaded on the transports at Havana and perhaps in part on the south, probably at Batabano. The assembling purpose is to relieve the Spanish troops remaining between the retiring Spanish troops and the incoming American troops by doing from the latter until the Spaniards have been deported.

About the time the movement of the 2nd command begins another movement will take place of troops now in the middle states, toward the South, are ready which have been selected by the board, from Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama. This will result in the abandonment of camps at Middleton, Fla., Lexington, Ky., and Knoxville, Tenn. The Southern camps are to be laid out in the best form, with all the improvements that the experience of the last summer has developed. Wherever permanent buildings will conduce to the comfort and health of the troops they will be allowed to be erected, commanding officers are to keep in mind at all times the propriety of avoiding the expense of moving and keeping them too closely indoors and away from camp life. The full text of the order follows:

WILL BE REORGANIZED.

By direction of the secretary of war, the Third, Fifth and Sixth army corps are discontinued. The First, Second and Fourth army corps will be reorganized and assigned to duty as follows: First corps, Maj.-Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, commanding. Fifth army corps, Maj.-Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. V., commanding, headquarters at Macon, Ga.

First division, headquarters at Macon, Ga.: First brigade, Atlanta, Ga.—Thirty-first Michigan, Fourth Tennessee and Sixth Ohio.

Second brigade, Macon, Ga.—Third United States volunteer engineers, Second Ohio and Sixth Virginia.

Third brigade, Macon, Ga.—Tenth United States volunteer infantry, Seventh United States volunteer infantry.

Second division, headquarters at Columbus, Ga.: First brigade, Columbus, Ga.—First, West Virginia, One Hundred and Sixteenth Indiana, Third Kentucky.

Second brigade, Americus, Ga.—Sixth Massachusetts, Twenty-fourth New York and Third Carolina.

Third brigade, Albany, Ga.—Second Third brigade, Albany, Ga.—Second Illinois, Third Kentucky and Twenty-first United States volunteer infantry.

SECOND ARMY CORPS.

Second army corps, Maj.-Gen. W. A. Graham, commanding, headquarters Augusta, Ga.

First division, headquarters Augusta, Ga.: First brigade, Augusta, Ga.—Ninth Ohio, First Maryland and Third Michigan.

Second brigade, Summerville, S. C.—Fourteenth Pennsylvania, Twenty-first Connecticut and Ninth Ohio infantry.

Third brigade, Augusta, Ga.—Thirteenth Pennsylvania, Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania and Fifteenth Minnesota.

Second division, headquarters Greenville, S. C.: First brigade, Greenville, S. C.—Two hundred and Third New York, Second West Virginia and Fourth New Jersey.

Second brigade, Spartanburg, S. C.—Fourth Missouri, Fifth Massachusetts and Two hundred and Second New York.

Third brigade, Columbia, S. C.—First Rhode Island, Second Tennessee and First Illinois.

Third division, headquarters at Athens, Ga.: First brigade, Athens, Ga.—Fifteenth Pennsylvania, Third New Jersey and Two Hundred and Second New York.

Second brigade, Athens, Ga.—Third Georgia and Twenty-second New York.

MAJ. GEN. JOE WHEELER.

Fourth army corps, Maj.-Gen. Joseph Wheeler, United States volunteers, commanding, headquarters at Huntsville, Ala.: First division, headquarters at Huntsville, Ala.: First brigade, Huntsville, Ala.—Eighth United States infantry and Ninth United States cavalry.

Second brigade, Huntsville, Ala.—Sixteenth United States infantry and Sixteenth New York.

Second division, headquarters at Anniston, Ala.: First brigade, Anniston, Ala.—Second United States infantry, Fourth Kentucky and Third Alabama.

Second brigade, Anniston, Ala.—Second Arkansas, Third Tennessee and Fourth Wisconsin.

Cavalry brigade, Huntsville, Ala.—Second United States cavalry, Sixth United States cavalry and Tenth United States cavalry.

Artillery brigade, two batteries, A and Fairchild to headquarters Fourth corps.

REINFORCING SPANIARDS.

Admiral Dewey Cables the Navy Department in This Effect.

Washington, Oct. 7.—Admiral Dewey has added the navy department that he has been advised that a number of Spanish troops have arrived at Singapore, bound for the Philippines, to reinforce the Spanish garrison at Iloilo, on the island of Panay.

At this place is concentrated about all that remains of the Spanish army of occupation of the Philippines outside of the few troops on the island of Luzon.

In sending troops to the islands, the Spanish government has raised the direct question as to the right to reinforce troops now engaged in active hostilities with the insurgents of Panay. The weight of opinion here is that the action is permissible, and does not constitute a violation of the terms of the protocol suspending hostilities. A good deal, however, may depend on whether the insurgents have begun to assume to a defensive position or undertake to carry on an offensive warfare against the Spanish.

The cabinet today gave some consideration to this subject, which is the cause of the delay in the dispatch of the reinforcements to the Spanish commander.

UPON EXTREMELY THIN ICE.

A Rumpus Between Spanish Garrison and U. S. Troops Narrowly Averted.

The Spanish Commander at Manzanillo Refuses to Step Down—Hughes Sounds the Call to Arms.

Manzanillo, Oct. —This will be a day long to be remembered in the history of Manzanillo. A little was narrowly averted between the Spanish garrison under Col. Parron and the United States troops under Col. Hay, one battalion of the Third Immunes, who have arrived here from Santiago to take possession of the city.

The arrival of the Americans had taken the Spanish commander by surprise, and he had represented to Col. Hay that he had received word from Gen. Lawton informing him that the date for the American occupation had been postponed to October 10th. He requested Col. Hay to wait for additional instruction. The latter consented to do so, and sent a dispatch to Gen. Lawton in Santiago.

At 1 o'clock this morning Col. Hay, not having heard from Gen. Lawton to the contrary, sent word by Adj. Collins to Col. Parron that, in accordance with his instructions, he should march his men to the city from the docks a mile away, where the United States transports had moored at the request of Col. Parron, and would take possession of the public buildings in the name of the United States.

OBJECTS TO AMERICAN FLAG.

At 4 o'clock the battalion was in motion, and marched through the city, marched toward the city, but before the troops reached the city gate Adjt. Collins rode back with a dispatch from Col. Parron. The letter said he had no objection to surrendering the custom-house at once, but that the American flag was not raised. Col. Hay reported that the United States was not established in Manzanillo (possession without displacing the insignia of its sovereignty.

The march was then continued toward the city. When the troops passed the guard at the gate, a body of twenty-five, fired and killed one man. The report soon spread through the city that the Americans had arrived with colors flying, and the people were soon thrown by apparently the whole population, men, women and children turning out by thousands as the regiment marched toward the principal square, where it halted.

At this point a Spanish bugler sounded the call to arms, and the Spanish garrison turned out to the number of about 300 on the other side of the square.

Col. Hay visited Col. Parron at the palace, and a cordial and scorchy interview took place between them, with the aid of an interpreter.

PARRON'S LITTLE BLUFF.

Col. Parron said the American troops must be withdrawn at once. Col. Hay refused. Col. Parron declared he would use force.

Col. Hay answered: "If you wish to precipitate further hostilities with the United States, I am unable to prevent it. But so far as I am concerned, I have certain orders which, as a soldier, I am bound to carry out. I appreciate the position in which you find yourself, but am unable to help you. If the United States troops are fired upon, I believe the men who are with me are quite able to take care of themselves, even though a little outnumbered, and although I am opposed to a useless waste of life, I shall face the music in any way they wish."

Col. Parron said he would immediately order the arrest of the officer who allowed the American troops to pass the city gate.

Col. Hay retorted: "If he had refused, I should have been under the unpleasant necessity of shooting him and then forcing an entrance."

After considerable discussion and many requests on the part of Col Parron that Col. Hay should take his men out of the city until Gen. Blanco could be communicated with, it was decided not to take action until the cable office should be closed at 6 o'clock this evening, Col. Hay asserting that if by that time no further instructions had been received, he would take action immediately before nightfall.

In the meantime the United States troops were to be marched up to the barracks which the Spaniards left last night in disorder for Guaforgos. Col Hay consenting to escape the colors, out of deference to Col. Parron's fear that the sight of the American flag might excite the Spanish element beyond restraint, and so provoke some outrage on the part of Spaniards.

On leaving the palace, the two colonels walked to the square, where they arrived between their forces.

TROOPS NOTIFIED.

It seems that some Spanish officers who had misunderstood an order from Gen. Lawton, had in fact notified the American troops that they must leave immediately. Capt. Frost, in command of Gen. Hay's column, refused to comply, whereupon he was told that the blood of his men would be upon their own heads. At this moment Col. Hay came up, and Capt. Frost reporting the situation to Col. Parron at once ordered his overzealous subordinate away.

Then began the march of a mile to the barracks, through the crowded streets, most of the onlookers being evidently pro-Spanish, judging from their scowling looks and unmusical, mutinous remarks. The march led around the square. As the Americans passed the Spanish garrison the latter presented arms. The barracks were found to be in a beautiful location and in good condition.

It was Col. Hay's first intention to take action as soon as the cable closed, and it was evident that the soldiers on both sides were quite ready to try conclusions, the Spanish officers not taking kindly to evacuation.

PURE FOOD AND DRINK

Perfect? No.
Near it? Think so.
Nearest? Yes.
Schilling's Best baking powder.

MORE OFFICERS TESTIFY

They Furnish the War Investigating Committee with Facts.

GENERAL GREENE AS EXPERT WITNESS.

Complaints Regarding Suffering and Hardships Were Greatly Overdrawn—Camps of the Last European Wars.

Washington, Oct. 7.—Three witnesses were before the war investigating committee today. One, Gen. Greene, who participated in the battle of Manila, Col. Lee, chief quartermaster at Camp Thomas, and major Hersey, who was for a time in command of the Hospital corps at Camp Thomas, testified to the possibility of individual cases of suffering and destitution, but all said that the general policy of organization were exceptional, if not without foundation. They agreed in saying that the army was ready to advance and carefully equipped as was the American army in the Spanish war.

Gen. Greene was the first witness examined. He sailed from San Francisco for Manila on the transport City of Sydney (a vessel, he said, which was inspected by a board of officers before it was chartered). He found the army well and in good condition, but the men occasionally were provoked. Four months' provisions and a large quantity of quinine, lemonade and medical supplies were carried. While he was campaigning the sailing was carefully done, so that there was some embarrassment owing to hasste.

FULL RATIONS ON BOARD.

Gen. Greene said that there was no complaint during the voyage of scarcity of supplies, but during the first few days there was some dissatisfaction with the cooking. This was soon improved, and so criticism was heard afterward.

The decks of the ocean ship and of the hooker of Manila were coated in a manner calculated to shield the men from the sun's rays, but operating from the commissaries, not operating the rains ground on his report to the war department recently made public. He spoke of the inexperience also by between his force and the Spanish force. It was, the witness said, impossible to give an estimate of their number, but he thought it was about 10,000 men. They were well supplied with Mauser and Remington rifles, many of which they had captured from the Spaniards, and others they had purchased in Europe.

The health of the troops was excellent and the medical supplies were abundant, but difficulty was experienced in getting them ashore on account of the shortage of lighters and launches. Many men were thus without food, but during the other twenty-four days they had sufficient. Food was scarce, but there was a shortage due entirely to the inclement weather. He considered the surgeons efficient.

MARCHED BAREFOOTED.

It had been impossible to properly supply the men with shoes, and as a consequence, many, the witness said, marched barefoot into the city beefsoaked after the capitulation.

Gen. Greene thought the army regulations should be adapted more to campaigns extending miles of jungle, where the city's supplies were left behind, and where food was taken from the country. He considered the surgeons efficient.

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COMPARISONS.

Comparing the experience of his troops with those of Turkey and Russia, he said he had seen more suffering in the Turkish army in a day than he had seen in the American troops in a month, and there were also Russian officers ill of typhoid fever, a consequence of the Russian campaign. He spoke from observation, and said the comparison was made in every point favorable to the American troops. The officers appointed from civil life were willing, but, as a rule, were not well equipped, and "the great difficulty was there were not enough regular officers to go around."

Maj. Henry S. Hersey of Santa Fe, N. M., of the Roosevelt rough riders, said the camp at Tampa, Fla., was low and flat, and toward the close of his stay there, in July, there was an increase of fever and kindred diseases. The troops were, he said, well selected from the commissary and other departments, but there were some complaints of the bearing of the physician who was left with the squadron at this point. He ascribed the sickness of the men in Cuba to the climate and the hardships of the campaign.

A PERFECT CAMP.

He had come north to Wikoff on the Miami, which was considered one of the worst of the transports, but the voyage was not characterized by any special discomforts. Camp Wikoff was the most perfect camp he had ever seen.

Col. James G. C. Lee, chief quartermaster at Camp Thomas, said his estimates for supplies at all times met with a remarkable degree of promptitude. He had, upon the general's direction, supplied an array of mules, who seemed to object to be shot in fire, and had done everything he could for the men of the mounted regiments. There were some articles of which they never could get a sufficient supply, army wagons, for instance.

In the making of contracts with the railroads, Cols. Hooker and Bird, in Washington, had, he understands, had positioned a disposition to interfere with him by prescribing impossible conditions. He had procured, at Charleston, vacuum baggage, and thereafter there was no trouble. The passenger cars were good, the dining cars good and men, very low, but when he tried to get freight cars, they were too small. He was, he said, not able to give better results it allowed to make both lines of contracts as with one railroad only, the government would be in the power of the railroads. He had succeeded, for this night, and it was credited to him. He did not believe that any actual suffering had arisen on account of the inefficiency of officers.

"The continuity of Christmas, with its sickness and the freedom with which the soldiers of men and officers and beer in the camp was permitted," he said, "was a far more profitable cause of disease, in my mind, than the sickness of the men on the ground or any other cause that had been suggested."

MEDICAL MEMORANDA.

Gen. Sternberg Sends a Letter to the Commission.

Washington, Oct. 7.—Gen. Sternberg has sent to the commission investigating the conduct of the war, the following memorandum relating to the medical department:

"The number of medical officers assigned by war department in times of peace. The total number assigned is 115. There are at present thirteen vacancies. The administrative work of the surgeon-general's office and the army medical museum requires six. Eleven are on duty at medical supply depots, and as chief surgeons of military departments, one is at the soldier's Home, fifty-six are at general hospitals, on hospital ships and at permanent posts. Four have been detached after the commencement of the war by promotions. Five are on duty as their surgeons of army corps.

"This leaves a sufficient medical efficiency available for duty with troops in the field. Of these, thirty-five have been appointed from civil life, many of volunteers and are distributed among the various army corps.

"Since the commencement of war the loss by death has been two, and twenty-three are now absent from duty on sick leave. The number of regular medical officers has made it necessary to employ a large number of contract surgeons. Most of these doctors from civil life are doing good service, and many of them are specialists in their profession, physicians and surgeons, with ample hospital experience, but it has been impossible to secure a satisfactory selection, owing to the great pressure of business in the surgeon general's office, and the urgency, at times, so great that it has not been practicable to have examining boards to pass upon their qualifications. I have endeavored, so far as possible, to order satisfactory professional indorsements before making a contract with an applicant. The number of applications has been so great and the personal views of applicants so ill of limited duration as to unfavorably a serious embarrassment in conducting the business of my office.

"In addition to this there have been appointed by the President eighty-three surgeons, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, twenty-four division surgeons, with the rank of major, and eighty-one brigade surgeons, with the rank of captain, also three medical officers, for each of the regiments of United States volunteer cavalry, three regiments. All volunteer regiments have their medical officers, appointed by governors of their states.

"The very small proportion of surplus medical officers has seriously embarrassed the department, and many of the division and brigade surgeons from civil life have shown great ability in the service, and have already become valuable medical officers. The same is true of many of the doctors employed under contract.

"Referring to the alleged deficiency of medical officers with the Fifth army corps at Santiago, we would say that the corps team having Tampa had with it thirty-six regular medical officers, fifteen division surgeons, volunteer medical officers and twenty contract doctors, a total of seventy-one, or over one per cent of the total strength of the command, which, I was informed, was about the rule. Additional medical assistance was sent by the hospital ship Relief, which arrived at Siboney, July 16, with twenty doctors on board. There also arrived, on the same day, accompanied by Dr. Lesser of the Red Cross society, Dr. Rodgers of the Resolute corps, and twenty-five nurses of the navy from ships in the vicinity.

"It has not been the expectation of the medical department that every wounded man would immediately receive the attention of a surgeon. No modern army makes provision for such a high amount of medical assistance as this would require.

"But attached to our army there is a corps of hospital stewards, known as the hospital corps, which is the organized and authorized Red Cross of the army, and the members of the service have had on hospital corps men in service. At present there are more than 600. These men are trained in the duties of the art, having the Red Cross of the Geneva convention. We have done our best to instruct them in giving first aid to the wounded, and in a majority of cases a first aid dressing properly applied by one of these men is all that is required. All of the surgeons who have come from the front have testified to the remarkable results attained from the prompt application of dressing by our hospital corps men, and by the soldiers themselves, or their comrades. The proper application of the dressings contained in the first aid packet which is carried by every soldier, or, under existing regulations, a packet by which every enlisted man has special instruction. For some time past the instruction has been given first by our medical officers to the camp officers, and by them to the enlisted men."

DR. WALKER REPORTS.

He Sends in an Explanation of His Connection with Lieut. Lafferty's Case.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 7.—Dr. William W. Walker, the surgeon who attended Lieut. Lafferty in his last illness, at Camp Wikoff, has sent an explanation of his connection with the case to the war investigating committee. The letter is dated October 5th, and was written from Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

He says the lieutenant was wounded in Cuba, and afterward had typhoid fever, which was followed by malaria. He got better, but afterward developed pneumonia. The letter continues as follows:

"Dr. Dalkfeld, a very prominent New York physician, Col. Alex. Major Thomson, Col. Grosvenor, Captain Jackson and some other prominent citizens were called in consultation in Lieut. Lafferty's case, and a special nurse was detailed night and day to attend Lieut. Lafferty. Dr. Dalkfeld was an orderly whom duty it was to devote his whole time to Lieut. Lafferty. I saw him every morning during the day. I made my visit to the ward at 8 p.m., and again from 11 to 1 a.m. If anything occurred in the ward I was called and responded cheerfully as any boy.

"After Miss Anne Wheeler left us, as chief nurse, Miss Murray, assistant nurse, was made chief. She is a noble, kind, hard-working, self-sacrificing woman, who took special pains to see Lieut. Lafferty needed nothing we could give him.

"Lieut. Lafferty was the only death in the officers' ward in the three weeks I had charge of it, and he died far more than your humble servant, Lieut. Lafferty, if at his home and also in consideration of his illness, should perhaps have received higher medical talent or better nursing than he received in the officers' ward at the general hospital at Camp Wikoff.

"Mrs. Lafferty, Lieut. Lafferty's mother, arrived at Camp Wikoff four days before his death, and there was no nurse in Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Jackson, M. D., or Col. Grosvenor or I could do to please her; the nurse with the lady assigned to Lieut. Lafferty died about 10 a.m. Monday, September 19th, and said they had no nurse and asked me if I could kill her. I did my duty, as can be proved by every officer in the ward and orderlies in the ward."

GUILTY AT 70 DATE.

A Wealthy Kansas Tailor Charged with Poisoning His Wife.

Lawrence, Kan., Oct. 7.—J. J. Kunkle, a wealthy merchant tailor, was arrested here today charged with having murdered his wife by poisoning. Mrs. Kunkle died ten days ago. About four weeks previous to the woman's death, Hattie Cunningham, her 16-year-old daughter by a former husband, died after a lingering illness which baffled the skill of the family physician.

A few days before the death of Mrs. Kunkle, she told several of her neighbors that she was being slowly poisoned, and she told her daughter and husband the same. When asked why she did not leave the house, Mrs. Kunkle replied that she had not strength enough to do so, and that she hoped to secure actual proof of the truth of her suspicions.

Upon the death of Mrs. Kunkle, her neighbors brought the case to the attention of the coroner, who caused the woman's stomach to be taken to the state university for an analysis of its contents. The result of this analysis was reported to the coroner's jury yesterday. Strong signs of arsenic were present, and upon this showing and upon the testimony of neighbors of the Kunkles, the jury today returned a verdict that Mrs. Kunkle came to her death by poison administered at the hands of her husband, "and others to the jury unknown."

Following the rendering of this verdict, Kunkle was arrested. The stomach of Mrs. Kunkle's little daughter has not been examined for the presence of arsenic. A former wife of Kunkle died suddenly after her life had been severely tortured.

The developments in the case of Mrs. Kunkle and her little daughter have created intense excitement. The death of other members of Kunkle's family. Three years ago, the father of his first wife, an old man who lived with Kunkle, died very suddenly, death occurring within a few hours after he was stricken. Kunkle's first wife, whom life had been tortured for years, died mysteriously a few months later. Freddie, a little son of the first wife, also died suddenly after his life had been tortured.

Shortly after the death of his first wife, Kunkle's home and his property under circumstances which caused considerable gossip, and he collected a considerable amount of insurance. Kunkle has lived in Lawrence for twenty-five years.

SYRUP OF FIGS
NEVER IMITATED BUT 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 add that 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 for sale 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 getting its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

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LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

Pride of Japan and Tea
Never varies in quality. It's and I found it out for myself.

"Obstinate"

Becky Jones,
of Fulton, Sta. B, T., received the above cure, because she would not healthy. In spite of her friends she was obstinate, years ago, and consequently was useless and a burden to herself. Now she enjoys life and says in a letter recently received:

"When I was released from prison my health was broken down. My nervous system could not recover from the strain. For ten years life was a burden. Good physicians did me no good. I used Dr. Miles' Nervide and Tonic and today I am entirely well."

DR. MILES' Restorative Nervine

is sold by all druggists on guarantee, first packet benefits or money back. Book on heart and nerves sent free. Dr. Miles Medical Company, Elkhart, Ind.

ONCE MORE OCTOBER.

We know it by the reddening leaves, by the snowy sprays of the clematis, by the sound of the falling apples, by the husky cornfields, by the birds drifting like the leaves southward, by the crowds of conference and elsteddfod visitors, by the rush of business and by the fires which must be kindled morning and evening. This leads us to remark that we have the exclusive agency for VERY BEST AIRTIGHT HEATING STOVE IN THE WORLD.

THE "GOODLUCK" AIRTIGHT.

(Sectional Cut Showing Fire Pot, Flues, etc.)

This stove is very handsome, elaborately nickel trimmed, and the most economical stove in use, it has a base heating attachment and equals hard coal stoves in operation and effectiveness. We guarantee a saving of one-half the fuel. STOVE DEPARTMENT, THIRD FLOOR. (take elevator.) Samples of this stove in the window and on first floor. You are invited to examine it.

Geo. M. Scott-Strevell Hardware Co.

N. B.—There are Surprises in Store for you in our CROCKERY DEPARTMENT.

"A HANDFUL OF DIRT MAY BE A HOUSEFUL OF SHAME." CLEAN HOUSE WITH

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Your Book-case Filled For $17.

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