

Women Should Know It.

Many women suffer untold agony and misery because the nature of their disease is not correctly understood. They have been led to believe that womb trouble or female weakness of some sort is responsible for the many ills that beset womanhood.

Neuralgia, nervousness, headache, puffiness of dark circles under the eyes, rheumatism, a dragging pain or dull ache in the back, weakness or bearing-down sensation, profuse or scanty supply of urine with frequent desire to pass it with scalding or burning sensation, sediment in it after standing in a bottle or common glass for twenty-four hours, are signs of kidney and bladder trouble.

The above symptoms are often attributed by the patient herself or by her physician to female weakness or womb trouble. Hence so many fail to obtain relief, because they are treating, not the disease itself, but a reflection of the primary cause, which is kidney trouble.

In fact, women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble and both need the same remedy. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root is the great discovery of the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is easy to get at any drug store for fifty cents or one dollar.

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FASHIONS OF NEW YORK

Horsy Clothes Are Much Affected Just at This Season.

HINTS FOR THE HOLIDAY BRIDES.

The Proper Wedding Costume Is Pure White and Severely Simple—Bridesmaids Need Not Look Like a "Pinafore" Chorus Nowadays.

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Just at the present moment the styles of dress seen on the street appear to be divided into three classes—viz, horsy gowns and topsuits and hats suggesting the hunting field, quiet and elegant costumes for the true gentleman who will not overdo for public gaze, and superb and magnificent attire for those whose advancing age makes rich dressing a necessity.

There is a sort of chastened satisfaction in turning one's thoughts from the red and purple, yellow and blue to the wedding gowns. They at least are soft and white, and if they have any decoration at all in color it consists of a few dark shining orange leaves with waxy blossoms of ivory white.

There is little change in wedding attire, as white only is worn at these times, but this season there is rather a wider choice of material—terry, Irish poplin, faille, armure, peau de sole, grosgrain, taffeta, moire, satin duchesse and satin sublime, besides broad satin, crepe velvet and plain silk velvet. Silk, muslin and crepe have also been employed this season to develop two exquisite wedding gowns.

A young lady well known in society who is to be married next week has had her own idea wrought out in a unique and most beautiful wedding dress. There is something about this so chaste and modest



NEW WINTER COSTUMES.

that it half suggests a penitential nun's dress. It is of mat white cashmere, fine and close, and there is a demurely skirt with one narrow row of shirred satin ribbon around the bottom. Above that is a tulle overskirt hanging in full folds nearly to the bottom of the underskirt. At the left side it is caught up in folds under a silver chain. At the right there is a chataleine bag of white and silver, and this catches and holds up folds of the tulle on that side, but fewer and lower down than the other.

The waist is pointed in front and formed of surplus folds, all except a small V at the neck, which is filled in with a shirring of crepe lisse, which is shaped up to a very high stock, edged with a soft ruffle. The sleeves are long and flaring at the wrists, edged with crepe lisse ruffles and draped at the top in three folds. At the crossing on the breast is a spray of orange blossoms, with trailing sprays of fine smilax.

Nothing could be prettier or sweeter. A tulle veil will be worn with this, thrown back from the face and fastened to the hair by a knot of orange blossoms and possibly a jewel, though the general design of this is to preserve its delicate simplicity.

White cashmere, white nun's veiling, white serge and other fine white woolen stuffs are very suitable for young ladies and very much affected. There is a sort of loosely woven stuff, and when this is white it has a canvas effect, which is utilized by having it ornamented by cross-stitch, oriental and Bulgarian embroidery in the soft neutral colors inseparable from that work. Once in awhile a trace of gold or silver will show, and this brightens it up wonderfully.

I should say a few words more about wedding attire. It is understood that when a young girl has any old point lace to count upon she is not only justified, but really in duty bound to wear it on some part of her gown, or as a veil if it will answer that purpose. Lace handed down from her great-grandmother is a great card to give the reporters, but half the time it is handed down by a clerk in some form.

Many young ladies, when having their wedding dress made, have an eye to its future use as an evening gown. One of these dresses—and a pretty one, too—was of ivory white grosgrain silk. The skirt was cut in two parts, the upper one reaching nearly to the knees. Around each part at the bottom went two narrow double-edged folds of white silk mull, and at each edge was an arrangement of two very narrow ruffles of the same, with a row of narrow Valenciennes insertion between, and this row of lace was threaded with white baby ribbon in zigzags.

The waist was slightly pouched in front and of the grosgrain covered with silk mull and laced with the arrangement of narrow Valenciennes insertion between, and this row of lace was threaded with white baby ribbon in zigzags.

The gimples could be removed at will and a doublet gown would be the result. Elbow sleeves are seen on certain one-half the gowns for home and all sorts of evening wear. This dress requires but the regulation veil, prayer book and bunch of orange blossoms, or other chosen white flower to make it pretty enough for any wedding, and their absence transforms it into a dainty evening dress, which can be either high or low in the neck.

I may say in this connection that bridesmaids are not dressed quite so much like a "Pinafore" chorus as they were. Still pretty frocks of light color and material are the rule, but they are all such gowns as can be worn afterward at other functions. Simplicity is rather preferred and not too much color.

When we consider that a bridal toilet is never worn but once, it appears to be a very sensible innovation to have it made so that it will be useful for other occasions.

During a recent foranoon I spent three hours looking at new jackets, suits and separate waists. I saw one suit of black woolen for a middle-aged lady. The skirt was covered with a straggling pattern in loops and bars of very narrow satin. The waist was treated in the same way. There was a medium length cape, also treated in the same design and bordered with a five inch band of moire astrakhan. Across the chest this band became wide revers. The collar was also faced with the fur.

The same design was developed in black over casted line and new color purple, which has a little of every color of the rainbow in it, and yet the prevailing color is a frosty plum purple. It is more becoming to women than any other shade of purple.

There was a waist of white taffeta, the back and front both laid in one wide box and two narrow side panels. All over the whole surface was a zigzag design of narrow black velvet ribbon sewed horizontally, each line half an inch distant from the other. The high furround collar, belt and upturned cuffs were all wrought with the velvet ribbon.

The effect was dazzling. I forgot to say that on the front fold were six fancy jeweled buttons, beginning at the bust and set in two to the belt, where there was a fancy clasp, and there were three buttons sewed each side of that.

An odd and yet pleasing idea in a jacket was of closely woven black chevrot. The jacket was finished very severely everywhere with stitching only and was lined with violet satin. There was a large ruffled collar of lynx, with one wide lapel, which reached to the bottom and was so arranged that the dark line of the fur was in the center of the lapel.

There was a very neat and dainty blouse waist of slate gray taffeta, made extremely plain, with few gathers front and back. The sleeves were coat shape and rounded up at the wrist with a satin fold two shades lighter. The belt and collar were of soft silk, with satin piping at both edges. Down each side the front and in a curve across the shoulders went two narrow milliner's folds of the satin, and down the front there was an inch wide box plating of the satin. The waist fastened invisibly under this.

POLICEMEN OF HAVANA.

They Are a Bad Lot Generally and Must Soon Go.

WHY THE ORDEN PUBLICOS REVOLT

Their Pay is Many Months in Arrears, and Official Corruption is the Cause of It All—The Policing of Santiago Province.

The Havana police who have been so recently in revolt are a bad lot. They are not wholly without cause for rebelling, however. They have not been paid for many months and they have become desperate. Even American policemen would refuse to patrol their beats under such circumstances.

One of the first things to be done by the American officers of occupation will be the policing of Havana. This will have to be done on new lines, for the present force is not an organization for which Americans would wish to be responsible. In the meantime Havana is suffering from a state of affairs which verges on anarchy. The municipal police of Havana, composed of freemen, claim that they are owed wages to the extent of \$1,700,000. They have fought for three years in the field and they have been paid in neither money nor glory. This is only one example.

Of course every one in Cuba knows that this state of affairs is due to the corruption in army circles. The generals and higher officers get rich while their subordinates do not receive even the small wages to which they are entitled. No wonder the Spanish officials are loath to give up such opportunities.

Under the Spanish rule Havana has usually had half a dozen kinds of policemen. Of late years there have been the harbor police, the municipal police, the military police, the sanitary police, the governor's police and the orden publicos, or regular police. All these forces still exist nominally, but the failure of the authorities to pay them has caused

General demoralization. The individual policeman, of whatever class, has the weakness that is common to all Spanish officers. It is always possible to cross his palm with a gold coin.

The orden publicos have been real police force. They are part of the regular army of Spain and are the flower of it. Physically they are better than the mass of Spanish soldiers and their intelligence is much greater. They are under military discipline, and as a whole they are a decidedly superior body of men.

The present chief, Paglieri, is a colonel in the army. He is said to have Italian blood in his veins. Colonel Paglieri affects a certain fierceness of appearance, which has something of the dime novel in it, but he has proved an efficient chief.

The orden publicos wear a distinctive army uniform. It is showy, but is neat, and its wearer seldom becomes slouchy. The delight of these guardians of peace is when during the winter season a breath of bracing northern air chills the atmosphere sufficiently to admit of wearing an extra garment. Then they wear an overcoat with a cape and the red facing and blue flaps make them what would be called in the States dandy policemen.

The orden publicos in Havana is armed from head to heels. The revolver and the club, which complete the outfit of the policeman in an American city, are with him but the beginning. He is so well equipped with weapons that his usefulness for quick action is impeded.

Part of the force is mounted. At every square is a mounted orden publico. His duties must become tiresome. For hours at a time he is compelled to remain as motionless as a statue. A sneaky cab driver, who is violating some municipal regulation, a bus driver, who gets on the wrong side of the street, or a truckman who disputes the right of way with a carriage, are welcome events.

The orden publico is a most efficient force. The members are uniformly civil and courteous. While the Spaniard and the Cuban both have a respect for authority that is almost servile in its nature, they would not stand the clubbing that it is supposed to be the inalienable right of the policeman in all countries to inflict. The orden publicos are mobilized with military precision.

At the time of the army riots in January they were more relied on by Captain General Blanco than the regular troops. They charged the mob and for several days they guarded the palace.

Just what Spain will do with the orden publicos when she is finally forced to disband them and take them out of Havana is a problem whose solution is troubling Spanish statesmen not a little. They are not wanted in Spain, and this is the reason:

Years ago, when a truce was concluded with the Carlists, the agreement was made that the Carlist soldiers should form part of the regular army in the colonies. Spain did not want to keep them at home and was willing to give them preference abroad. In that way many of them became members of the orden publico in Havana. This was also a means of shutting out the Cubans from official employment. When the



COLONEL PAGLIERI, CHIEF OF HAVANA POLICE.

authorities got so far behindhand in payment and were unable to maintain the other classes of police except in a spasmodic way, the orden publicos, being part of the army, could not strike.

Now, however, when its members go back to Spain, they will be quite likely to demand a settlement. For this reason, and because of their usefulness and experience in preserving order, they will probably be among the last of the Spanish troops to be embarked.

When our military commission takes hold of affairs in Havana, an American police system will probably be established and all traces of the Spanish corruption wiped out. This will mean that the secret police of Havana, an institution which has greatly annoyed visiting Americans in the past, will be abolished. It is modeled after the French system and is thoroughly un-American.

Probably the policing of Havana will be done in something of the same manner as the policing of Santiago province is being done under the direction of General Wood. He has selected for the service the best of the Cuban soldiers and has placed at the head of the force General J. D. Castillo, a gallant investigator, who is in every way fitted for the position.

General Castillo is a native of Santiago, but was educated in Paris and Philadelphia. He received the degree of M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania and served for two years in the United States navy as surgeon. It was in this capacity that he accompanied the Jeannette relief expedition. He left our navy to join the insurgent army when the last Cuban rebellion broke out.

General Castillo will follow General Wood's plan and organize the mounted police of Santiago province on something of the same lines as those on which the rurales of Mexico were formed. Such Cubans as have voluntarily surrendered their arms and have acknowledged American authority are eligible. Besides the officers, there will be 240 enlisted men. The rates of pay of the enlisted men will be the same as in the United States army, while the officers will get two-thirds of the pay of officers in the American army.

General Castillo has charge of the preliminaries of the appointments, but he must select capable men who have served in the Cuban army, and the officers must have held similar or a higher rank in the Cuban army. This police force will have a large territory to cover, and it is expected that so soon as the Cuban troops disband the lawless ele-

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