The Chatham Record.

H. A. LONDON,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION,
$1.50 PER YEAR
Strictly in Advance.

The Chatham Record.

VOL. XX. PITTSBORO, CHATHAM COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1898. NO. 51.

The Chatham Record

RATES
—OF—
ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion......	$1.00
One square, two insertions......	1.50
One square, one month......	2.50

For larger advertisements liberal contracts will be made.

PROTOCOL SIGNED BY CAMBON.

Immediately After the Signing the President Issued Orders for Hostilities to Cease.

BLOCKADE OF CUBA RAISED AND FLEET ORDERED HOME.

Commission to be Appointed by the Belligerent Governments to Settle the Details.

COMMISSIONERS WILL MEET IN PARIS OCTOBER 1ST.

Secretary Day, Senator Allison and Senator Gorman Will Probably be Appointed Commissioners. Hawaiian Commission Off. An Offer to Surrender Cervera.

WASHINGTON, D. C., (Special).—With simplicity in keeping with republican institutions, the war which has raged between Spain and the United States for a period of three months and 22 days, was quietly terminated at 24 minutes past 4 o'clock, on the afternoon of August 12, when Secretary Day, for the United States, and M. Cambon, for Spain, in the presence of President McKinley, signed a Protocol which will form the basis of a definite treaty of peace. Immediately following this ceremony, Acting Secretary Allen, of the Navy Department, Secretary Alger and Adjutant General Corbin appeared, having been summoned to the White House by the President, and they were admitted into the cabinet room just in season to witness one of the most impressive features of the ceremony, when the President requested the hand of the ambassador, and through him returned thanks to the sister republic of France for the exercise of her good offices in bringing about peace. He also thanked the ambassador personally for the important part he had played in this matter, and the latter replied in suitable terms. As a further mark of his disposition, President McKinley called for the proclamation which he had caused to be drawn up suspending hostilities, and signed it in the presence of M. Cambon, who expressed his appreciation of the action. Without delay, Acting Secretary Allen hastened to the telephone and directed that cable messages be immediately sent to all the naval commanders—Dewey in the Philippines, Sampson at Guantanamo, and the various commanders at navy yards and stations—to cease hostilities immediately. There is a dispatch boat at Hong Kong, and it is believed that it can reach Gen. Merritt in 48 hours, at top speed.

On the part of the army, while Secretary Alger availed himself of the telegraph, Adjutant General Corbin braved the storm and rushed across to the War Department, where he immediately issued the orders which had been prepared in advance, to all of the military commanders to cease their operations. The State Department filled its duty by notifying all diplomatic and consular agents of the action taken. All the formalities having been disposed of, the President spent half an hour chatting with those present, and then at 4:58, the ambassador and his secretary entered their carriage and was driven to the embassy.

The Protocol was prepared in duplicate at the State Department, one copy to be retained by the United States government and the other to become the property of Spain. The text is handsomely engrossed in a running old English script. Each copy of the Protocol is arranged in double column, French and English, standing alongside for easy comparison as to the exactness of translation. The two copies are alike, except that the one held by the United States government has the English text in the first column and the signature of Secretary Day ahead of that of M. Cambon, while the copy transmitted to Spain has the French in first column and the signature of M. Cambon after that of Secretary Day. The pen which was used by Secretary Day in signing the Protocol was given to Chief Clerk Michael, of the State Department, who had spoken for it. M. Thiebaut secured that used by the French ambassador.

Blockade Ordered Raised.

The following cabled orders were sent to Admirals Sampson and Remey:

"Navy Department, Washington, Aug. 12. Sampson, Santiago: Suspend all hostilities. Blockade of Cuba and Porto Rico is raised. Howell ordered to assemble vessels at Key West. Proceed with New York, Brooklyn, Indiana, Oregon, Iowa and Massachusetts to Tompkinsville. Place monitors in a safe harbor in Porto Rico. Watson transfers his flag to the Newark and will remain at Guantanamo. Assemble all cruisers in safe harbors. Order marines north in Resolute. Signed. Allen, Acting Secretary."

"Navy Department, Washington, Aug. 12. Remey, Key West: In accordance with the President's proclamation telegraphed you, suspend immediately all hostilities. Commence withdrawal of vessels from blockade. Order blockading vessels in Cuban waters to assemble at Key West. (Signed) Allen, acting secretary."

There is good authority for the statement that Secretary Day will be at the head of the commission, and that two United States Senators will be members of it. Senator Allison, of Iowa, and Senator Gorman, of Maryland, have been prominently mentioned for places on the commission, and it is known that they have been under consideration by the President. It is not believed by members of the administration that the commission can complete its work in time to cause an extra session of Congress to consider legislation which the treaty will necessitate, although there is a prospect that an extra session of the Senate might be called in November, to consider the treaty of peace.

The Protocol.

Following are the main features of the Protocol:

1. That Spain will relinquish all claims of sovereignty over the title to Cuba.

2. That Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies and an island in the Ladrones, to be selected by the United States, shall be ceded to the latter.

3. That the United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines.

4. That Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies shall be immediately evacuated and that the commissioners to be appointed within ten days, shall, within 30 days from the signing of the Protocol, meet at Havana and San Juan, respectively, to arrange and execute the details of the evacuation.

5. That the United States and Spain will each appoint not more than five commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace. The commissioners are to meet at Paris not later than the 1st of October.

6. On the signing of the Protocol, hostilities will be suspended and notice to that effect will be given as soon as possible by each government to their commanders of its military and naval forces.

Condemned by a Mass Meeting.

Public indignation over the lawless act of the Ninth Cavalry in taking one of their men from jail, focussed in a big mass meeting recently at Tampa. Strong resolutions were passed condemning the affair and the officers were denounced for allowing their men to leave the train. The Secretary of War is requested to take proper action in the case, and Congressman Sparksman is urged to see that it is not dropped.

An Offer to Surrender Cervera.

Spain has refused an offer of the United States to surrender to her Admiral Cervera and all the naval prisoners at Annapolis, Portsmouth, N. H., and the naval hospital at Norfolk. The reason given for this refusal is that the Spanish government did not consent to the acceptance of the paroles of Admiral Cervera and the other officers of the Spanish fleet.

The San Francisco Call says: Serious trouble in interior Alaska is apprehended by the United States government. Food riots are feared at Fort Yukon and other up-river points, growing out of the failure of the transportation companies to get supplies in there on the prevailing low water.

Promotions for the Officers of the Fleet.

The President has determined to recommend to Congress that acting Rear Admiral Sampson be advanced eight numbers and Commodore Schley six numbers. This will result in making each a rear admiral, but with Commodore Schley ranking immediately below Admiral Sampson. Capt. Clarke, of the Oregon, will be recommended for an advance of six numbers in the captain's grade and Lieutenant Commander Wainwright will go up eight numbers.

A New York Tragedy.

Policeman Henry C. Hawley, of the Tenderloin station, while in a fit of drunken rage, shot his wife, his mother, Mary Hawley; his son, 4 years old, and his daughter, 6 years old. He then shot himself in the head. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he died soon afterward. The others were taken to the New York Hospital, where, later, they died.

Town of Coamo Captured.

Gen. Wilson took the town of Coamo with a loss of only seven men wounded, one mortally, all members of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiment. The Spanish are known to have lost their commander, Major Yellecas, Captain Ecante, Captain Lopez and nine privates, all killed, and to have had 35 wounded. The Americans captured 80 prisoners, practically the whole force of Spaniards, except the cavalry.

Government Agent at Santiago.

The North American Trust Company has filed a bond of $250,000 with the Secretary of the Treasury, and has been made fiscal agent of the government at Santiago.

Indications of a Conflict.

A sensation has been caused at Copenhagen by the sudden measures that are being taken to place the sea ports of Copenhagen in a state of military efficiency. It is supposed that these measures are due to fears of a conflict between Great Britain and Russia.

The Italian government out of regard for the United States has given the government of Columbia an extension of eight months in which to settle the Cerruti claim.

The Missouri Democrats.

The Missouri Democratic State convention which recently met in Springfield endorsed the Chicago platform and demanded the free coinage of silver and gold at 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of any other nation; express confidence in Wm. J. Bryan as the leading exponent of these principles; assert that the declaration of war against Spain was justified by the causes which it set forth; demands that Porto Rico and all Spanish territory in the West Indies, except Cuba, shall be seized by the United States, or be taken possession of by arms and held under the sovereignty of this country, and express opposition to the acquisition of the Philippines, or other territory in the Eastern Hemisphere, other than necessary harbors and coaling stations.

Negro Troops Take a Prisoner.

A special from Bartow, Fla., says Sheriff Ellis went to Lakeland for a negro charged with selling liquor. He arrested his man, handcuffed him and had him on the car. While waiting for the train to pull out, twenty five or thirty of the Tenth Cavalry (a negro regiment) walked into the car and demanded that the sheriff release his prisoner. This Sheriff Ellis refused to do, when up went their revolvers and in a moment Sheriff Ellis was looking down twenty-five or thirty revolver barrels. The soldiers advanced and took the prisoner from the sheriff and walked off with him.

Chinese Railroad Situation.

All the London papers, including the supporters of the government, have attacked Lord Salisbury for weakness in dealing with the Chinese question. The Daily Chronicle says: "What is to be the result nobody can say. There is room for the gloomiest forebodings. Does the country realize that for want of a little foresight and firmness, Great Britain may ere long be plunged into a colossal war? Such without the least doubt or exaggeration, is the appalling possibility."

Immunes Reach Santiago—Tariff Published.

The Rio Grande has arrived at Santiago with the Fifth Volunteer Immune Regiment, under Col. Sargent, and the Second Regular Cavalry. The enlisted men are mainly from Mississippi and Alabama, but some are from Illinois. General Wood has published a tariff, which is official, for retailers, under legal penalties. The scale of prices was agreed upon after conferences with merchants in all branches of trade.

Yellow Fever of the Worst Type in Mexico.

Yellow fever of the worst type prevails at Merida, and had appeared in the interior of the States of Yucatan and Campose. The heat is suffocating. The health of the City of Mexico has not been improved since the rains began and it is proposed to adopt the cremation system on a large scale.

Yellow Fever in Louisiana.

An official report having been received that one death had occurred from yellow fever at Franklin, La., Dr. John F. Hunter, Secretary of the State Board of Health, has quarantined the State of Mississippi against the town of Franklin and St. Mary's parish, in which it is situated.

Hawaiian Commission Off.

The steamer Mariposa, conveying the Hawaiian commissioners, and 154 men of the First New York Volunteers has sailed for Honolulu.

Formally Assents to All the Conditions.

The Pekin correspondent of the London Times says: "The Tsung Li Yamen (Chinese Foreign Office) has given formal assent to all the conditions imposed by the Russian charge d'affaires, M. Pavloff, regarding the contract for the Niu Chwang Railroad extension loan. These conditions are in direct conflict with the terms of the contract and are designed to blockade the completion of the final contract."

Americans Repulsed.

An official dispatch received at Madrid from San Juan de Porto Rico, says: "American forces returning from Guanamo attacked the heights of Guanai. A guerilla force, under Major General Cervera, kept up a continuous fire for an hour and held the position, the enemy's attack being ultimately repulsed. We suffered no loss. The enemy's losses are not known.

Carranza Again in Montreal.

Lieutenant Raymon de Carranza, formerly naval attache of the Spanish embassy at Washington, who was supposed to have sailed for England in accordance with an order from the Canadian government to leave the country, has appeared at Montreal again.

Mrs. McKinley's Uncle Hit by a Street Car.

Joseph Saxton, an uncle of the wife of President McKinley, was struck by a street car and seriously injured at Canton, O. He is well advanced in years and suffered from defective hearing. His injuries are not necessarily fatal.

Wheeler's Opponent Withdraws.

Judge Richardson has withdrawn from the race for Congress against Gen. Wheeler, in the Eighth Alabama district.

A WOMAN'S INFLUENCE

By LULU JAMISON

CHAPTER XVI—Continued.

"I suppose that is a rebuke to me," Margaret made answer to the Doctor. "You see, I am always ready to improve everything and everybody but myself."

"Which needs improving sadly," interposed Brian, entering at this moment. "I have a scolding for you, Margaret. I thought——"

"I know," answered Margaret, rather contritely. "I am really very sorry. Doctor Wilson has excused me, and I have promised to do better for the future. So no more, please."

"No more. That is always your cry when you need a lecture. I see you and Wilson are friends already. I thought you would be. Effects of kindred tastes. Where did you walk this afternoon? To the end of creation?"

"Oh, no. Only within the bounds of New York. I was not gone so very long, really; but I decided to go to late that——"

"Another inopportune decision. I wonder when you are half way to heaven if you won't turn back and try the other place, just to differ from the rest of the world. Wilson, behold the very incarnation of self-will. Leaving out this little failing, she deserves Bertie's eulogies, and I am wonderfully proud of her."

"Very consoling. I thank you, sir. For reward I'll give you your dinner. I dare say you are ready for it."

"Decidedly, Margaret. I had a wretched lunch and my appetite is now in prime condition. I wish Wilson would make a like admission just to keep me in countenance. I don't expect much from you. Shall we progress?"

"I have been telling Mrs. Leigh how much I admire your charming home," remarked Wilson when they were comfortably seated about the table. "I have always had a prejudice against apartments, but this one has thoroughly converted me."

"I like them," said Brian, following Wilson's glance around the room. "Much more cozy than a house. This one was my choice, though Margaret gave me the cue. I must let her have the credit for all these fixings, however. This room was much more empty when we first moved in; now it seems real homelike. It is astonishing what a woman's hands can do."

"Astonishing," repeated Wilson, musingly. "I don't make me bewail my lonely estate more deeply, I beg of you. Think how these delightful rooms compare with my dull quarters. No wonder you don't care to show yourself there. You are such a stranger that I was wondering to-day what you do with yourself."

"What?" repeated Margaret in her own mind, while she gave Brian a rather searching glance.

He pretended not to see it, however. "Oh, I'm around generally," he answered rather enthusiastically. "I don't find any difficulty in occupying my time. I'll run in upon you some night. Though while Margaret is here——"

"You will be taking her about a great deal, of course. Under those circumstances don't consider me. I hope you like sight seeing, Mrs. Leigh. Otherwise you must find it extremely tiresome. Or perhaps you are one of those fortunate individuals whose endurance is always equal to the emergency."

"Endurance," repeated Margaret, starting from her train of thought. "Do you know, Doctor, I think endurance is nothing more than determination or will. It is with me, at least. If I make up my mind to bear a thing I always bear it, and if I don't, I don't. You seem amused, Brian, but I'm sure you can say the same thing if you would. When I was a child I used to pinch my arm to see how long I could stand the pain without crying, but a reproving tap from my old nurse sent me into spasms of weeping. That was all will, you see."

"All will," repeated Brian. "I thank you for telling us, Margaret. I can imagine how you tried that poor old nurse. What are you intending to illustrate?"

"Simply that our wills have everything to do with our feelings. Dr. Wilson wants to know if I find sight-seeing tiresome. I am afraid I do. But I like it, and so I quite forget that the hard pavements tire my feet most dreadfully, and that when I ride I'm jostled almost to death. Really, Doctor, you may say what you please about your wonderful city, but I think its streets are an everlasting disgrace to any civilized town."

"I have nothing to say in their defense," admitted the Doctor, with a laugh. "They are bad. Does your idea of endurance extend to social duties also?"

"You certainly. Why should they be called duties, I wonder? I have a special distaste for that word. It carries with it the sense of obligation, and obligation is always disagreeable."

"Always?" questioned Wilson, rather quizzically. "I dare say you are right, though. Duty can be most unpleasant. We are quietly constituted at best."

"I think we are rather natural," added Margaret. "It isn't to be expected that we women should like to do what we feel we ought. Just put 'must' before it and it grows disagreeable immediately for me. I might go to a ball and dance all night with a raging headache, but I wouldn't think of going to church in the same condition. I'd be much too ill. I'm giving you a dreadful example, am I not? Well, I can only advise you to do neither as I say nor as I do."

"I always thought you religious, Margaret."

"You have never thought anything of the kind," returned Margaret, meeting Brian's mischievous eyes. "Why should you think so? Simply because I'm a woman. What a reason! I believe the world does think religion was made for women rather than men, though it is the men who really need it. Poor women! They are obliged to walk stiff and straight in a certain certain track. They mustn't do this, they mustn't do that, and they mustn't do the other, until they are so encompassed by a wall of musts and mustn'ts that I wonder they have any individuality left."

"Thank heaven you haven't lost your individuality yet, Margaret. Wilson, you were regretting your lonely estate awhile ago; after listening to such remarks from the mouth of one woman, beware of all others and rejoice at your escape."

"Come, Doctor," said Margaret, before Wilson could reply, "we will go to the parlor, and I promise to be very quiet and sedate for the rest of the evening. No doubt, you will find Brian's conversation much more instructive and entertaining."

When Wilson had taken his departure an hour or so later Margaret turned to Brian with the remark:

"I am so glad you brought him, Brian. I like him so much."

"Then I don't believe I'll bring him again. I'm jealous of him. But, seriously, Margaret, he is quite a fine fellow. I wish I were half as fine. You should have heard the nice things he said about you. He is very anxious that you should see more of New York, and he mentioned several places that I had forgotten about. He says you would like to see them, and so you shall. I've left you very much alone lately, but I intend to be more attentive hereafter."

He knew that Margaret was pleased, from the happy light that stole into her eyes.

"I believe that I shall be glad of the day I met Doctor Wilson," thought Margaret, as she crept into bed an hour later.

CHAPTER XVII.

A LIFTING OF THE CLOUD.

To Brian, the knowledge that Margaret had not lost all feeling for him, and that her faith in him was strong, notwithstanding his many falls, brought new strength and courage.

With the power of strong determination he seemed to be gaining a victory over that old habit. Not an entire one, of course. Margaret could not expect so much. Sometimes a friend could lure him away, but this was seldom, and never since their talk in her room had he lost the entire command of himself.

Under these circumstances Margaret felt her heart considerably lightened. She could look forward more hopefully to the future, and her letters took on something of her own cheerful spirit.

Brian could not fail to see the change, and it was equally apparent to Wilson, in his few brief visits. He only dropped in upon rare occasions now, seldom stayed long, and always claimed that he was too busy even to find time to see his friends.

"I suppose we must accept your excuses, Doctor," Margaret replied one evening to his usual plea. "Can't you teach your patients some idea of the fitness of things? Why should they all get sick together? I think a few might wait until the others are well."

"So they might, Mrs. Leigh, if they could see the matter from your point of view. Unfortunately, however, illness, like time and tide, waits for no man. We have had a very trying winter, and pneumonia is very prevalent. That has added considerably to my labors. I confess I am thoroughly tired out when night comes, and only too glad to creep into bed."

"And sleep in the comfortable consciousness that your rest is well earned."

"Yes," he laughed, "though that is no proof against its being broken. The only time my profession brings a regret is when I hear my night bell jingling and I am called from a delightful nap."

"Just as I've always said," observed Brian, with a sly glance at Margaret. "A doctor's life is all work and no play."

"And you like the play best; don't you?" she rejoined, quickly. "Still, play or not, Brian, it is a very noble profession, and when I was a child I always declared I should be a doctor's wife."

There was a decided question in the eyes she fixed upon him.

"Poor Margaret," he replied, joining in Wilson's laugh. "What a miserable concern you managed to get. Only the beginning of one."

"Don't be so generous with your sympathy, please. A beginning is better than nothing. An acorn is only the beginning of an oak, but we don't despise the acorn because it is not an oak yet."

Wilson, as well as Brian, caught the delicate emphasis on the yet, and he answered with a half smile:

"Brian will become an honored member of the profession before his days are ended. I predict that, Mrs. Leigh."

"Ah, I have quite decided it," returned Margaret promptly. "Brian knows that as well as I do. I couldn't have all my childish calculations upset. I used to think Uncle Stephen the very personification of all things good and noble, and I wondered then if his son were anything like him. You see I had not met Brian."

"And now, Margaret, that you have met him?"

Brian came behind her chair with this question. She glanced back at him and smiled.

"I never form an opinion of a book after reading only its first page. I must go deeper to see if it will realize or disappoint my expectations. Besides, I don't air my views in public. Speaking of views," she continued more lightly, "I have some I want to show you, Doctor. You must promise to think them very beautiful, or I shall be disappointed. Brian, will you get them, please?"

At this request Brian got out a small folio of wood cuts and pen pictures of various scenes about Elmwood and the surrounding country. They were all excellent, and Wilson's appreciation was warm enough to satisfy even Margaret's enthusiasm.

"Do you wonder that I am proud of Elmwood?" she asked, after an animated description of several of its finest points. "Do you wonder that I should love it so dearly? My wonder is that Brian doesn't care for it as I do, for he was born there. I think he has the least bit of fondness for a Bohemian existence. I am sorry for him, because I do think it a most unsatisfactory sort of life. I agree with George Eliot that we all should have one home spot that shall stand clearly out in memory, and to which our minds and hearts will always return, no matter how far we may have wandered from it."

Margaret broke off with a sigh. "This," she added, taking up another picture in some haste, "is a little view of The Cedars, Colonel Parton's home. Brian and I were speaking of Bertie when you came in. He has finished his book and the publishers predict a great success for it."

"Yes, I read it in the manuscript some time ago. I thought it excellent. Bertie is full of pluck and deserves success. By the way, I met him to-day. He was in cheerful spirits. He tells me he has a charming wife. You know her, of course, Mrs. Leigh."

"Almost like a sister, I may say. I hear from her quite frequently. She writes very delightful letters. She is constantly expressing the fear that I shall become so infatuated with New York and its pleasures that I shall forget what she calls their rural delights. I try to convince her that there is no danger of that."

"No, I fear you are too firm in your opinions ever to be converted, no matter how earnestly we may try."

As he spoke, Wilson left the table and drew a chair close beside her, and Brian busied himself in gathering up the scattered pictures.

"I acknowledge that I like your city the least bit better than I did," admitted Margaret, "but further than that I can not go. I forgot to tell you that I saw your little cripple, Doctor. I should think she was very ill."

"Her life is a matter of but a few weeks at most," was his answer. "I thank you for your interest in her."

"Please don't thank me. I'm wonderfully self-satisfied, and I may begin to think I've done something meritorious. Brian, go come from behind my chair. You make me think of Satan. Get in front of me, please."

"Thanks for your compliment. Your candor is really refreshing. I want to hear about the new unfortunate. I guessed from your fervent denial that you had been on some errand of mercy."

"I am sorry my face can not keep a secret better. Don't persuade Dr. Wilson that I am an indefatigable St. Elizabeth, ever bent on charitable missions, when I am merely a young woman who wants—who doesn't quite know what she wants."

"Doesn't she? I think she succeeds very well in getting it. If you will play St. Elizabeth, I suppose no advice of mine will have any effect. I can only mildly hope that you will not quite kill yourself. But seriously, I do not like to think of you going around in all sorts of neighborhoods and meeting all kinds of characters. Of course, wherever Wilson recommends, is all right. Don't go entirely on your own judgment, though. I shudder at the thought."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

His Weight in Gold.

The ancient annual ceremony of "Tulabharam," or weighing the Maharajah of Travancore against an equivalent weight of gold, has come round again. It appears to have been conducted this year with great pomp and ceremony, for the present Maharajah is a Hindu of the orthodox type, who aspires to keep up the traditions of his house. Some months before the ceremony the Government purchased through its commercial agent at Alleppey about two thousands' weight of pure gold, the greater part of which was converted into coins for this purpose. After presenting an elephant and offerings to the shrine, the Maharajah entered the building prepared for the occasion, and having completed the preliminary ceremonies, mounted one of the scales. The sword and shield were laid in his lap; in the other side of the scale gold coins, struck for the occasion, were placed by the first and second princes, till it touched the ground and the Maharajah rose in the air, the priest meanwhile chanting Vedic hymns. Volleys were fired, the band played, and the troops presented arms. The Maharajah worshiped at the shrine, and then went to the palace. Subsequently the Dewan and other officials distributed the coins from the fort gates to fifteen thousand Brahmins.

Care of the Eyes During Early Life.

Dr. L. Webster Fox (Medical and Surgical Reporter) formulates ten rules on the preservation of the vision: 1. Do not allow light to fall upon the face of a sleeping infant. 2. Do not allow babies to gaze at a bright light. 3. Do not send children to school before the age of ten. 4. Do not allow children to keep their eyes too long on a near object. 5. Do not allow them to study much by artificial light. 6. Do not allow them to use books with small type. 7. Do not allow them to read in a railway carriage. 8. Do not allow boys to smoke tobacco, especially cigarettes. 9. Do not necessarily ascribe headaches to indigestion. The eyes may be the exciting cause. 10. Do not allow the itinerant spectacle vender to prescribe glasses.

For the Complexion.

Ten to fifteen grains of magnesia sulph. taken in a tumblerful of water every morning before breakfast will cause the most unsightly complexion to become clear in a short time. Generally, a month suffices for a complete cure, the skin having all the softness and clearness of a baby's. The application of a solution of magnesia sulph. externally is said to be very beneficial also—say, one grain to the ounce of rose water, applied every night and morning by means of a bit of soft sponge or linen cloth. It is said that Blush-of-roses, a South Bend nostrum, is only a weak solution of magnesia sulph. in water.

Black Eye.

There is nothing to compare with a tincture of a strong infusion of capsicum annuum, mixed with an equal bulk of mucilage or gum arabic, and with the addition of a few drops of glycerine. This should be painted all over the bruised surface with a camel's hair pencil, and allowed to dry on, a second or third coating being applied as soon as the first is dry. If done as soon as soon as the injury is inflicted, the treatment will invariably prevent the blackening of the bruised tissue. The same remedy has no equal in rheumatic, sore or stiff neck.—Medical Times.

FIRED ON BY MORRO CASTLE.

Blockading Fleet at Havana Ventured Too Near.

FLAG OF TRUCE NOT RESPECTED

Another Rich Find in the Klondike—Counterfeiters Overhauled. The Cost of the War—Custom Receipts at Santiago.

The flagship San Francisco, the monitor Miantonomoh and the auxiliary yacht [illegible] were fired upon by the Havana batteries shortly before 5 o'clock on the morning of the 12th. One 10 or 12-inch shell struck the San Francisco's stern as she turned to get out of range, and tore a hole about a foot in diameter, completely wrecking Commodore Howell's quarters, and smashing his book case to fragments. Nobody was injured, and being under orders not to attack the batteries, the ships retreated as fast as their engines could carry them. The evening preceding the warships drew in closer to the shore than ever.

Flag of Truce Not Respected.

Coamo, Porto Rico, (By Cable.)—General Miles sent a party with a flag of truce to notify the Spanish of the suspension of hostilities, but the flag was not respected. This was by order of Governor General Macias. As General Macias has no communication, he may the cut himself off from official notification of the situation, although natives have been sent through the Spanish lines to explain the peace that a cessation of hostilities had been ordered.

Counterfeiters Overhauled.

Information [illegible] received by Chief Wilkie of the Treasury Secret Service of the arrest at Detroit, Mich., of a gang of counterfeiters whose operations have given the Government considerable trouble. There were also taken [illegible] $2 Hancock and 500 $2 Windom bills, the latter being regarded as the best silver counterfeit which made its appearance up to the discovery of the [illegible] silver certificate, in the spring of last year.

Nebraska's Oldest Woman Gone.

Mrs. [illegible] Cromwell, the oldest woman in Nebraska, recently died at her home near Table Rock. She was a small girl when Washington was President, and she said that she was born in 1779. Neighbors who have known her for 20 years believe she was about 120 years old. Her fourth husband died of old age a quarter of a century ago.

Custom Receipts at Santiago.

General Shafter reports to the War Department concerning the custom receipts at Santiago, as follows: "I have the honor to report for your information that there were taken in at the custom house here from July 18th to August 10th, inclusive, $68,442.26. Shafter, Maj. Gen.

The Cost of the War.

Although the war with Spain lasted only 111 days, it is estimated that it has cost the government so far $150,000,000, of which $95,000,000 has been actually paid out of the Treasury. The total charged to the War Department is $85,000,000; total charged to the Navy Department, $65,000,000.

Another Rich Find.

A special from Juneau, Alaska, says: What is regarded as a most important discovery of rich placer diggings is reported to have been made on Pine creek, a small stream emptying into Atlin lake, a feeder of Lake Tagish. The discovery is located in the Northwest Territory, Canada.

Spain Thanks France.

Duke Almodovar del Rio, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has asked M. Patenotre, the French ambassador at Madrid, to transmit to his government the thanks of Spain for the good offices which have resulted in the earliest possible signature of a protocol of peace with the United States.

His Majesty Has a Fall.

Emperor William, while out riding at Wilhelmshohe, was approached by two ladies carrying bouquets, which they offered to His Majesty. The Emperor reached down to accept the bouquets, when his horse reared and unseated him. His Majesty was uninjured and, joking about the accident, mounted a fresh steed and returned to the castle.

Admiral Matsunaga Arrives.

Rear Admiral Matsunaga Oki, of the Imperial Japanese navy, has arrived in Seattle, Wash., on the steamer Rio Jun Maru, on his way to London, where he will spend some time superintending the construction of two cruisers and a battleship for his government and studying the navies of the world.

Colored Companies for Garrison Duty.

Governor Mount, of Indiana, has received a telegram from Adjutant General Corbin assigning the two independent colored companies at Camp Mount under colored captains, to Santiago for garrison duty. The companies are anxious to go.

The Insurgents Will Cease Firing.

The War Department has been advised through the Cuban junta, that the Cuban insurgents will accept the terms of the peace protocol between the United States and Spain, and that hostilities will cease on their part.

Accident on a French Railroad.

The night train on the railway to Lisieux, 34 miles east of Caen, was derailed near Bonvillers, and six persons were killed and 41 were injured.