

## THE COMMISSION HAS BEEN CHOSEN.

The Men Who Will Settle the Future of the Philippines Have Been Selected.

## TWO HAVE NOT YET ACCEPTED.

They Are Justice White of the Supreme Court and General Tracy, Ex-Secretary of the Navy.

## OPENING OF BIDS FOR MORE WARSHIPS.

Much Comment Was Caused by One Firm Putting in a Bid to Build Boats With a Speed of Forty Knots an Hour.

Washington, Aug. 24.—The president has selected the peace commissioners that will meet a similar commission appointed by Spain, to convene at Paris



CUSHMAN K. DAVIS

and settle the future of the Philippines. They are: William R. Day, secretary of state. Cushman K. Davis, United States senator from Minnesota and chairman of the committee on foreign relations. William P. Frye, United States sen-



SENATOR FRYE

ator from Maine, member of the committee on foreign relations. Associate Justice E. D. White of



BENJAMIN F. TRACY

Louisiana, member of the supreme court. General Benjamin F. Tracy of New York, ex-secretary of the navy. The acceptance of Justice White and Mr. Tracy is only needed for an official



JUSTICE WHITE

announcement of the commission's makeup. Developments in the Philippine is-

lands are being closely watched and every scrap of information bearing on this subject is being carefully collected for the use of the commission. Not until the president has carefully reviewed the entire situation with the commissioners themselves will be deter-



SECRETARY DAY

mine upon the formal note of instructions to guide them in their deliberations.

The appointment of Senators Davis and Frye on the commission serves a double purpose. They are both well known as favoring a policy of expansion. The president is doubtful whether the senate will ratify a treaty proposing the retention of the entire Philippine group. Both Senators Davis and Frye are thoroughly conversant with this sentiment and will guide their actions on the commission by it.

## BIDS FOR NEW VESSELS OF THE NAVY.

They Are For Sixteen Torpedo Boat Destroyers and Twelve Torpedo Boats, All to Be of High Speed.

Washington, Aug. 24.—The navy department opened bids yesterday for 16 torpedo boat destroyers and 12 torpedo boats, to cost in the aggregate not exceeding \$6,000,000 as provided in the last naval appropriation act. These 28 destroyers and torpedo boats constitute the largest single addition ever made to the navy. The destroyers are to be completed within 18 months and the torpedo boats within 12 months. According to the requirements of the department the destroyers are to have a guaranteed speed of 24 knots and the torpedo boats 26 knots. The destroyers are to be about 400 tons and are to cost not more than \$295,000 each, while the torpedo boats are to be about 150 tons and to cost not more than \$170,000 each.

These destroyers will be the first vessels of that type added to our navy except those improvised from yachts during the recent war exigency. They are to have twin screws, vertical engines and a bunker capacity for carrying at least 100 tons of coal affording some protection to the engines and boilers. The vessels will be lighted throughout with electricity.

The Bath ironworks of Bath, Me., Union ironworks of San Francisco, Wolf & Zwecker of Portland, Or., William R. Trigg of Richmond, Va., and Richard B. Peyton of Williamsport, Pa., were the firms that sent in bids.

The bid of the last named firm caused much comment. While the speed of the destroyers is required to be not less than 25 knots, this firm's bid was for one destroyer, 40 knots, at \$355,000, four at \$295,000; also one to four, 30 knots, \$230,000; also one to four, 35 knots, \$275,000.

**Reassembling of the Cortes.**  
Madrid, Aug. 24.—All the newspapers announce that the reassembling of the cortes will be between Sept. 6 and 10.

**Can Dock His Boats.**  
Washington, Aug. 24.—Ambassador Hay in a cablegram to the state department says that the British government has directed the government of Hong Kong to accept Admiral Dewey's application for permission to dock and clean his ships at Hong Kong.

**Illness Increasing.**  
Ponce, Porto Rico, Aug. 24.—Illness among the American troops is on the increase and there are now nearly 1000 cases of malaria and dysentery, with a few cases of typhoid fever. There is absolutely no recuperating property in the climate, and Surgeon General Greenleaf has urgently recommended that the sick be sent north as rapidly as possible. It is reported that there is yellow fever at San Juan.

**Miss Gould's Generosity.**  
New York, Aug. 24.—Helen Gould gives \$25,000 to the National War Relief association to be used at Montauk Point in response to Mrs. Logan's statement.

**The Friction Exaggerated.**  
Manila, Aug. 24.—The rumors of troubles between the natives and the Americans are for the most part unfounded. The fact is that the insurgents have been unwilling to disarm until assured of the permanence of American protection.

**Business is Now Booming.**  
The obstructions in the river Pasig, which flows through the town, have been removed and the waterworks have resumed operations.

**Declares Shaw is Insane.**  
Ciburne, Tex., Aug. 24.—Lucy Loomis, John B. Shaw's half sister, has made an affidavit that Shaw is of unsound mind and has asked the court to pass upon the petition before he is re-sentenced.

## NEW DYNAMITE GUN.

The Latest Device for Throwing Shells Loaded With High Explosives.

The newest type of dynamite gun consists of two tubes placed directly one above the other, whereas in the old type there are three tubes placed side by side in the same horizontal plane. The elimination of the third tube means a great saving in the weight of the gun and at the same time it is claimed its effectiveness is increased. It is said that the gun can be fired at least five times in two minutes.

Of the two tubes the upper is several feet the longer and is smooth bore. It receives the projectile, and the material used in its construction is either brass or steel, the latter being preferable. Within the lower tube there is an inner tube in which the blank cartridge containing seven ounces of smokeless powder is placed. The inner tube opens into the lower tube, which in turn opens into the upper tube through a port immediately behind the projectile. When the projectile is placed in the upper tube and the blank cartridge in the lower, the breeches are closed and the gun is ready for firing. The pulling of the lanyard explodes the smokeless powder, which compresses the air in the tube, and this, passing into the upper tube through the port, exerts there a pressure of 2,000 pounds to the square inch. This pressure expels the projectile. The air forms a cushion that protects from shock the walls of the shell, and, it is claimed, obviates the danger which would follow from the concussion of the powder were it exploded directly behind the projectile.

The entire length of the projectile used is thirty-four inches. This includes a tall piece about ten inches in length and fitted with a vane set at an angle that insures slow rotation. The body of the shell is a brass cylinder having a conical head containing a fuse. The main body of the shell contains usually a charge of explosive gelatine, although guncotton or any other explosive may be used. The ignition is effected by means of a mechanical fuse, and it is so arranged that the explosion can follow immediately upon impact or may be delayed for as much as six seconds thereafter. When the shell strikes the water or any other object, a small steel ball, acting as a hammer, is driven forward by the sudden retardation of the flight of the shell and strikes one or more percussion caps, causing a detonation. This ignites a tube of powder communicating with the fulminate of mercury, and so explodes successively the guncotton and the main explosive. The fuse embodies a device which renders the shell inactive until it has traveled at least 300 feet from the gun. This device is very ingenious. There is

attached to the head of the fuse a little vane of windmill, which is fastened to a threaded rod running back into the head of the fuse far enough to press on the small steel ball mentioned and hold it in place. As the projectile passes through the air the blades revolve, and, in revolving, uncrow the threaded rod, and thus release the small steel ball, which is now ready to run forward and explode the primers.

In connection with the firing of the gun there is neither smoke nor noise. It cannot be heard at the distance of one-half mile, nor can any smoke be seen. Thus it would be nearly impossible for sharpshooters or rapid-fire gunners to locate the gun.

## How John Bull Got His Name.

Now that John Bull and Uncle Sam are exchanging compliments in such friendly fashion folk are asking where our transatlantic cousin got his name, and very few people can answer the question. It is of special interest to note just now that it was inculcated in a story of Spanish affairs.

Dr. John Arbuthnot, one of the many royal physicians to whom the Scotch city of Aberdeen has given birth, was the author of John Bull's being. Almost forgotten now by all but the erudite, who remember him as the intimate of Pope and Swift, Arbuthnot christened the British nation in bulk as John Bull in the political strife incidental to the dismissal of the whig Ministry of 1719, when the able and avaricious Marlborough saw the beginning of the decline of his brilliant fortunes.

"The History of John Bull" was a satire on the political events preceding the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, written by Arbuthnot. In 1704 he was created physician extraordinary to the Queen in recognition of his services in saving the life of Anne's husband, Prince George of Denmark. He had become the Queen's confidential medical attendant, a position of no mean importance at a time when so much depended on the succession to the crown, and he was closely in touch with court life.

"For the better understanding of the following history, the reader ought to know that Bull, in the main, was an honest, plain dealing fellow, choleric, bold and of a very inconstant temper. He dreaded not old Lewis, either at backward, single falchion or cudgel play; but then he was very apt to quarrel with his best friends, especially if they pretended to govern him; if you flattered him you might lead him like a child. John's temper depended very much upon the air; his spirits rose and fell with the weather glass.

"John was quick and understood his business very well; but no man alive was more careless in looking into his accounts or more cheated by partners."

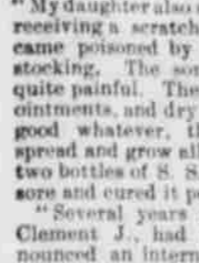
## A Texan's Gratitude Praise For the Remedy Which Saved His Daughter and Two Sons.

There is no theory whatever about what S. S. S. will do. No vague, hearsay evidence is presented in its behalf, but the positive, uncontrovertible testimony of honorable, upright people, who have the confidence and esteem of their neighbors, proves conclusively the virtue of the remedy. Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) is not recommended by its proprietors only, but every claim made for it is backed by the words of praise of thousands of reliable people, all over the country, who have found it the only cure for real, obstinate diseases of the blood. No other remedy on earth can cure the deep-seated, stubborn blood diseases which S. S. S. cures, because these diseases are beyond their reach. S. S. S. is a real blood remedy, and gets down to the very foundation of all diseases having their origin in the blood and removes every trace of the taint. It matters not what other treatment has failed, S. S. S. will cure any case.

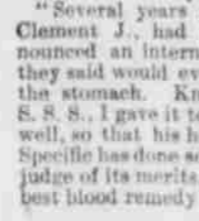
Here is testimony which shows beyond question the value of Swift's Specific. It is from a man who had exhausted medical skill to cure his children, and its value can not be overestimated.



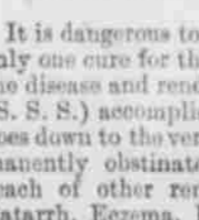
"When my oldest son, Richard, was quite young, he had a severe attack of brain fever, which left him in a very feeble condition. Several large risings appeared on his face and shoulders, and before long they became obstinate running sores. They continued to grow worse, though he was treated by the best physicians, and for more than four years the sores caused untold suffering. All kinds of salves and ointments were used, but they had no effect. One of the doctors said that if the sores were sealed it would kill him. Having tried so many remedies in vain, I was naturally discouraged and had little hopes of his ever being well again. A friend advised that S. S. S. (Swift's specific) be tried, and it was a happy suggestion, for he began to improve at once, the poison was forced out, and the sores all healed up perfectly. He is now twenty-three years old, and has never had a sign of the trouble since.



"My daughter also suffered from bad blood, receiving a scratch on her leg, which became poisoned by the colored dye in her stocking. The sore spread and became quite painful. The doctors used salves and ointments, and dry powders, but did her no good whatever, the sore continuing to spread and grow all the while. I gave her two bottles of S. S. S. which healed up the sore and cured it permanently.



"Several years ago my youngest son, Clement J., had what the doctors pronounced an internal blood trouble, which they said would eventually cause cancer of the stomach. Knowing from experience the great virtue of S. S. S., I gave it to him, and seven bottles cured him sound and well, so that his health has been excellent ever since. Swift's Specific has done so much for my family that I feel competent to judge of its merits, and I do not hesitate to declare it to be the best blood remedy made.



It is dangerous to experiment with blood diseases. There is only one cure for them, and all other remedies only aggravate the disease and render a cure more difficult. Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) accomplishes at once what no other remedy can; it goes down to the very bottom of all blood diseases and cures permanently obstinate, deep-seated cases which are beyond the reach of other remedies. It never fails to cure Scrofula, Catarrh, Eczema, Rheumatism, Cancer, Tetter, Sores, Ulcers, or any other form of blood trouble. S. S. S. is purely vegetable and is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain not a particle of mercury, potash, or any other mineral.

\*Books on blood and skin diseases mailed free to all by the Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

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Cigars.

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