

GEN. BANDERAS.

With 12,000 Men, Marches the Entire Length of Cuba. The Second Invasion of the West Was Effected With Little Difficulty.

New York, Aug. 31.—The Journal and Advertiser says: The sensational victory of the Cubans under Maximino Gomez and Antonio Maceo, the entire length of the island in Martinez Campos' time, has just been duplicated by Quintin Banderas.

This negro war captain, than whom no Cuban of the colored race, excepting Maceo, perhaps, has won greater honors in the present struggle for independence, led 12,000 men from the eastern end of the island, where the patriots in arms are strongest, to the western end, where, since Antonio Maceo's death, through the treachery of his body physician, Dr. Zertucha, the Cuban cause has not prospered so well.

These 12,000 men represented all branches of the Cuban army service. They penetrated into the provinces of Matanzas, Havana and Pinar del Rio, strengthening the existing forces in each of those provinces to such an extent that the coming winter campaign there may be expected to be even as disastrous for the Spanish arms as in the time of the redoubtable Maceo.

The news of the brilliant achievement was brought to the Journal and Advertiser by the mail from Havana in an autograph letter from Banderas himself. In it he requests the publication of the proclamation that he issued on taking charge of the department.

Banderas says that the second invasion of the west was made in compliance with plans that were completed in June last, and that the march was effected with little or no trouble or molestation from the Spanish troops.

"We crossed their lines again and again," he says, "but there was no fight in them and we had no battles. Our men behaved nobly in the face of constantly possible attacks by larger forces. There was no faltering at any time, and once more I have been able to admire the heroism of our soldiers who have fought, are fighting and will ever fight. I am convinced, until the independence of Cuba shall have been attained, they will fight."

The proclamation intimates that there have been wholesale desertions from the Spanish army in Havana province into the Cuban service, saying:

"In taking command of this province I send greeting to all its forces, but more especially to the brave Spanish soldiers of Pizarro cavalry regiment whom I reviewed Sunday, and those who, filled with sympathy for an oppressed people fighting for their liberty, have come over to our files, in this way giving most direct life to those who say that the Spanish soldier exists only to serve as food for the cannon and for the purpose of affording means to their officers to get titles and decorations."

The rest of the proclamation is directed "to the men of my race."

A SETTLEMENT

Of the Great Miners' Strike is Believed to Be Close at Hand.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 31.—A prominent coal operator in the Pittsburgh district said Monday night that the miners' strike would probably be settled, temporarily at least, within the next 48 hours. The operators have been quietly negotiating with the miners' officers since the adjournment of the Pittsburgh conference, and a settlement is believed to be close at hand. The operators offered to pay the men 64 cents a ton, pending arbitration, if the miners would consent to such an arrangement, with the distinct understanding that the arbitrators could not fix a price below 60 cents or above 69 cents. President Ratchford made a counter proposition for arbitration, stipulating that the men be paid 39 cents a ton, five cents of that price to be turned over to a trustee or trustees and to be held until the arbitration is completed and then paid to the miners if the rate is fixed at 69 cents. If the rate is fixed below that figure then a portion of the amount held by the trustees is to be given to the miners and the other rebated to the operators.

A telegram was received here Monday from President Ratchford with respect to the operators' proposition, but it was somewhat blind, and the operators were unable to tell whether he accepted the proposition or not. It is believed, however, that he will consent to arbitration, and it is expected that work at the mines will be resumed before the close of the week.

The Strike Situation at Jellico. KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 31.—The strike situation at Jellico looks more serious Monday night and Tuesday trouble is feared. At the conference of miners and operators Monday morning the miners refused to listen to anything lower than the rate of last year and the conference ended abruptly. The miners are positive that the mines shall not be opened by non-union men and the operators say they will open them anyhow.

Arids Close the Kohat Pass. PESHAWUR, Aug. 31.—A strong force of Afridis, it is just announced, has closed the Kohat pass, and therefore the proposed advance of a column of British troops through that pass has been countermanded. With the Khyber and Kohat passes in the hands of the enemy, the gravity of the situation has increased.

This Season's Seal Catch. SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 31.—Advices from the Behring sea by the steamer Portland show that the entire catch of the North American Commercial Co. for the season was 20,000 skins, which are now en route to San Francisco on the steamer Del Norte. Last year's catch amounted to over 20,000 skins.

Steel Rails for South Africa. BALTIMORE, Aug. 31.—The British steamship Titania will in a few days sail from this port bearing the first cargo of steel rails ever shipped to South Africa. The shipment will amount to 1,800 tons.

A SETTLEMENT

Of the Miners' Strike and Resumption of Work Probable.

A Meeting of the Operators in Pittsburgh to Be Held—Patrick Dolan, William Murdock and James Norton Freed From the Taint of Contempt.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 1.—The coal strike is considered settled here. The plan is to resume at 64 cents and work pending arbitration.

The direct parties in this conference of adjustment are President Ratchford, of the United Mine Workers, and the executive committee of the operators. A number of the latter were in the city Tuesday and the result is that a decision may be looked for almost at any moment. The direct effect of this decision will be the opening of the mines and of the resumption of work by all the striking miners the beginning of the coming week.

An operator here says: "The new figure has been accepted by all but one operator in the Pittsburgh district, and it is understood has been approved by President Ratchford and other members of the executive committee of the United Mine Workers. It is expected that the single operator still holding out will be finally induced to yield, and that the great strike will thus be brought to a speedy and peaceful close."

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 1.—At the Monongahela house, the headquarters of the operators in this city, the news of the expected settlement of the miners' strike was at first received with incredulity. It was an unlooked for thing and not one of the operators present could believe the report until confirmative news was obtained from Cleveland. George W. Schluederberg, of the Robbins Coal company, at first stated that in his opinion the whole story was a fake, but later, when he had received advices from the Cleveland representative of the Pittsburgh & Chicago Gas Coal Co., he said that he hoped for an early resumption of work and a quick adjustment of the rate to be paid as a permanent one. No detailed information was received by any of the Pittsburgh operators, either from Cleveland or St. Louis or Columbus, and consequently they could not say whether the rate said to have been agreed upon was a uniform one or not.

A meeting of all the operators in the city will be held at the Monongahela house Wednesday morning to take such action as is necessary to have representatives at the conference to be held by the officers and members of the executive board of the mine workers and the executive committee of the Cleveland operators' combination, either in Cleveland or Columbus, on Thursday.

In answer to a telegram Tuesday evening, National President Ratchford telegraphed from St. Louis, saying: "Information from Columbus incorrect."

District President Patrick Dolan is expected to arrive in Pittsburgh Wednesday from St. Louis, where he has been in attendance at the St. Louis convention of labor leaders, and his presence is being awaited by the local leaders with impatience.

A new plan of campaign is now being formulated, and his presence is desired before it is put into effect. A number of the leading miners throughout the district and the Westmoreland field were at the headquarters Tuesday morning, and the plan was discussed in secret. What the proposed changes are could not be learned, but from a reliable source is given the fact that the entire situation will be changed in this district before the close of the week. The camps at the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Co.'s plant will be continued. National Organizer Cameron Miller, who with District Secretary Warner has assumed charge of the strike during President Dolan's absence, said Tuesday morning that the situation throughout the entire district looked very favorable Tuesday. He is arranging for a number of meetings in the district. These will be held before the contemplated change in the campaign is put into effect.

Patrick Dolan, Pittsburgh district president of the United Mine Workers of America, William Murdock and Jas. Norton are freed from the taint of contempt of court in Washington county, Judge J. A. McIlvaine, at Washington, Pa., Tuesday discharged the rule on them to show cause why they should not be attached for contempt for attempting to march at McGovern last week. Twenty-five men went to work Monday in the Boone mine of the Canonsburg Coal Co. at Canonsburg, Pa.

The miners from the Cincinnati, Buffalo, Courtney and other mines in the vicinity of Monongahela, Pa., Tuesday met at Mingo and organized.

The mine committee of the Belle Vernon miners denies that any coal is being dug there, or that any work has been done in the mines since July 3. They say that the Fayette City mines also are closed.

The Tribesmen Dispersed. BOMBAY, Sept. 1.—Great relief is felt in official circles here at the news that the tribesmen who Monday blocked the Kohat Pass have been dispersed. Col. Gordon's column of troops proceeded toward Kohat from Peshawar Tuesday morning. Dispatches received from Peshawar Tuesday say that all is quiet there, though occasional shots are exchanged between the advance posts and the insurgents.

The Steamer Wears Delayed. SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 1.—Anxiety for the fate of the Yukon river steamer P. B. Wear, said to be laden with gold, is set at rest by Traffic Manager Chas. B. Hamilton, of the North American Transportation Co., stating that he had advices that the Wear was tied up near Circle City repairing her boiler flues.

Monument Unveiled. BERLIN, Sept. 1.—Emperor William Tuesday afternoon unveiled the equestrian monument of William I. at the confluence of the Rhine and Moselle at Coblenz.

KAHN DIR

Will Not Be Attacked by Haddah Mullah—He is Gathering His Forces for an Attack Upon Peshawar.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Times Thursday morning publishes a dispatch from Chakdara saying it appears that Haddah Mullah has abandoned the idea of attacking the Khan Dir and is gathering his forces for an attack upon Peshawar. All the tribes in this district have been quiet since its occupation. The upper Sway country hitherto has been comparatively unknown. It has not been visited by organized troops since the time of Alexander the Great. The Swatis deemed their country inaccessible, the only entrance to it being by a narrow causeway barely wide enough to admit one man at a time, flanked on one side by a raging torrent and on the other by precipitous cliffs fortified by stone breastworks.

The news regarding the Indian frontier troubles is indefinite and fragmentary, and it is difficult to follow the varying movements of the British forces which are apparently decided in consequence of the quickly changing gatherings of the tribesmen. News has been received of fresh accessions to the forces of the insurgents and of the appearance of various fanatics who are endeavoring to stir those tribesmen who are reluctant to join the revolt to attack the British. There is every probability that an attack will be made by the British at some point within a few days. The attack upon the British post Gazarbund, Heluchistan, is not of great importance. The station at Gazarbund is a small one.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that after careful inquiries, he is convinced that the sultan's personal influence among the Mussulmans in north-west India is non-existent.

There is no doubt, the correspondent says, that the suggestion that the sultan instigated the trouble is flattering to his vanity, but it is quite clear that nothing can restore to the sultan his preponderance in the Mussulman world.

THE PRESIDENT'S PARTY

Leaves Cleveland for Fremont to Attend the Smith-Hayes Wedding.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 2.—The president's party left for Fremont Wednesday on a special train of six cars, which left the Union depot at 1:45 p. m. About 40 Cleveland people, friends of the Hayes family occupied four of the cars. The train halted at Detroit street, near Glenmere, the summer home of Senator Hanna, and the president and wife, Secretary and Mrs. Alger and Senator and Mrs. Hanna boarded the special car of the late President Caldwell, of the Lake Shore railway.

About 100 little children, inmates of the Industrial Home of the Children's Aid society, which is nearby, stood near the railroad crossing, and as the president and his party embarked, shouted in unison: "Good-by, President McKinley."

Man and Boy Killed by Lightning. CINCINNATI, Sept. 2.—Wednesday evening Thomas Macher and Vic Porter, employes of the Cincinnati Street Railroad Co., found the dead bodies of a middle-aged man and a boy of about 14 years old lying under an oak tree in a field near Columbian avenue, about one mile north of the Madison avenue street car line. The man and boy had evidently taken refuge under the tree during the rainstorm that occurred about 5 o'clock. Lightning struck the tree, shattering it and the electrical shock killed both the man and boy.

Death of Lazarus Morganthau. NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Lazarus Morganthau, a well known German of New York, who came prominently before the public last winter in connection with the founding of a marriage endowment society, is dead, aged 83 years. Morganthau's marriage endowment society was designed to aid orphan girls of good character to marry. Three weddings were held under the auspices of the society during its career. In each instance the bride received a dowry sufficient to establish her in a modest way.

Believed to Be a Kentucky Girl. CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—It was learned Wednesday that the young woman who committed suicide at the Victoria hotel Tuesday, after registering as "Blanche Wilson," lived for five months at 2014 Dearborn street, where she was known as Blanche Herbert. From what little she talked of her past life while there, it is believed she is a Kentucky girl and that her mother is living in Louisville.

Dead Body Found in the River. PINE BLUFF, Ark., Sept. 2.—The dead body of a Negro was found hanging to a tree line in the Arkansas river, near Rob Roy. A rope around the neck and several gashes in the head indicate that the Negro had been lynched and thrown into the river. There was nothing on the body by which the man could be identified and no lynching has been reported in that vicinity recently.

Great Fires Set Through Carelessness. SHERIDAN, Wyo., Sept. 2.—Destructive fires are raging in the timber in the mountains along the north fork of Piney creek and near the head of Prairie Dog creek in this county. The fire is destroying large areas of valuable timber and threatening the homes of settlers in the vicinity. The origin of the fire is believed to be due to the carelessness of campers with their camp fires.

Will Be Lynched if Caught. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 2.—Henry Krantz, near Malden, six miles from here, attempted to outrage his 14-year-old daughter Nellie Wednesday. A mob is gathering and talk of lynching. He is now at work in a coal mine and the mob is waiting for him to come out. Officers will attempt to get him away before the mob gets him.

Prince Hohenlohe to Retire. LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Daily Mail's Berlin correspondent says it is stated that it has been practically settled that Prince Hohenlohe, the imperial chancellor, will retire in October.

THE JUDICIARY

Special Miners' Day to Be Set Apart Shortly After Labor Day—Workingmen Asked to Contribute the Earnings of That Day in Support of Strikers.

St. Louis, Sept. 1.—It was 10 o'clock Tuesday when the committee on resolutions of the labor leaders' conference filed into the hall and the delegates were called to order to hear its report. The platform as presented reads as follows:

The fear of the watchful fathers of the republic has been justified. The judiciary has become supreme. We witness a political phenomenon absolutely new in the history of the republic: a prostrate at the feet of judges, who, appointed to administer the law, they acknowledge no superior on earth, and their despotic deeds recall Milton's warning to his countrymen: "Who bids a man rule over him above law, may bid as well a savage beast."

Under the cunning form of injunctions, courts have assumed to invade criminal laws and after thus drawing to themselves the power of legislation, have repealed the bill of rights, and for violation of those court-made laws have denied the accused the right of trial by jury.

The exercise of the commonest rights of free men—the right of assembly, the right of free speech, the right of traveling the public highways, have by legislation, under the form of injunctions, been made a crime, and armed forces disperse as mobs, people daring in company, to exercise these rights. At its last term the supreme court of the United States decided that the Thirteenth amendment, "forbid involuntary servitude," is not violated by arresting a seaman, imprisoning him until his vessel is ready to leave port, and then forcibly putting him on board to serve out the term of his contract; a decision under which the old fugitive slave laws may yet be revived and striking laborers, be seized and returned to the service of their masters.

"Having drawn to themselves all the powers of the federal government under congress and the president may act only by judicial permission, the federal judges have begun the subjugation of sovereign states, the exercise of which is soon put upon the progress of usurpation, in a short time no government but absolute despotism of federal judges will exist anywhere over any portion of the United States. The people are being crushed by the exercise of their rights by the courts, by the feebleness by their scant wages, by arduous and dangerous toil, the pending strike for the right to be fed enough to make labor possible, has been profligate judicial usurpation showing the willingness of judges to despoil resort to the most shameful defiance of the law, as well as of law and humanity, in order to enable heartless avarice to drive its hungry serfs back to the mines to faint and die at their wherry and there remains not one guarantee of the rights of American citizens, the exercise of which an injunction has not somewhere made a crime by these subversions of constitutional liberty. We have met to counsel together and have come to the following conclusions that:

Whereas, Our capitalist class, as is again shown in the present strike, is armed, and has not only policemen, marshals, sheriffs and deputies, but also a regular army and militia, in order to enforce government by injunction, suppressing lawful assemblage, free speech and the right of the public highway, while on the other hand, the laboring men of the country are unarmed and defenseless, contrary to the words and spirit of the constitution of the United States; therefore be it

Resolved, No. 1.—That we hereby set apart Friday, the 3rd day of September, 1897, as "Good Friday" for the cause of suffering labor in America and contribute the earnings of that day to the support of our struggling brothers, the miners, and appeal to every union man and every friend of labor throughout the country to do likewise.

Resolved, 2.—If the strike of the miners is not settled by the 20th day of September, 1897, and announcement made to that effect by the president of the United Mine Workers, a general convention be held at Chicago on Monday, September 27, 1897, by the representatives of all unions, sections, branches, lodges and kindred organizations of laboring men and friends of their cause, for the purpose of considering further measures in the interests of the striking miners and labor in general.

Resolved, 3.—That we consider the use of the ballot as the best and safest means for the amelioration of the hardships under which the laboring class suffers.

Resolved, 4.—That the public ownership of railroads and telegraphs is one of the most necessary reforms for our body politic.

Resolved, 5.—That we most emphatically protest against government by injunction which plays havoc with even such political liberty as workingmen have saved from the steady encroachment of capitalism, and be it finally

Resolved, 6.—That no nation in which the people are totally disarmed can long remain a free nation, and therefore we urge upon all liberty-loving citizens to remember and obey article 2 of the constitution of the United States, which reads as follows: The right of the people to bear arms shall not be infringed.

At the afternoon session several addresses were made. Among other things Mr. Sovereign said: "It is time to bring the miners and courts face to face in this matter and force an issue. Fill up the jail with violators of injunctions and when the men who started this movement are incarcerated thousands of others will be found to take their places. (Cheers). The laboring people can vote for years, but nothing can be accomplished. Let us reorganize this government," shouted Mr. Sovereign. "Let us stand up and assert ourselves. Behind these injunctions stand Gatling guns and Winchester, but we fear them not. Let us hold up the flag and tear down the courts."

In his speech Mr. Debs said: "The people are ripe for a change. All they lack is direction and leadership. Let this conference supply it. Let this conference set the pace. Announce to the world that it will temporarily adjourn for three weeks to renew preparations. Ask every man to pledge himself to be there. Come if you have to walk. No man has a right to plead poverty."

"The significance of this movement portends new important developments along the line of battle. I look forward to the time when the people will dethrone the power that has enslaved them. The movement is marching grandly forward and plutocracy will soon understand that slavery and despotism have no rights to a place or American soil."

THE DOCKET

For the Next Term of the United States Supreme Court Contains to Date 446 Cases, an Addition of 63 Since Adjournment.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The docket for the next term of the United States supreme court, which will begin on the 11th of October, is being prepared. It contains to date 446 cases, showing an addition of 63 cases since the adjournment of the court in May. Of these cases 128 are from the state courts, 119 from the new federal courts of appeal, 49 from the United States circuit court, 46 from the territorial courts, 32 from the courts of the District of Columbia, 29 from the court of claims, 26 from the private land court and 17 from the United States district courts. There were 595 cases on the docket when the court convened in October, 1896. This year the number will be fully 100 less. The constant falling off indicates that the court will soon be quite up to date with its business. The diminution of cases coming to this tribunal has been caused principally by the creation of the United States courts of appeals, causing a falling off of from 1,000 to 1,500 cases per year in the cases brought to this court from the United States circuit courts.

The attorney general is considering the advisability of appealing to the circuit court of appeals from the decree of the United States circuit court recently entered at Omaha for the sale of the Union Pacific under foreclosure proceedings. The government, it is understood, desires some modifications of the decree entered by the circuit court in order to still further protect the government's interests, and it is only by appeal that such modifications can be secured. Several members of the reorganization board of the Union Pacific were here last week to consult the attorney general upon this subject.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The monthly statement of the public debt, issued at the treasury department Wednesday, shows the debt, less cash in the treasury, to be \$1,008,335,121, which is an increase for the month of \$14,888,475. This increase is accounted for by a corresponding decrease in the amount of cash on hand. The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest bearing debt, \$847,365,540; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,336,280; debt bearing no interest, \$378,194,507; total, \$1,226,896,327. This amount, however, does not include \$503,961,953 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury.

The cash in the treasury is classified as follows: Gold, \$181,234,165; silver, \$519,368,486; paper, \$139,427,064. Bonds, discharging officers' balances, etc., \$18,115,651. Totals, \$858,145,367 against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to \$39,584,160, which leaves a cash balance in the treasury of \$218,561,206.

Adm. Walker, president of the Nicaragua canal commission, had a conference with Secretary Sherman Wednesday regarding some of the details of the work of the commission, which is now making a thorough examination of the great mass of papers and documents relating to the canal. It is expected that Capt. Carter, the engineer officer who is a member of the board, will return about the 11th of this month, and a meeting will be held in New York immediately on his return. The commission does not expect to get through its work in Washington so that it can sail for Nicaragua before November 1.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The office of the district tax collector's safe was robbed Tuesday night of all its contents, amounting to about \$9,000, received during the day for taxes. The loss was discovered when Cashier Chamberlain opened the safe as usual Wednesday morning. The safe had not been tampered with and the police believe that Varick Hawkins, the Negro messenger of the tax collector, learned the combination and robbed the safe after office hours.

GRAIN EXPORTS

From the City of Baltimore During the Month of August.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 2.—August, of 1897, was the banner month in the history of the port of Baltimore so far as exports are concerned. Their value amounted to the enormous sum of \$10,243,391, figures never before reached.

Of the exports, grain formed the largest part, aggregating 9,230,650 bushels, breaking the record of the port for shipments of this character. These were made up as follows: Five million four hundred and seventy-five thousand eight hundred and sixty-one bushels of wheat.

Three million five hundred and seventy-five thousand seven hundred and three bushels of corn.

One hundred and three thousand five hundred and ninety-six bushels of rye.

Sixty thousand and twenty bushels of oats.

There were 47 full cargoes of grain. Among these the Knight Bachelor took to Antwerp 326,699 bushels, the largest cargo of cereals that ever left an American port in one ship.

Killed by His Stepson.

ENGLAND, Ark., Sept. 2.—George Young, a prominent farmer of Indian Bayou, was shot and killed by his stepson. Young had beaten the boy's mother and the son warned him not to repeat it. This Young did and the son shot him, the wound causing death in an hour.

Controller Eckels' Vacation.

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 2.—Controller of the Currency James H. Eckels has arrived here from the east en route for the Yellowstone National park, where he will spend ten days. From here he goes to the park, then to Butte and to Salt Lake, and then goes on a hunting trip into the mountains of Colorado.

Four Persons Killed in a Wreck.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A passenger train has been derailed at Mayfield, Sussex, eight miles south of Tunbridge Wells, on the Brighton line. Four persons are known to have been killed and many have been injured.

"AS IF BY MAGIC."

Miss David's Strong Endorsement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She Wishes That Every Afflicted One Could Try This Remedy.

From the News, Hamilton, Ohio. From no one in this city has Dr. Williams' Pink Pills received more unstinted praise than from Miss David, of 16, North B Street, Hamilton, Ohio. "I seldom one hears of such favorable results from the use of medicine, as was effected in the case in question."

Miss Davis, who is a modest and unassuming, but most charming little lady, is prompted to make a public statement of her case, solely as an act of charity to others who are unfortunate enough to be afflicted, and no one among Miss David's large circle of friends and acquaintances could possibly question the lady's motive in making such a statement. Miss David has resided in this city for years and is connected with the Traber family, one of the oldest and most honored in Butler county.

Speaking to a News representative, Miss David said: "Although I have resided in Hamilton for quite a while, I am originally a native of Pennsylvania, and it was while on a visit in Philadelphia a number of years ago, that I suffered a very severe attack of diphteria, it being in the most malignant form. Subsequently, my whole system became affected in sympathy, as it were, and it was only a short time until I became so debilitated and run down that I had given up nearly all hope of recovery. I tried many remedies and spent much money in an effort to regain my health, but to no avail."

"One day in looking over a Philadelphia paper, my attention was attracted to the Pink Pills advertisement, and I resolved to give it a trial. Not anticipating results so soon, you can imagine my great surprise and pleasure to soon notice beneficial results. The old numb feeling in my limbs, for I had also received a partial stroke of diphteria, gradually disappeared as if by magic, and my whole system was soon on the mend. In fact, at the very outset the medicine worked a wonderful change in my whole body and thanks to the efficacy of the little Pink Pills, I am a greatly improved woman to-day. I only wish that everyone afflicted could try this remedy, for I feel certain that a speedy cure would be the inevitable result."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppression, irregularities and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

A New Departure.

"I know it is unprecedented, my dear," said the popular minister to his wife, with a look of firm determination upon his face. "I know the public will consider me a sensational, unorthodox innovator, but something must be done to fill the church and bring me into notice."

"But," said his wife, "consider what an abnormal, extraordinary and unparalleled thing it is your proposal. I have never been in favor of your discussing in the pulpit subjects that will startle and invite criticism from the congregation and public. Why not confine yourself, as other preachers do, to matters that they naturally expect from a minister of the gospel?"

"They no longer attract attention," said the minister. "The people now demand something new and electrifying, and I think I have hit upon a plan of discourse that will create a furor in the religious world. I have decided to abandon the old beaten paths and give them something next Sunday that will come like a thunder clap upon the congregation."

"Very well," said his wife, with a sigh of resignation. "If you have fully determined to take a text from the Bible I will try no longer to dissuade you."—Chicago Tribune.

Shake Into Your Shoes.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen and unparalelled instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous, hot, itched, itching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package, FREE. Write to Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

A Mill Attack.

Beefneck Bill—Wot's come of your partner? Strongarm Jake—I shook 'em. He got religion already. "O! Quit the business, has he?" "He always wanted to open a safe with prayer."—Cincinnati Inquirer.

It Was Taken Awhel.

Mrs. Tenpost—I am so glad that you are engaged to Harold Willoughby. Was it a long courtship? "Miss Skidmore—Not very. My cyclometer registered about 700 miles.—Judge.

ALABAMA LADIES

DON'T DIE

Dr. A. Simmonds

Oak Lowery, Ala., writes:

Have used Dr. A. Simmonds Liver

Medicine in my family

for 10 years, with

good results. I think

it is stronger than

"Zeilin's" or "Black

Draught."

Cramps

Are caused by an irritation of the nerves.

They are local spasms, frequently the result

of indigestion. There are pinching,

gnawing and contractive pains in the region

of the stomach extending to the back and

chest. They are often the symptom and

effect of indigestion. Dr. A. Simmonds

Liver Medicine should be used to stimu-

late the digestive organs and Dr. Simmonds

Squaw Vine Wine to give immediate relief

and permanent cure.

After the old proprietors of the article

now called "Black Draught" were by the

United States Court enjoined from using

the words constituting our trade name, we

do not equity require that they stand on