

THE ARMY ORDERED SOUTH.

A Decidedly Warlike Movement Taken at Washington—20,000 Troops Will Be Handy to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Decidedly the most warlike step taken by the department in preparing for the possibility of an encounter with Spain was inaugurated yesterday when orders were issued for the concentration at four points in the south of six regiments of cavalry, 22 regiments of infantry and the light batteries of five regiments of artillery. At Chickamauga there will be six regiments of cavalry and the light batteries of five regiments of artillery; at New Orleans



GEN. NELSON A. MILES. (Commander of United States Land Forces) eight regiments of infantry; at Tampa, seven regiments of infantry, and at Mobile, seven regiments of infantry.

Since the civil war no such proportion of the army has been mobilized, and the movement itself is the best evidence of the gravity of the situation, as looked upon by the president and his advisers. The determination to rendezvous the troops in the south, where they can be acclimated to the conditions of a more tropical latitude, has been under consideration by the president and his cabinet for some time. It was not until yesterday, however, that the president, in view of the enormous expense which will be entailed, felt justified in taking this step.

The department has so distributed the 22 regiments of infantry at convenient places on the gulf that they will be accessible for transportation to Cuba. Proposals have been invited from the steamship companies for chartering vessels to the government for this work. Instructions to the commanding officer of the regiments ordered to move were sent out late yesterday, with directions that they be put into effect as soon as possible.

The command of the army will devolve upon Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who is now at the head of the military branch of the government. His temporary headquarters, it is said, probably will be at Atlanta, where Gen. Graham, who has command of the department of the gulf, is now located. Gen. Miles' permanent headquarters will depend entirely upon the exigencies of the situation and the developments of the campaign. He will leave the city soon for his new duties.

TO BE A SOLDIER AGAIN.

The President Will Make Gallant Fitzhugh Lee Commander of Volunteer Soldiers from the Old Dominion.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The president has decided to give Consul General Lee the command of the Virginia volunteers in the event that hostilities break out between this country and Spain, says the Washington correspondent of the World. This decision



GEN. FITZHUGH LEE. (Who May Command Virginia's Volunteers.) on the part of the president was reached after a conference with Secretary Alger and a number of military men. The announcement was made from the war department that, in the event that volunteers were called for, the president would appoint all officers of the rank of colonel and above and officers under that rank would be appointed from the various states in which the volunteers were received. When the call is issued Virginia, Gen. Lee's state, will furnish her quota and the president will designate Gen. Lee as the commander of the forces from the Old Dominion.

Tanner Would Be a Major General. CHICAGO, April 16.—Gov. John R. Tanner, of Illinois, would, according to the statements of some of his friends, gladly exchange the office which he now holds for that of major general in the United States army. He wants to go out and lead the Illinois troops in case the United States gets into war with Spain.

HE LEARNED A LESSON.

She Was a Sharp Young Woman and She Made the Facetious Lawyer Walk Home.

A spunky West side young woman gave a budding attorney who is sometimes known as "Smart Alec" Smith, something to think about the other day. And, as he was forced to walk downtown from far out West Madison street way, he had plenty of time to ponder the lesson. He was waiting for a cable car and flipping a half dollar in the air. By his side, also waiting for a car, stood an elegantly-dressed, beautiful and, to all appearances, honest and refined young woman. Mr. Smith was not personally acquainted with the elegantly dressed, beautiful young woman, nor, so far as known, was she with him. Therefore, he kept flipping the half dollar in the air, regardless of her presence, and catching it in his nimble palm as it descended.

By and by the expected car came along and to a stop. As it stopped Lawyer Smith gave a last flip to the half dollar before getting on board. As he did so the beautifully dressed and beautiful young woman stepped forward, preparatory to mounting the footboard. Unfortunately she came within Mr. Smith's sunlight, with the result that his palm missed the descending half dollar. The descending half dollar rattled on the pavement and rolled under the edge of the car. Then, whether from pique or from sudden accession of of facetiousness, Mr. Smith did an unusual thing. Grabbing up the half dollar, he followed the elegantly dressed, beautiful young woman into the car, and holding it out toward her, said: "Excuse me, miss, was it you who dropped this half dollar?"

The elegantly dressed, beautiful young woman's face was suffused with a blush.

"For if it is your half dollar," continued Mr. Smith, suavely, "I take pleasure in returning it to you."

"Well," answered the young woman, her blush growing deeper, "well, I don't know as it's my coin, but seeing you are so polite about it, I guess I can handle it in my business."

And she gently transferred the 50-cent piece from Lawyer Smith's palm to her own.

The real joke of this story lies in the fact that 50 cents was all the money Lawyer Smith had with him, and that he had to get off the car and walk to his destination.—Chicago Chronicle.

Government Clerks as Soldiers.

In the event of hostilities between the United States and Spain, and should it become necessary to defend the national capital from invasion, a vast army could be secured within the city among the governmental department clerks. If there exists among the employes of to-day the same patriotism that made up the character of their predecessors during the civil conflict no call would be necessary, for the clerks would voluntarily form themselves into companies and stand ready to defend the city or march against the enemy in the field if an invasion of the country should take place. It would be no new movement on the part of government clerks, for during the civil war they were all ready and willing to fight, and the employes of the treasury department went so far as to organize a company, choosing officers of their own section, and being known as the treasury guard. The company was never called into active service. The various departments of the government to-day are many times larger than during the war and employ many thousand more clerks. For the most part these clerks are able-bodied young men, who would make ideal soldiers.—Washington Post.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table with market prices for Kansas City, Mo., April 16, including cattle, hogs, sheep, wheat, corn, and other commodities.

PROMPTLY MET.

The Boisterous Bully Was Gently But Effectively Called Down.

There was a big, coarse-voiced fellow, with red face, a superfluity of beef about his head and an insatiable desire to hear himself talk that was nicely come up with in a barber shop the other day. He was flashily dressed and seemed aggrieved that every man employed in the place did not rush to help him get ready for the chair. He had assistance in having himself brought down to the condition for being shaved, declining to handle anything from his hat to his collar and necktie.

While being lathered and shaved he told boisterously and profanely about the degeneracy of the times. Men who had to earn their living didn't know their places and acted as though they were just as good as those who hired them. The greatest mistake this country had ever made was when it did away with slavery instead of extending it to every state and territory in the union.

After he had insisted upon half a dozen additions and extra touches from the knight of the strop the big man stepped from the chair and produced a fat pocketbook, while still holding forth in his offensive vein.

"Nevah mine dat," said the proprietor, who had known life on the plantation in the old days. "We don't make no chargin' fo' takin' de bris'les off of an' n'able like you." The bully was about to break loose like an unheeded cyclone of destruction, but he saw half a dozen barbers about him, each one whetting a razor on the palm of his hand and looking solemn.

"How do you make money at that price?" he asked with a sickly grin.

"We make it offen ge'men, sah," and it was wonderful to see how soon the big man was dressed and away.—Detroit Free Press.

THE CAUSE OF DYSPEPSIA.

From the Republican, Scranton, Pa.

The primary cause of dyspepsia is lack of vitality; the absence of nerve force; the loss of the life-sustaining elements of the blood. No organ can properly perform its function when the source of nutriment fails. When the stomach is robbed of the nourishment demanded by nature, assimilation ceases, unnatural gases are generated; the entire system responds to the discord.

A practical illustration of the symptoms and torture of dyspepsia is furnished by the case of Joseph T. Vandyk, 440 Hickory St., Scranton, Pa.

In telling his story, Mr. Vandyk says: "Five years ago I was afflicted with a trouble of the stomach, which was very aggravating. I had no appetite, could not enjoy myself at any time, and especially was the trouble severe when I awoke in the morning. I did not know what the ailment was, but it became speedily worse, and I was in constant misery. 'I called in my family physician, and he diagnosed the case as catarrh of the stomach. He prescribed for me and I had his prescription filled. In misery I took nearly all the medicine, but still the trouble became worse, and I felt that my condition was hopeless. I tried several remedies recommended by my friends, but without benefit. After I had been suffering several months, Thomas Campbell, also a resident of this city, urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.



'He finally persuaded me to buy a box and I began to use the pills according to directions. Before I had taken the second box I began to feel relieved, and after taking a few more boxes, I considered myself restored to health. The pills gave me new life, strength, ambition and happiness.' Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure dyspepsia by restoring to the blood the requisite constituents of life, by renewing the nerve force and enabling the stomach to promptly and properly assimilate the food. These pills are a specific for all diseases having their origin in impoverished blood or disordered nerves. They contain every element requisite to general nutrition, to restore strength to the weak, good health to the ailing.

Appreciative. "What a beautiful specimen of inlaying!" exclaimed the guest. "Yes," replied Mr. Cumrox, as he put his hands behind and tilted complacently; "but that isn't anything. You ought to have seen the outlay it represents."—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Supreme Court Sustains the Foot-Ease Trade-mark.

Justice Laughlin, in Supreme Court, Buffalo, has just ordered a permanent injunction, with costs, and a full accounting of sales, to issue against Paul B. Hudson, the manufacturer of the foot powder called "Dr. Clark's Foot Powder," and also against a retailer dealer of Brooklyn, restraining them from making or selling the Dr. Clark's Foot Powder, which is declared, in the decision of the Court, an imitation and infringement of "Foot-Ease," the powder to shake into your shoes, now so largely advertised and sold all over the country. Allen S. Olmsted, of Le Roy, N. Y., is the owner of the trademark "Foot-Ease," and he is the first individual who ever advertised a foot powder extensively over the country. He will send a sample free, to anyone who writes him for it. The decision in this case upholds his trademark and renders all parties liable who fraudulently attempt to profit by the extensive "Foot-Ease" advertising, in placing upon the market a spurious and similar appearing preparation, labeled and put in envelopes and boxes like Foot-Ease. Similar suits will be brought against others who are now infringing on the Foot-Ease trademark and common law rights.

The Good It Did. Mrs. Gossip—Did your advertisement for a butler in the Daily Blaze do you any good? Mrs. Fadd—Oh, yes, the De Stuyves, the Shoddys and the Van Bikerings all saw it and commented on it.

Many People Cannot Drink coffee at night. It spoils their sleep. You can drink Grain-O when you please and sleep like a top. For Grain-O does not stimulate; it nourishes, cheers and feeds. Yet it looks and tastes like the best coffee. For nervous persons, young people and children Grain-O is the perfect drink. Made from pure grains. Get a package from your grocer to-day. Try it in place of coffee. 15 and 25c.

The woman with a baby and the woman without one are always sorry for each other.—Chicago News.

A Dose in Time Saves Nine of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for Coughs, Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

BLOOD POISONING.

A Nurse's Experience.

She'd rather have one than three.

There are thousands of people suffering from blood poisoning who have almost begged themselves in buying medicines from which they have obtained no help. There are thousands of others who first or last have tried Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla and found perfect healing. One of these others, Mrs. A. F. Taylor, of Englevalle, N. Dak., relates the following experience: "About two years ago, I nursed a lady who was suffering (and finally died) from blood poisoning. I must have contracted the disease from her; for shortly after her death, I had four large sores or ulcers, break out on my person. I doctored for a long time, both by external application and with various blood medicines; but, in spite of all that I could do, the sores would not heal. They were obstinate, very painful, annoying, and only getting worse all the time. At last, I purchased six bottles of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, thinking I would give it a thorough trial. Before the first bottle was taken, I noticed a decided improvement in my general health; my appetite was quickened, and I felt better and stronger than I had for some time. While using the second bottle, I noticed that the sores had begun to look healthier

and to heal. Before the six bottles had been taken, the ulcers were healed, the skin sound and natural, and my health better than it had been for years. I have been well ever since. I had rather have one bottle of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla than three of any other kind." This is but one example of the remedial value of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla in all forms of blood disease. There is no other blood medicine that cures so promptly, so surely and so thoroughly. After nearly half a century of test and trial it is the standard medicine of the world for all diseases of the blood. Sores, ulcers, boils, tetter, rheumatism, scrofula and every other blood disease is curable by Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The success of this remedy has caused many imitations to be put on the market. Imitation remedies work imitation cures. The universal testimony is that "one bottle of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is worth three of any other kind." If you are interested in knowing more about this remedy, get Dr. Ayer's Curebook, a story of cures told by the cured. It is sent free on request by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Write for it.

Removed the Cause. First Oculist—I had the most interesting case yesterday that I ever had to attend to. Second Oculist—What was it? "I found that instead of an ordinary pupil in her eye my daughter had a college student. I removed it."—Philadelphia Call.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars, for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The gray matter behind the other fellow's brow causes many a man to feel brow-beaten.—Chicago News.

We think Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only medicine for Coughs.—Jennie Pinckard, Springfield, Ill., Oct. 1, 1894.

About the only good thing some men have is a reputation for being bad.—Chicago News.

Advertisement for Tower's Fish Brand Pomme Slicker, featuring a fish logo and text describing its uses for keeping clothes dry.

Advertisement for Old Sores Cured, featuring Allen's Ulcerine Salve and text describing its effectiveness for various skin conditions.

Advertisement for a well-made American watch, offering a \$100 prize for those who find it.

Advertisement for Castoria, a vegetable preparation for infants and children, featuring the '100 Drops' logo and a list of ailments it treats.

Large advertisement for Castoria, featuring a handwritten signature 'Chas. H. Fletcher' and the text 'The Kind You Have Always Bought'.

Advertisement for Sapolio, a cleanser for dishes and surfaces, with the slogan 'Like a Good Temper, Sheds a Brightness Everywhere'.

Advertisement for Piso's Cure for Consumption, a medicinal product for respiratory ailments.

Advertisement for Well Machinery, listing the names of the inventors and the location.