THEATERS

THE THEATERS

BILLS OF THE WEEK

Sothern in "Hamlet" and "Girl With Auburn Hair" at the Metropolitan "At Valley Forge" at the Bijou.

One of the eventful things theatrical this season is the engagement at the Metropolitan Opera-house of E. H. Sothern on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights in Shakspere's "Hamlet." This artist has scored a success, according to the critics, that has not been surpassed since the days of Edwin Booth's triumph. The production of "Hamlet" is a commendable venture. We are promised the most elaborate presentation of the piece seen since Irving's beautiful productions. The company appears excellently chosen, though it is the most difficult thing in the world to supply a complete dramatic cast that will meet everybody's approval. Next to the role of Hamlet, interest attaches itself to the part of Ophelia. The entire love element "Hamlet" contains is centered in this beautiful role. No heroine in the gallery of Shakspere women wins the sympathy of the auditor as does Ophelia. The tears that Juliet or Desdemona draw from the heart cause more pain, but less sympathy. It is the helplessness of Ophelia, arising merely from her innocence, and pictured without any indication of weakness which melts us with such profound pity. Passion with Juliet seems innate, a part of her being, and we never fancy her but with the dark splendid eyes and Titian-like complexion of the south, while in Ophelia we recognize as distinctly the pensive, fair-haired blue-eyed daughter of the north.

SOTHERN IN "HAMLET"

The management announces that owing to the elaborate nature of the production the curtain will rise at 7:45, and there is no doubt that on Monday evening at that time the Metropolitan Opera-house will contain an audience packed to the doors.

Beginning with a matinee Thursday, June 6, another vaudeville company will appear at the Metropolitan for a period of three nights and three matinees. It is conceded by those familiar with the vaudeville business that this is the strongest array of talent ever offered at one time on the vaudeville stage. The bill is headed by "The Girl With the Auburn Hair," who has been the reigning sensation in vaudeville circles for the past three seasons. During all that time she has been a feature that has rapidly grown in favor in the large cities where she has played consecutive engagements of from four to ten weeks. To the mystery of her identity is added a personality that charms and an act that is unique and diverting. One of the features of her engagement here will be the granting of free admission at the Friday matinee to all ladies with auburn hair. Eddie Girard, late star with Donnelly and Girard in "Natural Gas," "The Rainmakers," "My Friend from India," "The Geezer," etc., will also appear, assisted by Jessie Gardner in a comedy sketch entitled "The Soubrette and the Cop." The latest recruit to the vaudeville ranks, Dorothy Studebaker, who is the daughter of one of America's foremost families, will be heard in ballads and descriptive songs. But the real big feature of the entertainment will be June McCree and company, presenting an original conception of a unique western character, entitled "The Dope Fiend." In addition to these four topliners there will be seen Harris and Walters in an eccentric comedy sketch, "The Dark Eyed Widow"; Deronda and Breen, comedy club jugglers; Harris and De Loss in a rural comedy sketch and the marvelous polyscope with an entire change of views.

"GIRL WITH THE AUBURN HAIR."

To-morrow afternoon will usher in the last week of the season at the Bijou opera-house with the initial presentation here of "At Valley Forge," a new colonial drama by Wm. L. Roberts. It is said to be alive with strong situations and with much original comedy. The play opens its action near the winter camp of the Colonial army. The story deals with the love of a gallant young Continental officer Wilford Fairfax, for the charming daughter of a Tory officer. The father has determined his daughter must marry Major Henry Carleton, a British officer. The major presses his suit, but is put off by the girl on the plea that she cannot possibly think of marriage till shehas brought to justice the slayer of her brother. Captain Fairfax is ordered north at the command of General Washington. In passing Preston Manor his horse is hurt in a forray with the British scouts sent to intercept him. Seeing a horse tied near Preston Manor, he saddles it and proceeds to the house to make the necessary payment. Once inside, he finds that the horse is the property of Major Carleton. He recognizes the major as the duelist who had killed young Preston. The major, having thrown the offered payment for his horse into Fairfax's face, the latter makes him drink a toast to the success of Washington's army as an apology. In revenge the major declares Fairfax to have been the murderer of Virginia's brother, and when the major suggests his possible capture, she consents to his taking one of the horses from the stable to ride in pursuit. Captain Fairfax is driven to the Preston house, a wounded fugitive. He is there accused of having killed Virginia's brother. He denies the charge, she understands the plot and resolves upon saving Captain Fairfax from capture at the hands of the enemy.

"AT VALLEY FORGE."

Virginia and her friends are arrested as colonial sympathizers and are confined in the Hesisa ncamp at Trenton. Fairfax is sent by General Washington into the British lines to reconnoiter. He finds Virginia and her friends prisoners and through her aid after his own capture he gets the vital word through to his waiting general. The Continental army crosses the river and seizes the city, thereby releasing the prisoners confined at headquarters. Major Carleton on his return to a station near the Preston Manor, once more resumes his suit for Virginia and undertakes to intimidate her into fulfilling her father's wish to see her his wife. Captain Fairfax appears on the scene and Carleton is driven into a corner where he is forced to fight for his life. In the sword play Fairfax is the victor, but Carleton has called to his men and they place Fairfax under guard. Carleton proposes to Virginia that if she will carry out the promise of her father and be his she will by this means set Captain Fairfax free. Carleton abuses Captain Fairfax as a prisoner until he is interfered with by Sergeant Hanby, through whose assistance Fairfax becomes free. An exciting encounter takes place and the major, finding the house surrounded, seeks to escape and is finally shot in mistake by one of his own men. The outcome, of course, is the marriage of Captain Fairfax and Virginia with happiness for all those who deserve it.

E. H. SOTHERN AS HAMLET.
At the Metropolitan for the three nights the first half of next week.

EDDIE GIRARD AND JESSIE GARDINER,
With the big vaudeville company at the Metropolitan the latter part of next week.

Dollie Rathbun-Chesley, formerly of this city and recently soprano soloist at the leading Episcopal church in Omaha, Neb., will appear with the vaudeville company that will be at the Metropolitan the latter part of next week, and will sing a group of songs that will show the wide range of her ability as a vocalist. The first of the numbers she will give will be a brilliant waltz song by Luigi Arditi entitled "L' Ardita"; the second a lullaby by Dennee, "Sleep, Little Baby of Mine," and the third a dainty, sprightly ballad, "Celeste."

Since she was last heard in Minneapolis a little more than a year ago, Mrs. Rathbun-Chesley has made a great advance as a vocalist, and is now to be counted as one of the best in the northwest. Her tones are as fresh as ever, but there has been an improvement in their quality, and she is now doing the best work of her life. This will be her debut in Minneapolis as a professional singer and there is little doubt that her appearance will be warmly welcomed.

Footlight Flashes.

For the three weeks' season of vaudeville at the Metropolitan and Lyceum theaters, commencing Sunday, June 9, the most noted of European specialties and the cleverest of our native artists will contribute to the program. For the week of June 8, we have Mary Norman, the society caricaturist, who was the leading feature at Weber & Fields for twelve weeks this season; Moller, Fuller and Burke, eccentric comedy trio; the Rozzini's acrobatic specialists; Worrell and Hastings, refined singers and dancers; Weston and Yost, and Mallory Brothers and Brooks.

Pauline Hall will open at the Lyceum on the 16th of June, and the others in the bill for that week are Waterbury Brothers and Tenny, comedy musicians; Jessie Couthoui, the charming entertainer; Burt Shepard, the famous minstrel; Carlin and Brown, German comedians; Smith O'Brien and others.

The bill for the week of June 23, at the Lyceum, includes Al Leach and the three Rosebuds, Tom Nawn & Co., Cheridah Simpson, Delauer Debrimont trio, Burton and Brooks, Moreland, Thompson and Amber, and Armstrong and Cassidy.

Mary Norman, the society caricaturist, will close her vaudeville season here, as she is engaged for the summer for a series of parlor entertainments for the "swell set" at Newport.

The Pike Theater company put on a revival of Bronson Howard's first successful play, "The Banker's Daughter," at the Lyceum theater, Detroit, this week, and has been playing to packed houses. Among those in the cast were Angela McCaull, Teresa Cahn, Emilie Melville, Angela Dolores, John B. Maher, Byron Douglas, Fred J. Butler, Thos. M. Reynolds, J. B. Everham, Charles D. Waldron, M. McInnes and Frederick Wallace. The company opens here at the Metropolitan on the 30th of June.

HOW TO SEE THE GREAT BUFFALO EXPOSITION

Hotel Rates and Other Valuable Information--- The Restaurants on the Grounds--- Artistic Points of View.

Brooklyn Eagle.

If you care anything about the artistic significance of the Buffalo fair, when you start to see it start right. I say this with the more positiveness because I tried to do so and failed, and because the practical sense of the Buffalo street car managers has made the front door of the fair very hard to get at. That front door is through Lincoln park and across the bridge of the large park lake. From that point the architects and painters have designed a slow crescendo up to the climax of the electric tower, which is to this fair what the Eiffel tower was to Paris. But this Lincoln park entrance is almost a mile from the tower, and the railroad companies have put trolley terminals down at the Midway, within a quarter of a mile of the electric tower, and the steam terminals even a shorter distance directly behind the tower. Thus they carry you right into the heart of the show in the shortest time, which is what nine people in ten want. So general is this desire to save time and steps that if you ask for the car going to the Lincoln park entrance the average policeman or landlord will send you to one of the lines where the crowd is going. When you find what has happened, it is too late; you have seen the buildings first from the wrong side. That is what happened to me. Perhaps if you ask for the cars going out Forest avenue you may bring up at the real front door of the fair—unless your guide thinks you have made a mistake and sends you to the Elmwood avenue line instead. Then say firmly: "Forest is my friend, not Elmwood," and you may get your first sight of the fair as the artists and architects know it ought to be seen for the first time.

The most comprehensive view of the exposition, is perhaps, obtained from the Esplanade from a point a few rods north of the Triumphal Causeway. Here the visitor, with one sweep of the eye, may see nearly all of the principal buildings of the exposition. The Triumphal Causeway, behind him, is a magnificent structure, designed by John M. Carrere, chairman of the board of architects. Four tall pylons are connected by swinging cables. The pylons are surmounted by four standard-bearers, designed by Karl Bitter, the director of sculpture. The bridge, as a whole, is intended to express the pride of the American people in their achievements. The standard-bearer represents a muscular youth upon a rearing horse. Below him are trophies indicative of feudalism, slavery and tyrannical power, the whole expressing the triumphal struggle of the people of the Americas to free themselves from the institutions of despotic ages and governments. Terminating the buttresses of the piers are four groups of trophies typifying peace and power, modeled by Augustus Lukeman. In the niches on the side of the bridge are statues symbolical of hospitality, love of truth, patriotism, liberty, etc. On each side of the bridge are fountains of rearing horses and figures clustered about tall poles which carry huge silken flags. The fountain on the east typifies the Atlantic ocean and that on the west the Pacific ocean, with one base uniting the two. The sculptor of these is Philip Martiny. Beneath the bridge are subterranean grottoes modeled after the famous Buttes de Chaumont.

Turning now to the eastern wing of the Esplanade, the observer will note the group of three great government buildings, the open space being embellished with sunken gardens, fountains and statuary. At the left, marking the western boundary of the Esplanade, are the Horticulture, Mines and Graphic Arts buildings, this court being, also, decorated with statuary, fountains and flowers. Looking due north, the majestic Electric tower rises to a height of 409 feet. The tower stands at the north end of the Court of Fountains and constitutes a very beautiful centerpiece. On the eastern side of the Court of Fountains are the Ethnology, Manufacturers and Liberal Arts and the Agriculture buildings. On the west side are the Temple of Music, Machinery and Transportation, and Electricity buildings. Beyond the tower is the Plaza, whose northern boundary is marked by the Propylaea, a very beautiful architectural screen, rich in color decorations and ornamentation of statuary. East of the plaza is the great Stadium, a mammoth building having a seating capacity for about 12,000 people. West of the plaza is the entrance to the Midway.

Upon the pinnacle of the electric tower stands a graceful figure in gold called the Goddess of Light, presiding over the exposition and looking abroad over its many beautiful features. In her upraised right hand she carries a torch, while with her left she points to the beautiful scene below. The face of the tower is studded with myriads of electric lights. One does not realize its mammoth proportions until he looks at it from a near point of view. The main body of the tower is 80 feet square, with two wings, each 110 feet high, extending from the east and southward and inclosing a semicircular court. From its southern face gushes a cascade, at a height of 70 feet. At a height of 110 feet is a fine restaurant. Elevators will carry visitors to various heights in the tower. The state and foreign buildings are situated in the southwest part of the grounds.

Latin America is making a brave showing at the Exposition. That this would be the case was indicated at a very early stage in the preparations for the big show and these indications have been fully realized. Twenty-three of these countries are represented in some way at the Exposition, and nine of them have exhibits in special buildings, these being Brazil, Chile, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Honduras, Guatemala, Mexico and Porto Rico, while the other countries that are represented by exhibits of greater or less extent are the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Haiti, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Uruguay, Venezuela, Jamaica, Martinique and Guadaloupe.

Excellent facilities for getting about the grounds are provided. The wheel chairs, pushed by guides, most of whom are college men, afford an easy method of seeing the exposition. The rates for their use are much lower than at previous expositions. The chairs are a great improvement in many ways over those used at Chicago. They have ball bearings, rubber tires and a spring gear, making them very comfortable. The rate for the use of a chair with the service of a guide for one hour is 50 cents; use of a chair without guide, for one hour, 25 cents. No chair is rented for less than one hour, and fractions of an hour less than 30 minutes are considered as one-half hour. For the use of a chair and service of a guide for a day of eight hours, $3.50 is charged.

The miniature railway affords not only an interesting feature for the children who like to ride for the sake of riding, but affords also a convenient way of getting from place to place about the grounds. Especially convenient in this respect is the stretch of track that runs from the East Amherst gate, past the Six Nations stockade, back of the ordnance exhibit, to the art gallery and the approach. One line of this railway runs from the north side of the Indian Congress on the Midway, back of the various concessions, along the west fence to a station at the West Amherst gate. From another station on the north side of the Mall, at the same gate, the line runs to a point near the terminal station exhibit building. Another transfer station is here, whence the line runs to the north side of the East Amherst gate. The miniature engine is complete in every detail and is an interesting study for railroad men. The cars all have ball bearings, and many of them have a canopy top and are lighted by electricity. Each car carries from four to eight persons, and about ten cars constitute a train. The engines are thirty-eight inches high, burn hard coal, are capable of pulling twenty-five tons and of running at the rate of twenty miles an hour. The miniature railway track is fifteen inches wide. A 5-cent fare will take one person over one line and 20c will enable one to make almost a complete tour of the grounds.

The electric launches will ply on the Grand canal and the gondolas afford a pleasant way of journeying from one part of the grounds to another. The round trip may be made in the electric launches or gondolas for 25 cents; or, with a stop-over ticket, good any time during the day of issue, for 35 cents. A gondola and a gondolier may be hired for $2 an hour, and gondola, gondolier, singer and two instrumental musicians for $5. The gondolas will carry fourteen or fifteen people and the electric launches thirty.

There are six large restaurants on the grounds besides those located in the different villages and concessions on the Midway, lunch stands, etc. There is one each at the entrance to the Midway on the west side of the plaza, at the entrance to the Stadium on the east side of the plaza, on the south Midway and west of the Horticultural building, on the Mall and east of the Manufacturers' and Liberal Arts building, on the lake to the right of the Lincoln parkway gate, and one in the Electric tower.

The Temple of Music is situated west of the Esplanade and south of the Machinery building. The building is 150 feet square, with a dome rising 180 feet above the main floor, and cost $85,000. The auditorium is capable of seating 2,200 people, and contains one of the largest pipe organs ever built in the United States. Daily organ recitals will be given by some of the most famous organists in this country and Canada. The principal national holidays will be celebrated by musical festivals, and famous bands from both the old and the new world will give concerts in the temple.

Hotel accommodations at Buffalo are ample. There are more than 200 hotels that can take care of 30,000 guests; there are 650 boarding-houses, with room for 18,500 persons, while 7,000 house-holders have opened their homes to exposition visitors. These private homes will accommodate 100,000 guests. Besides this, tents on the exposition grounds have been provided for visiting organizations in uniform. These tents will afford room for 250 men.

Two companies have established huge camps outside the grounds with comfortable tents capable of accommodating 7,500 persons for the benefit of those who wish to enjoy the novelty of camp life while attending the exposition. A large number of buildings throughout the city have been remodeled for hotels. Altogether, Buffalo can accommodate at least 150,000 strangers. To this may be added accommodations for at least 50,000 at the surrounding towns of Tonawanda, La Salle, Niagara Falls, Lockport, Williamsville, Gardenville, Depew and Lancaster, all within a short trolley ride of the city.

Rates in hotels range from $1 a day upward. At the most expensive hotel in the city the rate for one in a room without bath is $3 and upward; for two in a room without bath it is $5 and upward. The rates for a room with bath for one person is $5, and for two in a room it is $7.50. This hotel is on the European plan.

Rates at another are $4 to $5 a day for two or more in a room. This is strictly on the American plan. Meals are 75 cents each. Another charges from $2 upward on the European plan.

Among the private homes of the city good accommodations may be secured from $1 to $2 a day, and in nearly all cases families will furnish breakfast at 25 cents to 50 cents each, while regular boarding-houses make rates to fit all pocket-books.

The first mention of stamps is in the letters of the old Bishop of Synesis, of Cyrene, on the Greek coast of Africa, 400 years after the Christian era.

Apricot pulp to the amount of twenty-eight tons was recently ordered from California by a single London jam-making firm.

PAST WEEK IN TRADE

LABOR SITUATION IS BRIGHTER

General Business Very Avtive, but the Grain Markets Are Quiet.

New York, June 1.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

While the weather in the east has hampered distributive trade to a considerable extent this week, rendering the season in some lines rather unsatisfactory, the west and south report unchanged conditions, with operations well up to the recent average. There is nothing as yet to cause any modification of the general crop estimates made recently and founded upon the special returns from correspondents of R. G. Dun & Co. The labor situation is a little brighter. Many strikes have been settled, and others are expected to terminate shortly.

Iron and steel mills are working at full capacity, and more new plants have been put in operation. Quotations are well maintained, without any effort to secure advances. Farming machinery is a feature of the domestic business, and there is no sign of decrease in the export movement of these products, which has attained enormous proportions. Rails are also going out freely to Australia and South America. Railways are unable to secure sufficient freight cars and other supplies, while structural work proceeds briskly, with little interruption from labor controversies.

Leather is still strong and active for heavy sole and high-priced upper stock, and offal has been freely taken for export. Medium grades are quiet with less demand than the extreme qualities. Shipments of boots and shoes from Boston have shown the expected decrease from the phenomenally large figures of recent preceding weeks, but are still very heavy, and since Jan. 1 exceed last year's by about 70,000 cases.

Extended holidays abroad and a short one in this country have tended to make the grain markets unusually quiet, while corn has had the added drawback of hesitation among traders who have not yet recovered from the effects of manipulation in the May option. Foreign purchasers were driven out of this market by inflated quotations, as shown by Atlantic exports in five weeks of only 9,436,285 bu, against 17,341,065 bu last year, and 13,433,318 bu in the same week of 1899.

Each reaction in wheat is quickly followed by recovery and much support is found in gloomy reports from growing sections. Insufficient moisture and low temperature are the chief causes of complaint, and injury from insects is also rumored, but there is always more or less loss through these influences, and the splendid condition earlier in the season gives reason to hope for an abundant yield.

Misfortune has also overwhelmed cotton plantations, according to the pessimistic views circulated by traders and factors who are endeavoring to sustain prices in the face of heavy receipts and unsatisfactory conditions at New England mills, where print cloths have been sharply reduced to 2⅝c in order to dispose of the accumulation, which is said to reach 2,000,000 pieces. Heavy brown goods have steadied under better Chinese inquiry, but local retail and jobbing trade is restricted by unfavorable weather.

Although it is between seasons with the silk trade there is a good demand and available stocks of the more desirable lines are reported light. The ribbon trade continues brisk despite lowering skies. Carpets and upholsteries improve, and in staple clothing woolens there is more activity. This brings out raw wool more freely, but there is not sufficient demand to advance prices in the face of heavy stocks and a large new clip coming forward. In fact, the accumulation of supplies has had a distinctly depressing influence, and in the Philadelphia market quotations are perceptibly easier. The decline extends to the entire list of domestic wools, although not more than a cent in any grade.

Failures for the week numbered 148 in the United States, against 160 last year, and 27 in Canada, against 20 last year.

New York, June 1.—The following table, compiled by Bradstreet's, shows the bank clearings at the principal cities for the week ended May 29, with the percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week a year ago:

Cities—	Amount.	Per Inc.	Cent. Dec.
New York	$1,049,395,433	26.9	....
Boston	103,034,220	16.3	....
Chicago	122,578,747	5.5	....
Philadelphia	81,100,145	17.2	....
St. Louis	34,076,492	27.8	....
Pittsburg	34,341,715	25.0	....
Baltimore	18,613,869	23.8	....
San Francisco	18,025,050	3.9	....
Cincinnati	15,325,350	12.0	....
Kansas City	14,139,683	35.3	....
New Orleans	9,698,243	15.9	....
MINNEAPOLIS	6,975,946	....	12.4
Detroit	6,965,547	14.3	....
Cleveland	9,838,484	10.4	....
Louisville	7,274,043	12.2	....
Providence	4,598,400	1.0	....
Milwaukee	5,071,181	19.2	....
St. Paul	3,753,529	....	....
Buffalo	5,210,001	31.9	....
Omaha	5,187,883	....	6.6
Indianapolis	5,286,217	9.2	....
Columbus, Ohio	5,164,300	....	3.1
Washington	2,632,269	40.8	....
Portland, Maine	1,476,411	....	5.5
Des Moines	1,356,444	34.9	....
Tacoma	1,089,043	13.5	....
Seattle	2,090,800	22.5	....
Spokane	801,168	....	1.2
Sioux City	903,473	....	17.0
Fargo, N. D.	212,015	....	1.8
Sioux Falls, S. D.	166,736	81.1	....
Helena	454,349	....	13.0
Totals, U. S.	$1,625,061,383	21.9	....
Totals outside New York	575,665,950	13.6	....

Dominion of Canada, totals $30,089,110; increase, 5.2 per cent.

If you need a servant use Journal wants.

New Service to St. Louis via "The Milwaukee" Line.

Commencing Sunday, May 19, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul will inaugurate through sleeping car service between the Twin Cities and St. Louis. The sleeper will be carried daily on the train leaving Minneapolis 7:50 a. m. and St. Paul 8 a. m., arriving St. Louis 7 o'clock following morning.

The route is via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Iowa Central and Wabash railways, making a very direct line—passing through a very interesting portion of the country.

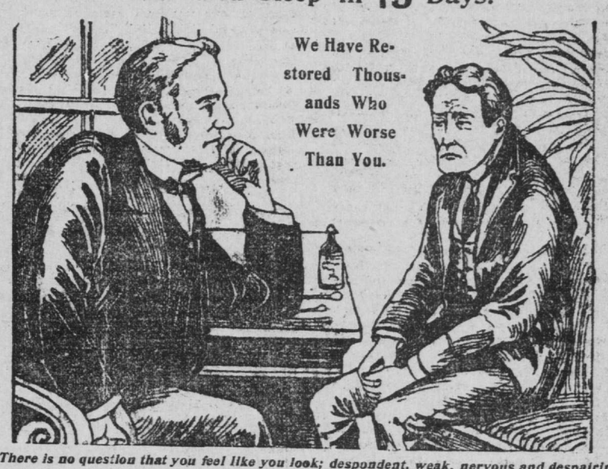
Twin City Turners' Picnic, Russell Beach, June 2d.

The Turners are famous for their successful picnic. The Northern Pacific trains leave St. Paul 8:45 a. m. and 2:00 p. m., Minneapolis 8:25 a. m and 1:20 p.m., returning leave Russell Beach 4:45 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. and 8:30 p. m., June 2d. Grand athletic and gymnastic exhibition. Secure tickets from the committee

Have you rented your flat? A Journal want ad will do it.

WEAK, WASTING STRICTURED **MEN CURED**

While You Sleep in 15 Days.



There is no question that you feel like you look; despondent, weak, nervous and despairing. Your sleep is disturbed by unpleasant dreams and you awake tired and with your mind filled with evil forebodings. You know that you are seminally weak, and you also know from sad experience that all of the drugs that you have poured into your stomach have left you worse than they found you.

NOW LISTEN TO ME!

Not one drop of internal medicine that you ever did or will put in your stomach will cure you. Why? Because your ailment is not in your stomach, or liver, or kidneys, but in the urethral canal. It is a local disease, and as such requires local treatment; it can not be reached effectually by internal treatment.

This is the St. James method of preparing treatment:

The medication is compressed into the form of crayons (as above), narrow, smooth and flexible, which slip into the urethral canal without effort, where they dissolve in three hours, which is sufficient time to penetrate, dissolve and dislodge STRICTURE like snow beneath the sun, allay inflammation and reduce enlargement of the PROSTATE GLAND, contracting the SEMINAL DUCTS, FOREVER STOPPING DRAINS and EMISSIONS, curing while you sleep—a direct, positive, common-sense and curative method of LOCAL TREATMENT which reaches the spot and ACTS INSTANTLY.

"HOME TREATMENT" CAN BE USED AS SUCCESSFULLY BY THE PATIENT AS BY OURSELVES.

Space will not permit a complete description of the incomparable St. James Treatment in urethral diseases. Every sufferer from Stricture and its offspring, Prostatitis and Seminal Weakness should write to the St. James Association, 88 St. James Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, for their wonderful illustrated work showing the parts of the human system involved in urethral ailments, which they will send securely wrapped in plain package, prepaid ..... **FREE**

St. James Assn., 88 St. James Block, Cincinnati, Ohio.

LONG WALK TAKEN BY A CANADIAN BISHOP

New York Sun.

Toronto—Bishop Newnham, of the diocese of Moosonee, 1,000 miles north of Winnipeg and directly west of Hudson bay, arrived here this week after a trip on snowshoes of 1,500 miles, which occupied upward of four months.

Leaving his see house, a log structure 15 by 20 feet, shortly before Christmas, the bishop and his party of Indians started for Toronto, pulling their sleds after them. They traveled at the rate of twenty or twenty-five miles a day, often with the thermometer registering 20 to 40 degrees below zero, and sleeping at night in great skin bags, made with the fur turned inside. Sometimes they woke in the morning to find themselves buried under many feet of light snow.

The bishop and his little party arrived here in splendid health. He had received no news from home since the close of navigation last fall, and only a few days ago, on reaching the outskirts of this province, did he learn of the death of Queen Victoria.

Bishop Newnham came to this city to make an appeal on behalf of his diocese and its work. Situated in an almost barren country peopled by a few thousand half-breeds, Eskimo and Indians, who subsist on hunting and fishing, his people are badly in need of assistance. In some years when the product of the gun and the net give out, the Indians have been reduced to eating dog flesh.

Carey Flexible Cement Roofing, best on earth. W. S. Nott Co. Telephone 376.

Mrs. Charles Smith of Jimes, Ohio, writes: I have used every remedy for sick headache I could hear of for the past fifteen years, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good than all the rest.

MOST STUBBORN MULE IN ALL PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia Inquirer.

Shamokin, Pa—While Dynamite, the most stubborn mule in the coal fields, was being driven to the Enterprise Colliery stable, last evening, he reared on his hind legs and pitched the driver into the bushes. The mule then ran onto the Pennsylvania railway, and would not leave when a train approached. The train had to stop to avoid a wreck, and for twenty minutes the crew, reinforced by colliery employes, had a lively battle with the animal, which only consented to budge when a bucket of oats was held up to his mouth.

Last week he stood on a track in the mine and would not move for an electric engine. The mule tried to push the little locomotive off the track, when the engineer pressed a button and laid the mule flat, with several hundred volts of electricity.

Pain Leaves Its Mark.

Pale faces and haggard eyes tell of female suffering. They tell of weak blood and shattered nerves, sleepless nights and drowsy days. There are a million women in America suffering as Mrs. Keith suffered. They have headaches, pains in the stomach, in the legs, arms and back, are dull and drowsy by day, nervous and sleepless by night. If you have these symptoms you have "female troubles". Wine of Cardui has completely cured hundreds of thousands of such cases. It stops the pain and insures perfect health. Do you realize what a joy perfect health would be?

WINE OF CARDUI

in invigorating the organs of womanhood, fits a woman for every duty of life. Try it! All druggists sell $1.00 bottles. Thedford's Black-Draught, the companion medicine, performs the important function of regulating the stomach and bowels. This has much to do with a cure.

Valley Creek, Va., August 4, 1900.

It is with pleasure I write you in regard to my good health. In the spring of 1899 I was very low. My friends thought I could not live. In fact, I thought so myself. I had used so many kinds of medicine without getting relief. At last I decided to try your medicine. I commenced to use Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black-Draught and in a short time I began to improve. I gained 26 pounds in weight. I am enjoying better health than I have in years.

Mrs. N. B. KEITH.

For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.