RUSSIA BOUND TO HUMILIATE BRAVE GREECE

Fixed Policy of Coercion the Powers Are Compelled to Follow.

WILL BLOCKADE THE PIRAEUS.

Meanwhile the Horrors of a Fanatic Warfare Continue on Stricken Crete—An Italian Cruiser Shells Christian Insurgents.

ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA, March 9.—A firm resolve is manifested in Government quarters to adhere fixedly to the policy of coercion toward Greece should the Greek policy necessitate such a course.

It is stated here that the admirals commanding the foreign fleets in Cretan waters have decided, in addition to blockading the Piraeus and the Greek coast, to fire upon any Greek torpedo boat that approaches the foreign warships.

LONDON, ENG., March 9.—The Chronicle will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Athens saying that the kernel of the situation is that Russia is pursuing Greece with a terrible vindictiveness that it is impossible to explain. It is stated, however, that Russia realizes that millions of Greek Christians in the East yield allegiance only to the Greek patriarch at Constantinople, which is a serious bar to Russia's plans. M. Muravieff, the Russian Foreign Minister, is anxious to remove this bar by humiliating Greece and destroying her influence with the patriarch.

The correspondent of the Standard telegraphs that after repeated discussions at the Yildiz Kiosk respecting the fleets, its inefficiency is now admitted by the issuing of an order directing it to remain for the present in the Golden Horn.

As the House of Commons was on the point of adjourning this evening Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the leader of the Liberal party, arose and, while disavowing any desire to embarrass the Government in the negotiations necessarily arising from Greece's reply, said he desired an assurance that the British forces should not be employed against Greece before Parliament was given a chance to express its judgment on the matter. (Opposition cheers).

Continuing, Sir William said that he believed that a situation had arisen in which an amicable settlement of the question was possible. He was confident that the Government would do its best to secure such a settlement. He did not base his request on constitutional right, but on a policy of the higher description, really involving the issues of peace or war.

Mr. Arthur Balfour, the Government leader, in reply to Sir William, said that the course demanded by the opposition was extremely inexpedient and absolutely contrary to precedent. The Government, he added, could not be guided by the practice of France, to which Sir William had referred. He recalled the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882, and the blockade of Greece in 1886 when Sir William was a member of the Government. He could not believe that any stronger action and hoped that nothing as strong was now likely, but in neither case to which he referred had any notice been given to Parliament beforehand. The Government was most anxiously desirous of an amicable settlement. It was in every way conscious of its responsibility and was acting in the firm belief that it was pursuing a policy that would bring liberty to Crete and preserve the peace of Europe. It was not prepared to imperil either by a pledge which might hamper its action at a critical moment.

In reply to a question asked by Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Balfour said that he did not think that the negotiations now in progress would be terminated by Thursday, enabling a statement of the intentions of the powers to be made on that day, as had been promised by M. Hanotaux, the French Foreign Minister.

A dispatch from Vienna to the Central News says that the Eighty-seventh Infantry Regiment at Trieste has been ordered to be mobilized in readiness to proceed to Crete.

An extra meeting of the Cabinet to consider the action of Greece was held this evening in one of the private rooms of the House of Commons. After the meeting Prime Minister Salisbury went to the Foreign Office, where he was visited by Count Deym, the Austrian Embassador. Later Lord Salisbury sent telegraphic messages to the foreign captains and to Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, commander-in-chief of the British Mediterranean squadron.

The Westminster Gazette publishes a dispatch from Canea, Crete, saying that the Greeks have been ordered by the commander of the united fleets to leave that place immediately. The Greek Vice-Consul at Canea, who is included in this order, has replied that he will submit only to force, which, the dispatch adds, will be employed by the powers if necessary to compel obedience to the order.

A dispatch from Candida, Crete, under yesterday's date, says: A large number of Moslem women and children are confined in the hospital here, suffering from mutilation inflicted upon them by Christians. News from the interior show that massacres of Moslems by Christians are of almost hourly occurrence. Out of 165 Moslems in the village of Cykia, only one person, a child, escaped slaughter.

PARIS, FRANCE, March 9.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Millerand, Socialist, again interpellated the Government regarding the Cretan question and the action to be taken by France in view of the refusal of Greece to heed the ultimatum of the powers. Prime Minister Meline and M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, asked that the consideration of the subject be deferred until Thursday, and this was agreed to by the Chamber by a vote of 342 to 205.

VIENNA, AUSTRIA, March 9.—The Greek reply to the identical note of the six great powers has been received at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where it has been most carefully considered. It is not considered at all satisfactory, as it is evasive, Greece apparently being desirous of dodging the very points upon which the identical note was based.

ROME, ITALY, March 9.—The Italian Cabinet met this forenoon and discussed the reply of Greece. The result was a communication wired to each of the great powers saying that in Italy's opinion the powers were still out of accord as to the method of coercion which should be directed against Greece, and that nothing should be done until the question be settled.

It is stated that the Cabinet, although hoping that a peaceful solution of the question would be arrived at, decided not to abstain from taking part in the coercion of Greece if the other powers were unanimous on this point.

CANEA, CRETE, March 9.—M. Baraklis, the Greek Vice-Consul; the staff of the Consulate and a number of Greek newspaper reporters embarked upon a vessel this afternoon to return to Greece, Admiral Canevaro insisting that his order that they leave the island must be obeyed.

Major Bor, the British officer who was recently appointed to the command of the international gendarmerie, has refused to disband the forces at the bidding of the international command. He declares that he will not abandon his post until ordered by the Sultan to do so.

The fight at Akroti ceased to-day, the insurgents abandoned carrying the position, owing to their fears that they would again be bombarded by the foreign warships.

The stories of massacres of Mussulmans at Sitia cannot be confirmed; though it has been emphatically denied several times, it was repeated again to-day, with the addition that the Consuls at Heraklion had been convinced by witnesses that 400 Moslems were killed in the village in the vicinity of Sitia. It was first stated that 2000 Mussulmans had been massacred in Sitia.

The contemplated disbanding of the international gendarmerie causes uneasiness here, as it will leave the city at the mercy of the unpaid Mussulman gendarmes. According to a Turkish report six Moslems were killed and eight wounded in the fighting at Akrotiri.

Advices from Hararpitra says that Mussulmans in possession of that town were summoned to surrender by the Christian insurgents who were surrounding the town and that the Mussulmans refused to do so. The insurgents then fired a volley into the fort, which was held by the Moslems, when an Italian cruiser lying off the town fired upon the insurgents, compelling them to retire. A Turkish transport with Turkish civil officers and soldiers on board arrived here from Kastell to-day, but was refused a pilot to bring her into the harbor, owing to the fact of her having smallpox on board.

Advices received from Retimo, on the north coast some thirty miles southeast of here, show that the pillaging of the houses and shops of the Christians there is still going on. The Vice-Consuls stationed at Retimo have asked the Consuls here that protection be afforded the Christians.

In Canea it is said there has been robbery of houses owned by Christians who are absent from the city. This pillaging is not the work of the Moslem inhabitants, but is done by the Turkish soldiers. Protests have been made to the acting Governor, but no satisfaction was obtained, he saying that the robberies cannot be helped as the Turkish soldiers have to pillage to live.

Tewfik Pasha, the Military Governor, has sent to Heraklion for another battalion of troops, which will make the condition of affairs worse than ever.

CANEA, CRETE, March 9.—The situation at Akrotiri is similar to the condition of affairs which prevailed there two weeks ago, but the warships are very unwilling to fire upon the Christians. Each side accuses the other of beginning the combat. The truth seems to be that the insurgents began to advance upon the town and the Turks began to fire upon them.

The result of the mission of Sir Alfred Biolitti, the British Consul here, in behalf of the beseiged Moslems at Candamos, is as yet unknown, although yesterday it was stated that it had failed. When he arrived at Selino he communicated with the insurgent chiefs, who at first refused to meet him, but upon learning that it was proposed by the powers to grant autonomy to the island, they eventually invited him to a conference.

It is understood that 570 men from the British warships Rodney and Scout, and the ships of other nations are escorting Sir Alfred, who started for Candamos yesterday morning.

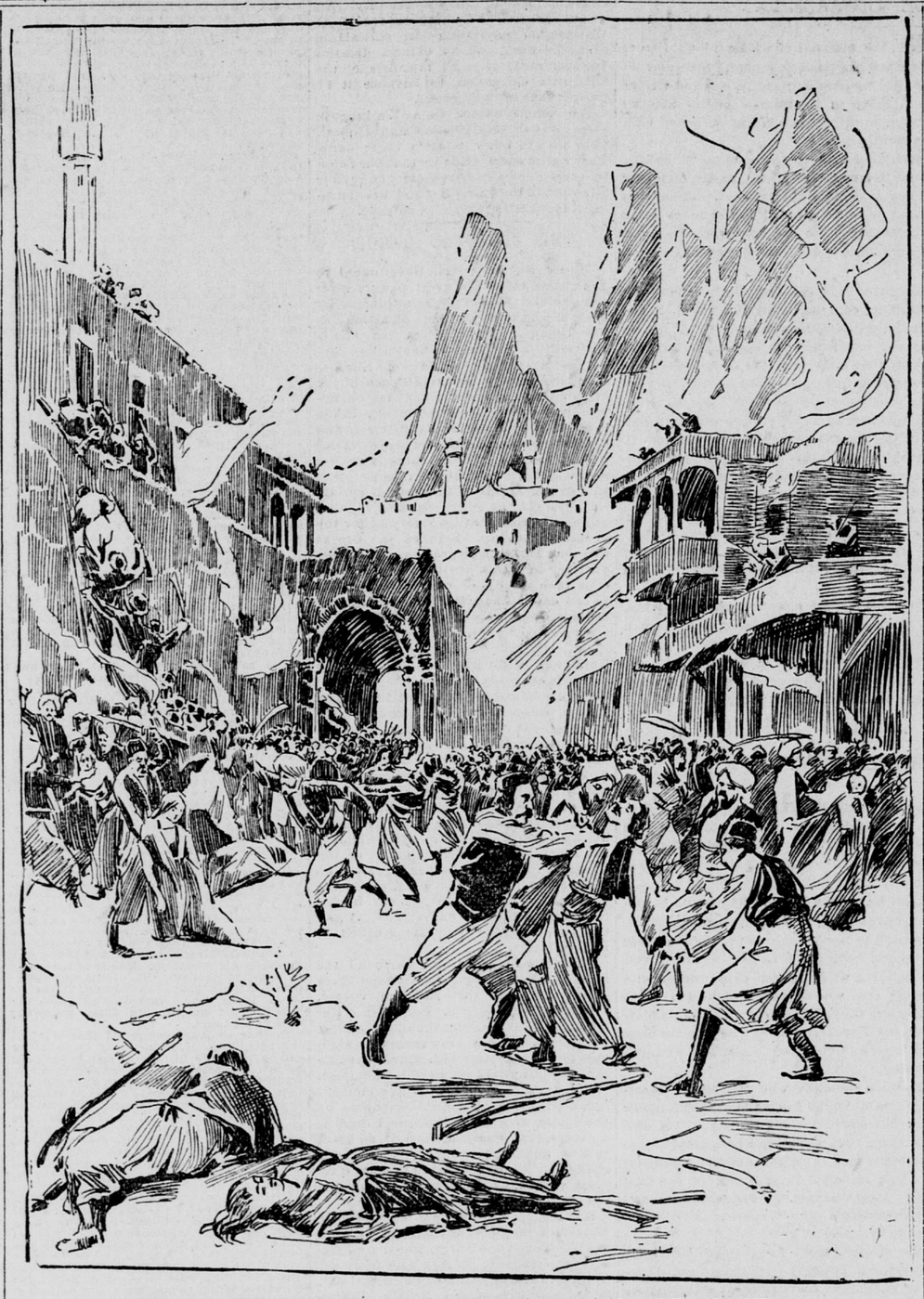
ATHENS, GREECE, March 9.—Nea Ephemeris, the ministerial organ, says that orders have been sent to Admiral Sachtouri, the commander of the Greek warships at Canea, to retain his position and not to notice any directions that may be given to him by the foreign admirals, even if force is threatened to compel obedience to their directions.

It is also stated that Prince George, on board the schoolship Kanaris, went to Platania and instructed Colonel Vassos, the commander of the Greek army of occupation, to avoid a conflict with the powers and to withdraw into the interior of the island.

The Greek squadron is blockading a number of Turkish vessels in the Ambracian Gulf.

The Archbishop of Canterbury in reply to a message to the Metropolitan of Athens has written that the Angelican church prays earnestly to the Almighty to give Cretans liberty, justice and peace.

Three hundred monks at Mount Athos have offered their services as soldiers in the event of war. They were expected to arrive at the Piræus to-day.



FIERCE FIGHTING IN THE STREETS OF CANEA.

[Reproduced from the Paris Illustre.]

NEW YORK GREEKS EXCITED.

Over a Thousand Men Ready to Go Home to Fight.

NEW YORK, N. Y., March 9.—The probability that war will be declared against Greece has aroused the Grecian residents of this city to a high state of excitement. Since the publication of Consul-General Botassi's call for reserves the enthusiasm has been intensified at numerous meetings held by the natives of Greece. More than a thousand men have already responded to the Consul-General's call and have signified their willingness to enter the Grecian army if their passage is paid across the sea.

MIDNIGHT TRAIN ROBBERY.

Masked Men Hold Up the Louisville and Nashville Fast Mail and Secure About $10,000.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., March 10.—Louisville and Nashville northbound fast mail 4 was held up by six masked men three miles this side of Calera about 11:15 o'clock.

The train had just left the tank and was on time. The engineer was ordered to halt his train by two men on the platform of the mail coach.

Two ugly pistols added emphasis to the order. He obeyed. He stopped the train and was ordered down from the cab and made to cut loose the air, which he did promptly. He was then made to go with the men to the express car. The only occupant was H. W. Gordon, who was made to open the doors. One of the men went inside and secured a number of valuable packages, the contents of which are not known to-night.

The men then accompanied the engineer back to the engine, after he had readjusted the air. He was then ordered to pull out, which he did. The passengers were not disturbed. Sheriff O'Brien and five deputies, with horses and dogs, left on a special for the scene.

It is rumored that the robbers secured about $10,000. The facts are so meager and the railroad officials so reticent that it is impossible to substantiate the report at this hour.

METEOR FALLS IN OHIO.

Residents of New Benton Scared Out of Their Wits.

WASHINGTON COURTHOUSE, OHIO, March 9.—At 10 o'clock this morning people at New Benton, this county, were greatly excited. They saw a cylindrical light, from which three columns of smoke were issuing, producing a half-rumbling half-hissing noise, which was heard for miles. Suddenly the ball burst, producing a terrific report, which was heard twenty miles distant, and breaking the window lights of some of the houses.

When the meteor passed over the house of David Leifure the latter was knocked down and for some time was unconscious. Shortly afterward, upon going to his stable, he found one of his horses dead in its stall, with the side of its head blown off. Another horse in an adjoining stall was made deaf by the concussion. Search is being made for the meteoric stones.

Maryland Steel Works to Start Up.

BALTIMORE, MD., March 9.—It is authoritatively stated that the works of the Maryland Steel Company at Sparrows Point will start up in all its departments in a few weeks, thus giving employment to over 2000 men. With all its furnaces in operation the Maryland Company has a capacity of producing 1200 tons of iron daily.

DISASTROUS FLOODS.

Alarming Rise of the Mississippi at Memphis—Kentucky Family Reported Drowned.

MEMPHIS, TENN., March 9.—The Mississippi River has passed the danger line here and is rising at the rate of nearly a foot in twenty-four hours, with the prospect of continuing until a height of about thirty-six feet is attained.

Intense interest is felt in Memphis and the big planting territory south of Memphis over the condition of the river and the probable point to which the waters may rise, with much speculation as to whether the levees will be sufficiently strong to hold the water within bounds. River men are generally of the opinion that there is no danger of their giving way. All agree, however, that they will be pretty fully tested by the present high water.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 9.—The rainstorm in this section continues. A dispatch from Bedford, Ind., says the damage in that section will reach $2,000,000, all the country roads having been washed out and bridges swept away. Farm lands have been so badly washed that raising crops is out of the question this year. A family by the name of Wilson is reported to have been drowned in Richland Creek while trying to escape from a flooded house.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, March 9.—The Ohio River is again rising at the rate of several inches an hour.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 9.—This city experienced another steady downpour of rain throughout last night. Fall Creek and White River are already swollen from the heavy rain of last week and are again rising rapidly. The Evansville and Richmond Railroad has entirely suspended operations.

O'NEILL IN A NEW ROLE.

The Actor Sued by a Young Man Who Claims to Be His Son.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 9.—A mysterious suit which was filed against James O'Neill, the actor, late Saturday, and suppressed for service, was disclosed to-day.

Two suits were begun in the Circuit Court by Alfred Hamilton O'Neill, who claims to be the son of the defendant. One of the bills is for the purpose of perpetuating testimony in regard to the divorce suit, which was tried some years ago, and in connection with this suit O'Neill brings suit for $20,000 damages.

The complainant's lawyers admitted to-day that the damage suit was based on the allegations set forth in the suppressed bill, which alleges that the actor and the mother of the complainant, who is not mentioned by name, were married in 1871, when she was 15 years old; that in 1873 James O'Neill deserted his wife, and in 1877 she filed a bill for divorce on the ground of desertion.

The defendant, it is alleged, by adroit counsel and by false pretenses and promises and by threats of various sorts, worked most outrageous fraud on the court, and that the defendant procured a decree to be entered finding that no marriage ever existed and having her bill dismissed.

Young O'Neill now asks that this decree be set aside, that his parentage be established, that the defendant be restrained from leaving the jurisdiction of the court, and also for the appointment of a receiver. The actor was served with process before leaving the city.

Kansas Railroad Bill Vetoed.

TOPEKA, KANS., March 9.—Governor Leedy to-day vetoed the Harris railroad bill to empower the State Board of Railroad Commissioners to establish freight and passenger rates.

One Failure Causes Another.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 9.—The Germania Safety Vault and Trust Company made an assignment this afternoon. The failure was caused by the suspension of the German National Bank, in which the Trust Company was a large depositor. The capital stock is $200,000. The last statement placed the assets and liabilities at $271,130 each. It is thought that stockholders will realize fifty cents on the dollar.

WANTS THE TREATY RATIFIED.

President Favors Arbitration, Not Only With England, but With Other European Powers.

NEW YORK, N. Y., March 9.—A Herald special from Washington says: President McKinley is emphasizing his earnest desire for the prompt ratification of the general arbitration treaty by personal appeals to his friends in the Senate.

It is understood that to Chairman Davis of the Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Cullom and to others who have called President McKinley has manifested the greatest interest in the treaty and urged them to use their best efforts to secure its prompt ratification in practically the same shape it was sent to the Senate.

President McKinley, it is said, thinks so well of the good work accomplished by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote that he stands ready and willing to begin negotiations for similar treaties with other European powers.

Since McKinley has declared himself so strongly in favor of the treaty in its original form many Republican Senators who before favored radical amendments now incline, for the sake of harmony with the administration, to stand by the original instrument, with perhaps some slight modifications.

Senator Davis, the new chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, is disposed to yield to the President's wishes on nearly all points except the one naming King Oscar as the sovereign to select the final umpire. It is understood that he and other Republican members of the committee will insist on striking out the clause.

The chief opposition to the treaty as a whole will come from Senators Morgan and Daniel, both of whom stand ready to resort to dilatory tactics to prevent its ratification in the form in which it was drawn and as it is now indorsed by the new administration.

Mother and Three Daughters Drowned.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 9.—A special to-day from Brownsville, Tex., says that a Mexican woman named Luz Santos Rodriguez and her three daughters were drowned. They went to the lagoon to get a barrel of water, one girl going in to bathe, getting beyond her depth. Two sisters rushed in to save her. They also began to sink. The mother then threw herself into the water to save the children and all were drowned.

Judge Caswell Leaves for Home.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—Judge Thomas S. Caswell of San Francisco, who came here to attend the inaugural ceremonies, left for home to-night. He served as a member of the reception committee, of which General Miles was chairman, and was also honored by being selected as a member of the special escort to the President during the inaugural ceremonies.

Incendiarism Causes Four Fatalities.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 9.—Two persons were killed and two others fatally wounded in the fire at Auburn place. The dead are Charles Goddard and an eight-year-old child, suffocated in the smoke. Mrs. Goddard jumped from a fifth-story window and will die. Mr. Dunkin leaped from a third-story window and was fatally injured. The fire was the work of an incendiary. The money loss is small.

War Again in Kentucky's Senate.

FRANKFORT, KY., March 9.—When the State Senate meets on Thursday thirty-three Senators are entitled to vote. Five new men will present credentials. Four of these are Republicans. The silver Democrats will endeavor to prevent their being seated, and thus prevent an election of a Republican Senator. It is going to be the old fight of last winter over again.

PARTY DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF

Fruitless Caucus of Democratic Members of the Senate.

Plots to Capture the Organization of That Body Come to Naught.

Republicans, on the Other Hand, Are United, but Lack a Working Majority.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—For more than two hours to-day the Democratic members of the Senate endeavored to reach some conclusion on the question of the organization of the Senate. Like the Republican conference of Friday it was fruitless in results. The two factions are arrayed against each other. On the one hand the Republicans present a solid phalanx of forty-two votes that will stand by each other through thick and thin; on the other there are the divided ranks of the gold standard Democrats, silver Democrats, bolting silver Republicans and Populists.

The problem before those seeking to take the control of the Senate from the Republicans is, How can these various factions be solidified and made one in interest? No satisfactory answer to this question has been proposed, and the more the discussion proceeds the less appears to be the chance of definite action, by reason of the inability of the seceding factions to cohere into one determined party of opposition.

Caucuses and conferences have been numerous since the new Senate convened. The Populists, while holding no formal caucus, have agreed among themselves that they will support any plan that may be indorsed by the Democrats. So, too, the silver Republicans—those who bolted the St. Louis platform—have agreed to stand by whatever policy may be inaugurated by the stronger of the bodies in opposition to the element now in control of the Senate committees.

When the Democratic caucus was called for to-day there was no distinction made between the men who indorsed the Chicago ticket and those who stood upon the Indianapolis platform. Notices of the caucus were sent to every Democrat. Of the gold men only Lindsay of Kentucky attended. Gray of Delaware and Caffery of Louisiana were absent. The absence of Gray is not looked upon as significant, for the reason that whenever the Senate adjourns over he always runs up to his home for the few days at his disposal. Caffery, the second absentee, was the permanent chairman of the Indianapolis convention and his absence may have some political significance.

The situation was discussed in a rather informal manner, and the only result reached was the appointment of the old steering committee, with Faulkner of West Virginia and Smith of New Jersey substituted for Brice and Blackburn, whose terms expired last Thursday.

The effort to take the committees from the Republicans is antagonized by some leading Democrats for various reasons. Gorman thinks the scheme to consolidate all the factions in the Senate by a combination with the silver Republicans and the Populists would be dangerous and would result in the establishment of a precedent that might prove embarrassing in the future.

Jones of Arkansas, chairman of the National Committee, is said to be opposed to it because the Democrats have not sufficient votes with those of their allies to do what is proposed to be done. This conclusion is based upon the assumption that Lindsay of Kentucky, Gray of Delaware and Caffery of Louisiana, each of whom supported the Indianapolis tickets, are not Democrats.

Jones is supported by several of the more radical silver men, who thus hope to emphasize their disapproval of the course of these Senators. These same men also appreciate the fact that if they had possession of the committees they would be handicapped by the Republican House and the Republican President and would be unable to consummate any of their own plans of legislation.

The result of the two hours' talk, therefore, was concentrated on the appointment of the committee mentioned, and this committee will confer with the other factions and possibly with the Republican steering committee announced to-day by Chairman Allison.

The Republicans do not expect any serious result from all the talk of setting aside the present organization of the committee. They have so far failed to see just how the opposing elements in the Senate will be able to agree upon a plan of action.

At the same time the Republicans realize their impotence, not having more than forty-two votes, and with little hope of having the two Senators appointed from Kentucky and Oregon seated. They also believe that vacancies in the various committees will be filled by agreement between the Republicans and Democrats, and until such agreement is reached it is very certain the vacancies will not be filled.

It cannot be verified, but it is stated to-night with much positiveness that Senator Teller of Colorado was at the caucus. The scheme for a reorganization of the Senate on silver lines contemplates the election of ex-Senator Duboise of Idaho as Secretary of the Senate in place of Mr. Cox of North Carolina, and the retention of Colonel Richard Bright of Indiana as sergeant-at-arms. A note was sent to-night to each Republican Senator, urging him to be in his seat to-morrow at noon.

CUBA LOST TO SPAIN.

Sinews of War Will Soon Be Exhausted and Two Home Revolutions Are Threatened.

NEW YORK, N. Y., March 10.—The Sun's correspondent in Havana sends the following:

In the month of May Spain's sinews of war will be exhausted, and the Spanish Government, confronted by the two threatening revolutions at home—one by the Carlists and the other by the Republicans—will be obliged to give up the struggle in Cuba, abandoning the island to the insurgents.

Such, at least, is the substance of all the news and opinion received here from Madrid in private letters to leading Spaniards who have important relations with the court. Senor Romero Robledo, who wrote one of the letters, says that the situation, in his opinion, is extremely critical.

General Martinez Campos says in another letter that the Cubans are now stronger than ever, and that to crush the revolution Spain needs to make three times as great an effort now as three years ago, which means 600,000 men and $300,000,000. Can such an effort be made? Martinez Campos says that the answer will be given by those who know the real situation in Spain. "For reforms or home rule," he adds, "it is too late."

All the officers in the Spanish army now in Cuba who belonged to the Carlist army during the last war in the peninsula have received secret advices from the agents of Don Carlos that their military rank will be recognized by "The King," and they will receive promotion in case they return to the service of "their rightful sovereign."

From reliable sources the correspondent is able to say that the agents of Don Carlos are working with great energy in Cuba among the old Carlist element. A scheme for a general uprising in the peninsula was planned a few months ago, and was ready to be carried out when Don Carlos' daughter ran away with a married man in Italy.

This incident from a royal point of view worked much injury for a time to the Carlist cause and it was decided to wait a few more months. Now the time is considered ripe and Spain will probably become once more the scene of a civil war.

In consequence of this critical condition of affairs the Central Government has notified General Weyler that he must expect no more re-enforcements from Spain. Moreover, no more money is to be expected for Cuba after May 1, because the Government has to attend also to the war in the Philippines and to the course of events at home.

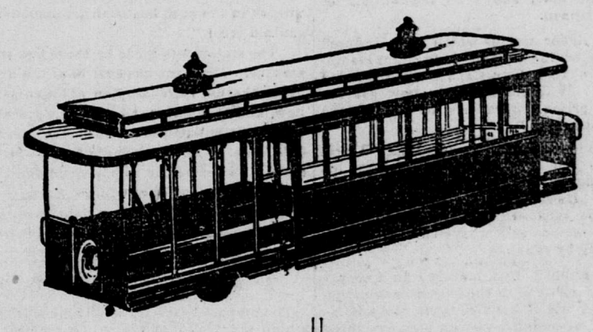
NEW YORK, N. Y., March 9.—A World special from Washington says: Secretary Sherman has cabled Consul-General Lee that every reasonable demand or request he may make of the Spanish authorities in Cuba will be supported by the power of the United States Government.

The first dispatch received by the new Secretary of State from General Lee, outside of the ordinary routine, came yesterday. It was simple and brief, asking what he could do in the way of being relieved of further service at Havana, and calling attention to a desire expressed that he might be permitted to return home.

Senator Sherman took the dispatch to the Executive mansion, afterward cabling to General Lee requesting him to continue at his post, stating that no one has been selected as his successor and it would be inconvenient to consider that matter for some time. He was assured of fair treatment by the new administration and told that his remaining as Consul-General would be regarded by the President as a personal favor.

For Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—Rear-Admiral Walker, who will reach the retiring age on the 20th of March, is spoken of for the position of Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Mr. McAdoo, it is stated, has been requested to act until his successor qualifies and has consented to do so.



HIS GOOD FORTUNE.

JOSEPH DE RICHMOND IS NO LONGER A GRIPMAN ON THE HAIGHT street line. He is now on his way to the south of France. His uncle has just left him a snug fortune, so De Richmond goes to France. Before he left he told the writer what he thought of the vegetable preparation grown in California called Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla.

Said he: "A man on the cable-cars has to be out in all sorts of weather, and he needs a fairly good constitution with which to battle life. If he is at all disposed to kidney complaint he may as well get off the cars right away, for it is only a small matter of time and he is off anyway. Well, sir, I had a pretty good scare myself. I began to feel kind of queer, would get smothering sensations, and as soon as I put food in my stomach it would bloat and then I would be uneasy all the rest of the day.

"I consulted a doctor and he told me I was suffering from dyspepsia. I used his medicine about two months and I was constantly getting worse. I thought this thing was surely going to be serious. A fellow-gripman told me to get a bottle of Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla. Why, I laughed at him. Get a bottle of that advertised stuff—not on your life! Well, sir, he told me that this Sarsaparilla was just the thing for dyspepsia, so at last I gave in and went for a bottle. I went to a corner drugstore and the fellow sized me up wrong—he started in to string me; he wanted me to take something in place of Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla. I got hot in the collar and left his substituting store, and I went to a respectable drugstore and got a bottle of Joy's.

"It was no good for a week. I didn't feel any relief, only my bowels were kind of more regular. After the second week I began to feel like my old self again. Yes, you may say, young fellow, that Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla is a fine medicine. What! Did I get any pimples or sores on my face? No, sir. I never got a pimple on my face or a sore, either."