

THE REVOLT IN CROATIA. MILITARY RULE AGRAM.

Police Charge Crowds with Sabres, Peasants Attack Troops.

Vienna, May 21.—The revolt in Croatia is spreading to every part of the titular kingdom, and threatens to extend to Dalmatia. The celebrations at Agram yesterday of the anniversary of the death of Jelachich von Buzin, Ban of Croatia, who died at Agram on May 20, 1859, culminated in a fierce conflict with the police, who attacked the crowds with sabres, wounding many persons, and arresting 350, including several students and women. Agram is now under military rule, the principal streets are closed by troops, and four regiments, equipped for war, have been ordered to proceed from Oedenburg to the Agram district. At Buccari and Meja the thousands of peasants attempted to destroy the railroad in order to prevent the arrival of troops. They tore up the rails at five places, and stoned the soldiers, injuring several. The troops retaliated by shooting and bayonetting many peasants. Slaves in various parts of Austria and Bohemia are holding indignation meetings to protest against the proceedings in Croatia, where more than two thousand persons have already been imprisoned. In Dalmatia meetings in twenty places have been planned for May 24. The disturbances in Croatia are primarily due to the long standing race hatred between the Slavs and the Magyars. The present outbreak has two main causes. First, the general discontent of the peasantry arising from the extreme poverty prevailing everywhere, and from the fact that in some parts of the country the peasants are on the verge of famine; second, the indignation aroused by the alleged tyrannical rule of Count Khuen Héderváry, the present Ban. The Croats attribute much of their poverty to the financial methods of the Hungarian Government, which is accused of drawing from Croatia money in excess of its legal proportion of the taxes, in spite of the protests of the inhabitants. Consequently, throughout Croatia there is increasing hatred of Hungarian rule and language. The recent attempts made to introduce the Magyar language in Croatia have especially aroused popular indignation. The Hungarian Government has provided that the official language of Croatia in all affairs with Hungary, but now the Hungarian Government is placing the Hungarian coat-of-arms on the Croatian railroad stations, official buildings, letter boxes and elsewhere.

POISONED BY MILK IN SAN JUAN. Eighteen Attacked in Boarding House—All Saved by Stomach Pumps.

San Juan, May 21.—Eighteen persons living in a boarding house were poisoned yesterday by milk containing ptomaines. Eleven doctors responded to the alarm, and a use of stomach pumps saved the lives of all the sufferers. The Americans affected are all out of danger. At the Maternity Hospital the nurses, helpers and some of the patients were similarly poisoned, but were relieved by stomach pumps. The poisoning has caused alarm throughout the city.

NEW CRACK IN TURTLE MOUNTAIN. Victoria, B. C., May 21.—A dispatch from Frank N. W. T. says that a crack four feet wide and three thousand feet long has opened a couple of hundred yards back from the face of the summit of the western peak of Turtle Mountain. A dispatch has been received at Frank from the Lieutenant Governor of the Territory, ordering the mounted police to inform everybody of the danger, and suggesting the immediate evacuation of the place.

ST. PETERSBURG FEARS OUTBREAKS. Seditious Literature Circulated Among Workmen.

St. Petersburg, May 18.—The possibility of serious outbreaks on the occasion of the approaching bicentenary of this city causes great anxiety in the administrative circles. The police have asked the managers of workshops and factories to refuse a holiday to their employees during the festivities, but the men will probably refuse to work. Revolutionaries disseminate seditious literature among the workmen with sedulous industry. In a language most insulting to the czar, the papers are circulating general and personal attacks on the czar, and the police have seized many revolutionary proclamations. The police also have arrested several persons on their establishments, and the bank managers have been ordered to close their doors during the festivities. The recent destruction by fire of a factory here, caused a loss of about \$200,000, is attributed to the workmen. The working people here are becoming more insistent in their demands for an increase of wages and a reduction of the hours of employment and the right of association and organization for mutual aid.

WRIGHT CASE SUGGESTS CHANGES. London, May 21.—Premier Balfour announced in the House of Commons to-day that a bill to remedy the defects in the law disclosed by the case of Whittaker Wright was ready, but that Attorney-General and himself considered it both inconvenient and improper to discuss the subject while the Wright extradition case was pending.

WANT GERMANY'S PROTECTION. London, May 21.—An address to Emperor William is being widely signed here, expressing the hope of the British Catholics that Germany will be entrusted with the protection of Catholic interests in the East. It also assures his majesty that the British Catholics will labor unremittingly to remove the misunderstandings between Great Britain and Germany and promote the friendliness of the two countries.

REFUSES TO ABOLISH INDIAN DUTIES. London, May 21.—Lord George Hamilton, the Indian Secretary, received at the India Office to-day a deputation representing the cotton employers and operatives of Lancashire, the Members of the House of Commons from the Lancashire districts, and representatives of public bodies of that county, who urged the abolition of the Indian cotton and excise duties. The Secretary, however, was unable to meet the wishes of the deputation. He said that India could not afford to part with its sources of revenue, and contended that the excise duty gave an equality of treatment between Lancashire and India. He said that while he was Secretary for India he had been a plank of his programme at the general election was an increase of the right of association and organization for mutual aid.

ROSEBERY NOT FOR RECIPROCITY. London, May 21.—Lord Rosebery expresses surprise that his speech at Bournemouth, Lancashire, on Tuesday, in which he dealt with Mr. Chamberlain's tariff speech at Birmingham on May 15, has been interpreted as in any way supporting Mr. Chamberlain's proposal for reciprocity with the colonies. He explains that he purposely treated the subject uncontentiously because he was addressing a non-political audience. He adheres absolutely, he says, to his opinion that the Liberal party is indissolubly bound to free trade, and that anything like an Imperial Commercial League would weaken the empire, injure the colonies, and destroy the possibility of the whole world. In a letter to a constituent Mr. Chamberlain further emphasizes his opposition to the proposal for an Imperial Commercial League. At various Liberal demonstrations to-day Mr. Chamberlain's reciprocity scheme was denounced by the speakers, among them Mr. Asquith, Lord Spencer, Earl Carrington and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. It is evident that if Mr. Chamberlain holds his supposed intention of making a preferential tariff within the empire, he will have provided the Liberals with a welcome platform of reunion.

MUST NOT ORGANIZE. Russia Forbids Jews to Associate for Self-Defence.

St. Petersburg, May 20 (Delayed in transmission).—The circular of Interior Minister von Plehve, issued May 17, ascribed the massacre of the Jews at Kishineff largely to acts of self-defence on the part of the Jews, and continued:

The events at Kishineff have alarmed the Jewish portion of the population in many regions of the empire, and have occasioned rumors among the Russians about intended Jewish persecutions. In some of the cities the Jews have formed self-defence associations. After I reported to his majesty about these associations, I immediately commanded me to impress on the commanders in the provinces and towns that they are obligated to and are held personally responsible to take all the necessary measures to prevent violence against the Jews, and to employ in order to remove the occasion of fears for life and property. In informing your excellency of the monarch's will I feel obliged to state for your guidance that no kind of associations for self-defence can be tolerated. The Jews are not inclined to depend solely on the police, and have armed themselves, in spite of the circular, throughout the Jewish belt. Undoubtedly their action prevented a repetition of the massacre at Kiev, Odessa, Minsk and elsewhere. The Minsk Jews are so alarmed that the slightest disturbance causes a general closing and barricading of their shops. Answering a private letter asking for my opinion of the Kishineff massacre, Count Tolstoy writes:

My relations to the Jews and the terrible Kishineff affair must be clear to everybody interested in my beliefs. My relation to the Jews can only be as that to brothers whom I love, not because they are Jews, but because they and everybody are the sons of one Father, God, and everybody are the victims of violence, because I have met and know Jews who are very good people. My relation to the Kishineff crime is also defined in my religious beliefs. Before knowing anything of the details I understood the horror, and felt intense pity for the innocent victims of mob savagery, mingled with perplexity at the bestiality of the so-called educated people who instigated the mob and sympathized with its deeds. Above all, I was horrified at the real culprit, namely, the government, the foolish, fanatical police and gang of robber officials. The Kishineff crime was a consequence of preaching lies and violence, which the government carries on with such stubborn energy. The government's relation to the affair is new proof of its rude egoism, hesitating at no atrocity when it is a question of crushing movements regarded as dangerous, and is proof of its complete indifference toward the Armenian massacres and the most horrible atrocities, if only its interests remain untouched.

"START AGAIN AT PENTECOST." Russians Say That It Is the Czar's Will That the Jews be Robbed.

Berlin, May 21.—The singular state of mind of the townspeople of Kishineff while they are killing the Jews is described in a letter from a non-Jewish German of Odessa, received by the relief committee here. He says:

The leaders of the bands on entering Jewish dwellings often addressed the occupants good naturedly, saying: "Poor brethren, we must kill you. It is so ordered." Most of the things were taken by the robbers, began to participate, and, with the Christian zeal, became intoxicated. The Russians say to their educated and tolerant countrymen who urge keeping the peace:

"It is the Czar's will that the Jews be everywhere robbed. Orders have been given that we start again at Pentecost." The situation must become all the worse since the important Russian papers have been prevented by the censorship from freely expressing their opinions. Their behavior, almost without exception, has been excellent. Unless the St. Petersburg government develops a more energetic policy, the events at Kishineff will undoubtedly be repeated in other towns. As indicating the complete disapproval of the government toward the Russian lawyers are assisting the sufferers to obtain redress.

CONTROVERTS COURT CASSINI. Defence of Russian Jews by Judge Sulzberger.

Philadelphia, May 21.—Judge Meyer Sulzberger, a well known member of the Pennsylvania judiciary and a man whom the Jews of the country regard as eminently qualified to speak for the people of his faith, in a statement to The Associated Press to-day replied to the assertions of Count Cassini, the Italian Ambassador, that the troubles in Kishineff are due to an uprising of peasants against the money lenders. Judge Sulzberger said:

Count Cassini is confronted with the fact that there have been rapes and murders of women, horrible cruelty to babies and murders of unoffending men committed. His first instinct is to excuse the criminals and throw the blame on the victims. A man with that attitude of mind is not to be argued with. His conviction, of course, is that common people have no rights, and that what happens to them is a matter of supreme indifference, since there are so many that he can easily spare a few thousand. It was the attitude of the French nobles before the Revolution that this man must be shared by a great many of his fellow nobles is proved by the fact that while all this mass murder and robbery was going on, and went on three days, five Russian regiments were quartered in the town. It is therefore a matter of surprise that the Ambassador's statements permitted the massacre and are responsible for it. Responsibility is now assumed and shared by all the people who think with Count Cassini. As regards his puny remarks, it is enough to say that the great bulk of the Jews of Russia are the poorest people in the world and have no money to lend; second, that babies do not lend money; third, that the women of Russia are not usually borrowers. On the other hand, there have been known high officials, who were in need of many thousands of rubles, and to whom the price of protection might bring a new lease of life. No doubt, in the usual relations of life, the Count is a gentleman in his manners and practices, but, after all, he is a Russian nobleman. If he wants the assistance of the American Ambassador, he should let him read the report made to the United States Government by Colonel Weber and Dr. Walter Kempster, printed at the Government Printing Office in 1892. There are in it such passages as even a Russian nobleman would have been ashamed to submit to the women of the United States.

PROMINENT MEN CALL MEETING. For Relief of Kishineff Sufferers—Fund on the Increase.

A meeting of citizens, without distinction of creed, has been called and will be held on next Wednesday evening at Carnegie Hall, to give expression to the abhorrence and indignation universally excited by the recent outrages upon the Jews of Kishineff. Prominent among the signers of this call are the following: John A. Stewart, R. Fulton Cutting, John S. Kennedy, William E. Dodge, Morris K. Jesup, Charles H. Fiske, Joseph P. Daly, William F. Choate, Thomas E. Ryan, David McClure, A. S. Argus, August Belmont, Wheeler H. Peckham, Eugene A. Philbin, Edmund Wetmore, C. A. Griscom, Jr., Spencer Trask, Paul D. Cravath, William H. Baldwin, Jr., Carl Schurz, Lyman J. Gage, Robert W. de Forest, J. G. Carlisle, Henry Clews, Joseph Laroque, William D. Guthrie, Levi F. Morton, Francis Lynde Stetson, Charles Scribner, John F. Dillon, John E. Parsons, George Foster Peabody, Edwin Langdon, James G. Cannon, William P. Dixon and Bird S. Coler. The committee in charge of the meeting consists of Paul D. Cravath, William H. Baldwin, Jr., and Henry W. Taft. Mayor Low, it is said by those in charge, will preside at the meeting, and it is expected that a number of prominent speakers will be heard. Their names will be announced later. A meeting of the central committee for the relief of the Kishineff sufferers was held in the directors' room of the State Bank, No. 55 Grand-st., last evening. Chairman K. H. Saranosh presiding. The committee was organized by order of Treasurer Arnold Kohn to cable 30,000 rubles to the Kishineff sufferers. The subject of organizing the committee into a relief association for the great number of immigrants who will probably be sent to Kishineff and other parts of Russia, in view of the outrages, was brought up. It was decided that it was necessary first to dispose of all money received for the immediate sufferers, as intended by the contributors, before organization for the relief

of the immigrants could be made. It was also decided to communicate with other relief societies to secure unity in purpose and action, if possible. In the afternoon it was announced that more than \$500 was added yesterday to the fund in the hands of the central relief committee. The fund was made up of money from small amounts from nearly every part of the United States. More than one hundred different citizens of the State Bank, treasurer of the fund, received in addition a check from the fund, and he called on him to forward the money, and he called on 1,400 rubles direct to the relief committee in charge of Kishineff. Mr. Kohn took issue with the report that a fresh massacre had been perpetrated at Kishineff. The public massacre that has been aroused," he told a Tribune reporter, "is such that I doubt whether Russia dare again step back and witness a repetition of the horrors."

KEMPSTER REPORT NOT SUPPRESSED. Washington, May 21.—The statement of Dr. Walter Kempster, telegraphed from Milwaukee last night, that the entire government edition of the report made by him on the condition of the Jews in Russia, in 1891, had disappeared, and intimating that it was suppressed or destroyed through Russian agencies, is not substantiated by the records of the Government Printing Office. Instead of 10,000 copies, 6,000 were printed in pursuance of a resolution of Congress, 2,000 for the use of the Senate and 4,000 for the use of the House. They were placed to the credit of Senators and Representatives in the usual way, and distributed through them. Some of the reports still stand to the credit of Congressmen, and in one case the credit of a Senator are still in the folding room awaiting his order.

HOLD COURT AT BEDSIDE. Seligman, Better, Charged with Attempted Suicide.

Washington Seligman, who attempted suicide at his apartments in the Rossmore Hotel on Wednesday night, was very much improved at Roosevelt Hospital, where he is being treated. That he does not intend to cut the throat, it was said, had merely caused an incised wound which did not touch any artery. Mr. Seligman is expected surely to recover. Several callers saw Mr. Seligman yesterday, but the hospital authorities refused to divulge their identity. Magistrate Mayo, who is sitting in the Jefferson Market court accompanied by three men, yesterday afternoon called at Roosevelt Hospital and went at once to the bedside of Mr. Seligman. Court, lasting about ten minutes, was held at Mr. Seligman's bedside, and then he was released in \$1,000 bail on a charge of attempting suicide. The bondsman was Rupert L. Joseph, a retired business man, of No. 32 East Seventy-fourth-st. Mr. Joseph gave the proceeds of a 133 East Fifty-seventh-st., as security, it being valued at \$100,000 without encumbrances. Clerk Samuel Williamson, of the Jefferson Market court, went to the hospital to witness the signing of the bond. Mr. Seligman will be arraigned in Jefferson Market court, No. 52 Broadway, on Monday next, on a charge of attempting suicide. At the offices of Washington Seligman, No. 52 Broadway, it could be learned yesterday as to the motive or causes for his attempt on his life. It was said that Mr. Seligman had no business partners. At the offices of J. & W. Seligman & Co. it was said that Washington Seligman had no financial relations with that house. Jefferson Seligman admitted that the man who attempted suicide was a family relative, but said that he could not make any statement regarding his relative's financial affairs. He added:

GEN. ESTRADA KILLED. Result of Battle with Nicaraguan Insurgents.

San Francisco, May 21.—Eugene J. Greutner, an American, of Salt Lake City, who arrived from Corinto to-day on the steamer Newport, says that General Estrada, the leader of the forces of President Zelaya in Nicaragua, was killed in battle with the insurgents near Rivas on April 27. His troops were routed with great loss, and the revolutionists succeeded in capturing a large quantity of arms and ammunition. The insurgents now have possession of the port of San Carlos, and have complete control of Lake Nicaragua.

EXTEND LUMBER TIEUP. Boycott by Union Causes Lockout in Brooklyn and Queens.

In return for a boycott of the labor unions on a lumber yard in Brooklyn, the Lumber Trades Association has decided to close all the yards in Brooklyn and Queens, which, with those now closed in this city, will practically tie up the lumber market. As a far vaster business is done at the yards in Brooklyn than in this city this latest move shows the intention of the dealers to defeat the Material Drivers' Union, even at great pecuniary loss. A concise statement from the lumber men, as follows, told the tale: A boycott on the lumber of the Albro J. Newton Company, of Brooklyn, was declared to-day by the labor unions, notice being delivered by that company would not be used by the union men at work thereon. Their intention is to stop the delivery of lumber in Brooklyn and in Queens. The Building Trades Employers' Association committees met yesterday, and issued the following statement: The time of the committees appointed on Tuesday night is now fully occupied in completing details of organization, and until this routine work is perfected little definite information can be given. The committee on organization is in session this afternoon, and a number of other meetings will of necessity have to be held to complete the details of the boycott. There is no intention of distressing or oppressing labor unions, as such, nor of making any effort to close the business of co-operation of the industry being to eliminate the contentions that delations between employers and employees is the underlying principle of this movement. We wish to keep this issue clear. The right is on the side of individual members to work and live. We object decidedly to any statements that are made by any organizations of the mechanics, but we intend to resist those policies of the unions which are inimical to the interests of business interests. The names of the emergency committee should be a sufficient guarantee to the public that conservative counsel will prevail. The lockout in Brooklyn will effectually check building operations in that borough, and through the influence of artisans, who cannot keep employed without lumber.

ILLEGAL FENCES MUST GO. Secretary Hitchcock Says No Extension of Time Has Been Granted to Cattlemen.

Washington, May 21.—Secretary Hitchcock said to-night that the report that the time for the removal of the fences around public lands for grazing purpose had been extended until July was incorrect. An inquiry of President Lincoln's office, in the Interior Department from Nebraska, where the illegal fencing of public lands has been carried to a greater extent than in any other State in the Union. Shortly after the adjournment of the archipelago by Bulgaria, the Interior Department is in possession of the fences, and the law on the subject, the Secretary said, would be carried out. This action has the full indorsement of President Lincoln, and the full indorsement of the Secretary of the Interior. The removal of the fences has been in progress for a year or more.

GIVE LECTURE TO BRITISH CHAPEL. Peking, May 21.—The Americans who were sheltered from the British Legation during the siege to-day presented a brass lectern to the chapel. Minister Conger made a speech in behalf of the Americans, and Chinese Secretary Cockburn and Chaplain Norris of the British Legation, both siege veterans, responded.

DR. COYLE MODERATOR. DR. ROBERTS WITHDRAWS. Large Attendance at Presbyterian General Assembly.

Los Angeles, May 21.—The General Assembly opened with the largest number of commission-ers ever in attendance. Immanuel Presbyterian Church was crowded with clergymen and elders and as many of their friends as the building could hold in pews, galleries and aisles. Dr. Van Dyke preached an eloquent sermon about the religion of Christ in its relation to happiness. He showed that a desire for happiness was natural, and that the Christian was most in line with the Master who was following most closely his precepts. He pleaded for a revival of simplicity and sincerity, and a revival of work, and declared that his message was a desire that Presbyterianism should prove its mission and extend its influence in the world by making men happy in the knowing and doing of the things which Christ teaches. He closed his sermon with a graphic description of his visit on Tuesday to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, showing that the Church must do for the world what the springs in the canyon do for those who pass into those depths, produce joy and happiness and refreshment.

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIANS MEET. Lexington, Va., May 21.—The forty-third General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church convened this morning. The retiring Moderator, the Rev. Dr. W. T. Hall, of Columbia, S. C., preached the opening sermon. The enrollment, read by Dr. Alexander, stated clerk, showed 135 commissioners present. Dr. A. C. Hopkins, of Charlottesville, W. Va., was elected Moderator. Reports of the secretaries of the various church boards were read in the afternoon.

The night session of the assembly was devoted to a popular meeting in the Bible class, presided over by the Rev. Dr. T. H. Lee, of Spartanburg, S. C., field agent of the American Bible Society. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Lee, of Spartanburg, S. C., representative of the American Bible Society, and the Rev. Dr. H. C. Dabney, a returned minister, who invited to visit Washington and Lee University to-morrow and participate in the exercises in the Memorial Chapel. Addresses will be made.

CONFEDERATE REUNION ACTION. Money Secured for Battle Abbey and for Davis Monument.

New Orleans, May 21.—General S. D. Lee presided at the session of the Confederate reunion to-day. The committee on credentials reported that there was a total of 1,523 names represented at the reunion, with 2,423 properly accredited delegates. The report of the Battle Abbey committee showed that the cash in hand and in immediate prospect amounted to \$20,471. The committee therefore recommended that \$20,000, the minimum amount desired for the erection of the abbeys, had been secured, the time had arrived for beginning the work. The report was adopted. Dr. G. H. Tucker, of the Southern Memorial Association, reported that the fund for the erection of a monument to Jefferson Davis had been secured. He urged the Confederate members to erect monuments to the women of the South by the same amount. Resolutions reported favorably on a resolution offered by General S. D. Lee, expressing thanks and appreciation of the Confederate veterans and their families, and to Secretary Ross for the offer of the national government to prepare a roster of all the soldiers of both sides during the Civil War. General Joseph Wheeler spoke strongly in favor of the resolution, saying he had the assurance of an amnesty of War that an original document sent to the War Department would be carefully copied and returned. An amendment was offered to the resolution by Taylor Stratton, of Richmond, providing that three commissioned officers of the Confederacy be appointed as a committee in charge of the preparation of the roster, in order to insure fair treatment of the Confederate members. The amendment was adopted. General S. D. Lee, in an impassioned appeal for the passage of the resolution, declared the offer of the national government to prepare a roster of all the soldiers of both sides during the Civil War. The resolution was passed with a hurrah.

CUBAN CELEBRATION IN SAN JUAN. Dinner Attended by Governor Hunt—Spaniards Ignore Invitations.

San Juan, P. R., May 21.—The first anniversary of Cuban independence was celebrated here last night by a dinner. The guests included Governor Hunt, the United States officials, a number of Americans, the consular officials, and the Spanish colony, with few exceptions, ignored the invitations sent to them. A Cuban Line steamer, all flags except the American flag, which caused much commotion. CELEBRATION IN SPAIN. Barcelona, May 21.—The first anniversary of the proclamation of the Cuban Republic was celebrated here by a dinner yesterday evening, which was attended by fifty Cubans and the consuls of Spain, the United States and other nations in their toasts made friendly references to Spain.

INCENDIARISM SUSPECTED. Great Damage Wrought in Vicinity of Chateaucamp Club House.

Glens Falls, N. Y., May 21.—There is little doubt that many of the fires which in the last few weeks have devastated the Great North Woods have been of incendiary origin. It has been difficult to detect the criminals in the wilderness, but to-day fire fighters who had been sent from Great Creek to hunt a horse fire in the western part of the county, discovered a number of suspicious signs. Further search was made, and a man was seen who was recognized by the firemen and who fled at their approach. Fanned by a wind that was almost a gale the fire swept the woods in the vicinity of the Chateaucamp Club house, burning over hundreds of acres of valuable timber land. This club owns the lake and has a presence of the archipelago by Bulgaria, and Glens Falls, Conservative estimates place the damage to timber and to business in the last five weeks at \$2,000,000.

PLANS A BULGAR COLONY. Constantino, May 21.—Hilmi Paşa, inspector general of the reform movement, is credited with formulating a plan for the colonization of Anatolia and the islands of the archipelago by Bulgarians. It is doubtful, however, if the powers will permit the mean while Hilmi Paşa has planned summarily to exile to Anatolia the Macedonian prisoners of war, in order to accomplish in the recent troubles, but who have not been convicted.

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AN Imitation of Nature's Method of restoring waste of tissue and impoverishment of the blood and nervous force is used when you take an alternative extract of herbs and roots, without the use of alcohol, like Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This vegetable medicine coaxes the digestive functions and helps in the assimilation of food, or rather takes from the food just the nutriment the blood requires. Along with its use one should take exercise in the outdoor air, get all one can of God's sunlight and air; a mild breathing exercise practiced each day. This "Medical Discovery" gives no false stimulation, because it does not contain alcohol or a narcotic. It helps digestion and the assimilation of such elements in the food as are required for the blood. Instead of a cod liver oil, against which the already sensitive stomach will declare open rebellion, this tonic has a pacifying action upon the sensitive stomach and gives to the blood the weak elements the tissues require. It maintains one's nutrition by enabling him to eat, retain, digest and assimilate nutritious food. It overcomes gastric irritability and symptoms of indigestion, and in this way, fever, night-sweats, headaches, etc., are gone away with the blood. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery purifies the blood and entirely eradicates the poisons that breed and feed disease. It thus cures scrofula, eczema, erysipelas, boils, pimples, and other eruptions that mar and scar the skin. Pure blood is essential to good health. The weak, run-down, debilitated condition which so many people experience is commonly the effect of impure blood. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery not only cleanses the blood of impurities, but it increases the activity of the blood-making glands, and it enriches the body with an abundant supply of pure, rich blood. No matter how powerful the intellect or the resources of intellectual power, it must be backed up by physical force. Every day the youth or man must insure a plentiful supply of arterial blood, that is pure, stimulating to the brain, and that can rebuild the tissues that were destroyed in yesterday's work. "I have been a sufferer from indigestion for some thirty years, at times," writes Mr. S. W. Muller, of Circleville, W. Va., "and have used medicine from several of our best physicians, which gave me only a little temporary relief. They said I could never be cured. Last winter I was stricken with the worst spell that I ever had. I suffered with such severe pain in the pit of my stomach that I could neither work nor sleep, and my weight went down from one hundred and ninety-five pounds to one hundred and sixty pounds in about two months' time. I then concluded that I would try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. By the time the first bottle was gone, I felt some relief from my severe suffering so continued until I had used four bottles of "Golden Medical Discovery" and two vials of "Pleasant Pellets." I am truly thankful for the great benefit which I have received from your medicine, and can cordially recommend it to others."

Excursions. Notice of Summons. SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—Giovanni Maccarone, Plaintiff, against Nicolo Fano, Defendant. Trial held in New York County. To the above mentioned defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and to cause your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated, New York, May 6th, 1903. CHARLES C. SMITH, Plaintiff's attorney, Office and Post Office address, 132 Broadway, Manhattan, New York.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R. PERSONAL TOUR CONDUCTED TO GETTYSBURG AND WASHINGTON MAY 23 TO MAY 28 RATE, \$22.00 FROM NEW YORK All Special Expenses SPECIAL TRAIN Consult Ticket Agents, Tourist Agent, 263 Fifth Avenue, New York, or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia.

MAUGH CHUNK Switchback & Glen Onoko EXCURSION, DECORATION DAY, MAY 30, VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL. ROUND TRIP TICKETS: ADULTS, \$1.00; CHILDREN, 75c. Switchback Tickets, 50c. Additional Special Train, Liberty St. Station, 5:30 A. M. South Ferry, 5:25 A. M.

RED BANK LINE. Leaves Franklin St. Pier 34, N. E., daily at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Sundays 9 A. M. only, for Richards, Oceanic, Louisa Point, Fair Haven and Red Bank, connecting with the local Long Branch, Ashbury Park, Excursion, etc. DATES: May 22nd at 9:30 P. M. Music by the Mary Powell Orchestra. See steamboat column.

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