

Russia keeps the peace in Europe, and Europe calls her barbarous.

If Spain thinks that "Martinez Campos is the greatest living soldier," she ought not to lose a minute, but guess again.

If Spain sells Cuba, the purchaser should insist on a warranty deed. A mere quit-claim title will not be worth the notary fee.

"A St. Louis man," says an exchange, "was present at the marriage of his divorced wife, and gave the bride away." The man thing! What did he say?

Our coast cities are not defended by great fortresses, but the nation who sends a shell whistling into one of them will pay a billion or two for the whistle.

Those Kansas girls, calling themselves "The Sparrows," who are going to speculate in Cripple Creek mines, will find that one of the most prevalent birds of Colorado is the fierce and unappreciable sparrowhawk.

A St. Paul jury has fixed the market price of kisses at \$1.75 each, whereas in Massachusetts, it is understood, kisses are going begging at a premium for purchasers. Is the interstate commerce law operating to offset the law of supply and demand?

According to recent statistics, 549,642 of the farms of the country are occupied by negroes, and 120,738 are owned by such occupants. The negro race has not made much progress in commercial or manufacturing vocations, but this showing is certainly creditable, and that is probably the line in which it is most likely to succeed.

There has been a good deal of improvement in live stock breeding the past few years, and vast improvement in feeding of meat animals, but the good work needs to be pushed further. No man is apt to do good work unless he takes a pride in it and puts enthusiasm into it. Most of the raisers and feeders ought to feel ashamed instead of proud of the live stock now marketed.

The attempt of Spain to borrow more money for the Cuban war is not likely to succeed, even if the Spanish Cabinet is rash enough to make it. The condition of the treasury of Spain is so scandalously bad that no account of receipts and expenditures has been published since 1870, but even in time of peace the annual deficit runs from 60,000,000 to over 100,000,000 pesetas, while the kingdom has a total debt of nearly six billion pesetas. A country thus circumstanced is not a favorite with the money-lenders.

The ability of a farmer who planted seed and then left it to take care of itself would be questioned. Just so with advertising. This is the seed the merchant plants, and if not rightly taken care of, a fruitful harvest ought not to be expected. To get good results from advertising you must help it along. This is the grease put on the squeaky wheels of your wagon to help it up the hill. Simply oiling the wheels though, will not start it going, nor keep it running. It requires pushing, and then the grease will make it move, and lively, too. If the requisite amount of push be there. It will have to be a case of pushing and pulling if you want to get the wagon to the top of the hill.

It is said that Alfred Austin, the new poet laureate, finds waiting for him a small accumulation of salary and sack, which has been accruing since the death of Lord Tennyson. The same thing has happened before, when Darvenant died in 1698, and two years elapsed before Dryden received the position. Of course, it is not a great matter, for the salary per annum is only \$300, or about a dollar a day, but one can realize that Dryden, as compared with Davanant, need have had no reluctance in accepting the arrears. But think of the assurance of Alfred Austin accepting the arrears consequent upon the death of the great Alfred, Lord Tennyson! As to that, think of paying Mr. Alfred Austin a dollar a day for stuff that is not worth a dollar a year!

Those patriots who consider themselves injured because the Campana did not run around alongside the St. Paul can ascribe it all to the lack of fair play so characteristic of the British. It would have been an act of chivalry worthy of a high-spirited nation, and peculiarly well fitted to smooth the asperities now prevailing, if the Cunard captain, when he discovered the plight of the St. Paul, had gallantly beached his own ship, and said to Capt. Jamieson: "I will never take an unfair advantage of you by going into port while you are in this predicament." Instead of this he went into the harbor as soon as the fog lifted and called up to his own deck in the most unfeeling manner. He never even said good-by. The effect of this on all Jingoos who visit Long Branch is said to be harrowing. They can console themselves, however, with the reflection that several British ships have gone ashore there in times past. Indeed, the remains of one of them are still visible about three miles south of the St. Paul.

The development of Burnham under British management is proceeding rapidly, according to the report of the British Chief Commissioner for 1894-95. Some changes which ten years ago were

the haunts of the Dacot bandits are now peaceable and well governed. There is no further dread of danger from families or pestilences. Encouraging advance has been made in public works, railways, telegraphs, post-offices, etc. Imports rose 15 per cent, and exports 40 per cent during the year. The British now have 11,000 square miles of forest area, yielding a gross revenue of 5,500,000 rupees. Both tin and gold mining have been pushed forward, and the former last year yielded 108,700 rupees. Under British administration, it is said, there is absolute order and good government, and the traders carry on business with as much security as if they were in England.

There is very little doubt that Russia has made some kind of a bargain with the sultan, whereby the latter becomes a vassal of the czar. If this proves to be the fact, it indicates that British diplomacy has again been defeated by the superior ability of Russia in that direction. Yet the result is what should have occurred many years ago. Russia is fairly entitled to an outlet into the Mediterranean. While Great Britain holds the Straits of Gibraltar and the Suez Canal, Russian vessels in the Mediterranean cannot do any damage to British interests in the East, less of all can they attack the British Isles. England should months ago have interferred to protect the Armenian Christians whom the Turks have been murdering. An English newspaper proposes that the United States shall interfere for the protection of Turkey against Russian rule. That we would not do any way. It is none of our business how Turkey is governed. All the excuse we could have for interfering would be to protect American citizens. As to whether England or Russia shall dominate in Turkey is no concern of ours. Russia has always been our friend, and it would not be grateful in us to go out of our way to prevent Russia from acquiring territory to which it seems to have a natural right when Turkey ceases to be an independent nation. That day is apparently not long to wait for.

The commendation of a majority of the London newspapers—even the abuse of the London Times—was not required to make the report of the New York Yacht Club's board acceptable to yachtsmen and sporting men generally on both sides of the Atlantic. So far as the public is concerned it made up its mind long ago as to Durraven's charges, as well as to the character of the noble earl. The people have only one word for the bogus yachtsman who, having been fairly beaten at his own game, spread broadest libelous charges and insinuations against the victors without having a solitary fact or circumstance upon which to base them. It would be as much as to say that the English are a race of chimney-sweeps to believe that they will not accept the verdict as final. As for Durraven, he has made a spectacle of himself that will live in sporting history. The patience of the yacht club under his accusations, while it excited considerable indignation in the United States, was worth bearing for the sake of the impressive rebuke finally administered to the noble "welder." It is likely to result in great benefit to international sport, for it has cleared the air. But English yachtsmen should be given to understand that in future racing arrangements Durraven must not enter the reckoning. We have had enough of this coarse-grained calumniator. And if English yachtsmen have not had enough of him the spirit of sportsmanship in England has fallen far from old-time standards.

Major Andre's Will. A curiosity hunter has been looking for interesting wills in the surrogate's office in New York city. The most famous will is that of John Andre, the British spy, who was hanged by General Washington's orders in 1780. It was made in June, 1777, when Andre was a captain in the Twentieth Infantry. He bequeathed £50 to his mother and each of his uncles, who were made executors. Seven hundred pounds were given to each of his brothers and sisters, on condition that each contribute £10 a year to the support of his mother. The first right of inspection of his papers was given to his friend, Peter Bouslier of the Eleventh dragoons. The will was admitted to probate soon after Andre's death. Another notable historical document recorded in the record room of the surrogate's office is the will of Alexander Hamilton, made on July 9, 1804, two days before his fatal duel with Aaron Burr.

Cranberries. Cranberries should never be too ripe, or when cooked they will be dark and dull in color and lacking in flavor. While some prefer these refreshing berries cooked in their skins, the most elegant way is to put them through a colander, the skins being thus removed. The fruit should then be turned into a bowl, which will give a pretty molded form when the jelly has congealed. When cold, this jelly mold should be turned with the rounded bottom upward upon a glass or in a ruby colored glass dish. For all state occasions cranberries should be served in this way. The rich clear red of the fruit is most beautiful in a rich red glass dish; and although such dishes are less favored than formerly, nothing is prettier for fruit molds and jellies of the same hue. Artistic and harmonious effects are more charming than those achieved by frigid following of the latest fashion or fancy.—Womankind.

Teacher—Where were you yesterday? Pupil (whispering)—It was all Billy Smith's fault, he hypnotized me and made me go skatin' with him.—Truth.

No young girl will believe what a woman says if a young man says differently.

Boston, March 18.—It took Champion George Dixon but seven rounds to get the decision over Jerry Marshall at music hall last night. Marshall did not meet the expectations of the 2,500 spectators present, but there was some excuse for him, as he had to take off considerable weight yesterday and weighed in at 126 pounds, or four pounds overweight. Dixon was, however, one and one-half pounds overweight, too, so no forfeit was required.

After the first round it was evident that Marshall was outclassed by Dixon, who showed throughout the bout that he was far from being a back number. Dixon forced the fighting from the start and Marshall narrowly escaped being put out in the first, the gong alone saving him.

In the middle of the second round his leg became cramped, and despite the rubbing he received from his seconds, he continued to grow worse and Marshall ordered his seconds to throw up the sponge on going to his corner at the end of the seventh round.

Dixon was seconded by Tom O'Rourke and Sam Ashe, Marshall's seconds were Pavey Kerrigan, Billy Hennessy and Jack Edwards. At the call of time Dixon feinted a few seconds, then rushed in with the left on Marshall's wind and got away without a return. Then he came with another left and the right on the jaw followed rapidly, with both hands on the face. Dixon landed rapidly and finally Marshall countered on the ribs and the two clinched. When they broke away Dixon landed a stager on Marshall's jaw and then kept up his blows with the rapidity of a windmill.

The Rebel Army. HAVANA, March 15, via Tampa, Fla., March 17.—The present strength of the insurgent army is close to 43,000. Cubans themselves estimate the number of men in the field as high as sixty thousand, but even if unarmed camp followers, men in charge of provision trains, hospitals and camps were counted, it is doubtful if that number could be found actually in service. There are thousands of Cubans who would willingly cast their lot with the patriotic army, but lack of arms and ammunition prevents. The insurgent forces operate as a rule in zones or districts and are organized on military lines. The columns of Gomez, Maceo, Lauret and Banderas are, however, limited to no one province but pass from one to another under direct orders of Gomez. The commander-in-chief is now in Matanzas and the others have re-invaded Havana province. The following is a statement of the strength and location of the forces of the principal leaders:

Maximo Gomez in Matanzas, 6,000; Antonio Maceo, Miro Zayas and others in Havana, 5,000; Serafin Rojas in Santa Clara, 4,000; Jose Maceo, Rojas and Rodriguez in Santiago, 3,500; Lauret in Havana, 3,000; Quintin Banderas in Havana, 3,000; Maseo Alvarez, Castillo, Mestre and Nunez in Havana, 3,000; Delgado, Bermudez and Sanchez in Pinar Del Rio, 2,500; Arguere, Diaz, Hernandez and Palacion in Havana, 2,500; Mayia, Rodriguez and others in Canaguay, 1,500; Reyes, Benitez, Vasa, Wilson and Mendicita in Santiago, 1,000; Rafael Cardenas in Matanzas, 800; Verant, Ruperto, Sanchez and others in Pinar del Rio, 800; Carrillo, Joaquin, Garcia and others in Santiago, 600; Kolloff, Pancho and Perez in Santa Clara, 500; Mirabel, Ferrez and Veita in Santa Clara, 500; Rego Sixto, Roque, Paloa and Sanchez in Santa Clara, 500; Cortuna Nidal and Juan Bravo in Santa Clara, 400; Juan Toledo and El Inglestio in Santa Clara, 400; Matagas in Matanzas, 400; Roban, Cebreco, Ruen and Planas in Santiago, 400; Borroto, Lanch, Sardinia and Eduardo Garcia in Matanzas, 400; Aulit, Mosjon, Dimas, Martinez Sorolongo in Matanzas, 400; Nillanco, Acosta, Aguilar and others in Havana, 300; Munez, Chapotin, Sororro and Lino Perez in Santa Clara, 200. Total, 42,800.

Mr. Hitt was not in good condition physically and after a few minutes his voice gave out and he was compelled to rest. In conclusion he expressed the hope that the resolutions would be adopted, saying that such speeches as those made by Mr. Bayard destroyed the respect which an ambassador ought to command, diminished his usefulness and was a wrong to the people he represented.

Mr. McCree (dem., Ky.) and Mr. Dinsmore (dem., Ark.) in speeches of more than an hour's length each, defended Mr. Bayard and opposed the passage of the resolutions. Mr. Draper (rep., Mass.) a member of the committee on foreign affairs, deplored the severity of the language in the resolutions of censure and in accordance with his views of the duty of the house gave notice that he would ask separate votes upon the two resolutions.

Mr. Consins' speech advocating the adoption of the committee's report was the feature of the occasion. It was by turns sarcastic and eloquent, filled with criticisms of Mr. Bayard and glowing with pictures of the greatness and glory of the country and of the individual, under the system of protection which the ambassador had denounced. He spoke for nearly an hour, commanding throughout the attention of all hearers to a marked degree, and at the close was given an ovation that lasted several minutes.

The resolutions will be the subject of consideration tomorrow, and a vote upon them will not be reached until Friday.

San Francisco, March 19.—The members of the First Congregational church of this city at their regular Wednesday night prayer meeting last evening, were formally served with a copy of the verdict rendered by the ecclesiastical court of inquiry selected to investigate charges of immoral conduct and intimidation preferred against Dr. C. O. Brown, pastor of the congregation. The finding censures the pastor on the latter charge, without, however, fixing a penalty. Immoral conduct was not proven, but the doctor's explanation of certain incidents in connection with his relations with Miss Overman, Mrs. Tunnel and Mrs. Davidson was not satisfactory to the council. A large majority of the anti-Brown faction absented themselves from the prayer meeting, having previously agreed not to participate in any devotional exercises conducted by the doctor. A resolution to the effect that a change of pastors was desirable was laid on the table. While this would appear favorable to the doctor, it must be remembered that but a small number of the congregation were present the audience consisting largely of curiosity seekers. Dr. Brown's adherents and enemies alike agree that the effect of the investigation will be to disrupt the congregation and divide the church. At present no one can say how the scandal will terminate.

Dallas, Tex., March 18.—Dallas county republicans, known as the "black and tan" wing, held a mass convention yesterday and split, sending Reed and McKinley contesting delegations to the state convention at Austin, which is to send delegates at large to St. Louis. A riot, which lasted fifteen minutes, was suppressed by a squad of police after several persons had been stabbed. There were fully 800 persons, mostly negroes, in the hall at the time.

BAYARD'S BITTER DOSE

Resolutions Denouncing Him Considered in the House.

A STOOL PIDGEON OF BRITAIN

Members Talk Strongly in Favor of Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, D. D., March 19.—The announcement that the resolutions reported from the committee on foreign affairs denouncing Ambassador Bayard would be the special order of business in the house failed to attract to the hall any unusual attendance, and thereby the absentees deprived themselves of the privilege of hearing the notable oratorical effort of the session, the speech of Mr. Consins (rep. Ia.) in support of the resolutions.

The hour fixed for the consideration of the resolution was 1:30, and the miscellaneous business of the morning was not sufficient in volume to occupy all of the time after assembling until then so that a recess of fifteen minutes preceded the beginning of the debate. A number of private bills were passed in the house, but only one of public importance, a joint senate resolution instructing the secretary of war to transmit an estimate of the cost of deepening the channel from Hampton Roads to the Norfolk navy yard. The report of election committee No. 2, confirming Mr. Rusk (dem.) in his seat as representative from the Third Maryland district was received and adopted.

When Mr. Hill called up the Bayard resolutions about half of the members of the house were in their seats while the public galleries were only comfortably filled. In the diplomatic gallery were Baron von Kettler, secretary of the German embassy; Senor Dominguez, charge d'affaires of the Argentine Republic, and Mrs. Dominguez; Mme Romero, wife of the Mexican minister; Mrs. J. W. Foster and Mrs. Van Benschell, Krueger, (Julian Gordon). The members' gallery contained the wives and members of the families of numerous representatives.

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About ten days ago Sheriff Merritt of Tulare received information that an attempt was to be made to hold up passenger train No. 20, northbound, on the night of the 18th, between Tulare and Goshen. He immediately prepared to give the robbers a warm reception. Last night a posse of four deputies was on train No. 20, while Daggett and Reed were selected to guard No. 19 in case the bandits should attempt to throw them off the scent and hold up No. 19 instead of No. 20.

Daggett and Reed were seated on top of the coal bunkers on the tender, with their backs to the baggage car. When near Tagus siding, eight miles distant from Tulare, the engineer observed a masked man crawling over the coal toward the officers. He shouted an alarm but the robber was too quick and planted a bullet in Daggett's side. Reed drew his revolver and emptied the entire six chambers into the bandit at short range, receiving a slight wound in the shoulder in return. The road agent dropped from the tender, leaving a pool of blood behind him.

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The train went on to Tulare, where Daggett's wounds were dressed and found to be serious. A posse was quickly organized and started for Tagus. Before reaching the siding they found the body of the dead robber beside the track. No trace of his accomplices, if he had any, was discovered. The blood-stained rifle of the bandit was also picked up. There is still a doubt as to the identity of the dead man, but judging from the nerve he displayed he was no novice at the business and had evidently carefully planned the holdup.

The dead robber has been identified as Dan McCall, a laborer, who has been working in the vicinity of Visalia. Lovell, a notorious character, Charles Ardell, a barkeeper, and John Haynes, a Salvation army man, have been arrested for supposed complicity in the attempted robbery.

STRIKING HARDER

CHICAGO, March 20.—A delegation from the striking tailors visited the shop of Klein & Marks, 128 Fifth avenue, yesterday morning and called upon the 100 men and girls employed there to quit work and join the big strike. They were also asked to join the union, and so much excitement followed among strikers, sympathizers and employees that the proprietors closed the place and called the police to clear the rooms and passageways. Some of the employees went to the strike headquarters, but the firm expects most of them to return to work tomorrow, saying they were scared out.

A form of agreement was drawn up by the united garment workers' yesterday for the contractors to sign as a basis of settlement for their part of the strike. The proposition was considered by the employers and rejected, the most objectionable part being a requirement of a bond of \$200 by each contractor to keep the agreement.

The contractors claim only five shops are closed, and the strike leaders say all are closed except one. All of the shops that are running are under police protection.

MONTEAL EXPOSITION BROKE

MONTEAL, March 20.—A sensation has been caused here by the sudden departure of Joseph H. Stiles, promoter of the defunct British Empire exposition scheme. Since the collapse of the project, Stiles has been besieged by creditors and not being able to meet them he quietly left the city en route for England.

Considerable sums of money have been paid to Stiles and his agents on account of the concessions and contracts of various kinds, but these sums are far from representing the actual losses of different parties interested. C. Gaston Akoun of New York is said to have paid \$1,000 to Stiles for the privilege of showing the "Streets of Cairo" at the proposed exposition. Akoun has a large consignment of camels, donkeys and Arabian horses and twenty-five men and women natives of Algeria, now on their way across the Atlantic to Mr. Akoun, who had to pay the French government a thousand francs deposit on each member of the troupe as a guarantee for their safe return. The greatest victims here are George C. Hutmeyer & Co., who are creditors for about \$20,000 for printing, and who yesterday made an assignment.

CARLISLE WILL TALK

CHICAGO, March 20.—John G. Carlisle, secretary of the treasury, will deliver a non-partisan address before the laboring people of Chicago April 15. The secretary was originally invited to speak here last fall, but official engagements prevented his acceptance. The invitation was sent by Henry S. Robbins, president of the honest money league of Illinois, in response to the request of representatives of all the chief local trade unions.

DOCTOR ALBRIGHT.

A BROAD-MINDED PHYSICIAN WITH PROGRESSIVE IDEAS.

Believes in Recommending Any Medicine that He Knows Will Cure His Patients—Thinks Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a Great Discovery—He Cites Some Marvellous Cases.

From the Examiner, Lancaster, Pa.

"Akron, Pa., April 24, '95.

"Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. 'Gentlemen—While it is entirely contrary to the custom of the medical profession to endorse or recommend any of the so-called proprietary preparations, I shall, nevertheless, give you an account of some of my wonderful experiences with your preparation, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The fact is well known that medical practitioners do not as a rule recognize, much less use, preparations of this kind, consequently the body of them have no definite knowledge of their virtue or lack of it, but soundly condemn them all without a trial. Such a course is manifestly absurd and unjust, and I, for one, propose to give my patients the best treatment known to me, for the particular disease with which they are suffering, no matter what it is, where or how obtained. I was first brought to prescribe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills about two years ago, after having seen some remarkable results from their use. Reuben Hoover, now of Reading, Pa., was a prominent contractor and builder. While superintending the work of erecting a large building during cold weather, he contracted what was thought to be sciatica. He having first noticed it one morning in not being able to arise from his bed. After the usual treatment for this disease he failed to improve, but, on the contrary, grew rapidly worse, the case developing into Hemiplegia, or partial paralysis of the entire right side of the body. Electricity, tonics and massage, etc., were all given a trial, but nothing gave any benefit, and the paralysis continued. In despair he was compelled to hear his physician announce that his case was hopeless. About that time



his wife noticed one of your advertisements and concluded to try your Pink Pills.

"He had given up hope and it required a great deal of begging on the part of his wife to persuade him to take them regularly.

"He, however, did as she desired, and if appearances indicate health in this man, one would think he was better than before his paralysis.

"Why," says he, "I began to improve in two days, and in four or five weeks I was entirely well and at work."

"Having seen these results, I concluded that such a remedy is surely worth a trial at the hands of any physician, and consequently when a short time later I was called upon to treat a lady suffering with palpitation of the heart and great nervous prostration, after the usual remedies failed to relieve I ordered Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The result was simply astonishing. Her attacks became less frequent and also less in severity, until by their use for a period of only two months, she was the picture of health, rosy-cheeked and bright-eyed, as well as ever, and she has continued so until today, more than one year since she took any medicine. I have found these pills a specific for chorea, or, as more commonly known, St. Vitus' dance, as beneficial results have in all cases marked their use. As a spring tonic any one who, from overwork or nervous strain during a long winter has become pale and languid, the Pink Pills will do wonders in brightening the countenance and in bringing the spirits, bringing roses to the pallid lips and renewing the fountain of youth.

"Yours respectfully,

"J. D. ALBRIGHT, M. D."

HOW HE LOST HIS SWEETHEART.

Courtship Rivalry of Tennessee Man and the Remarkable Outcome.

When the morning express arrived recently from Briceville there came as passengers Robert M. Lindsay and bride, nee Miss Nellie Gilton, of Camp Hazeman, Ohio. Mr. Lindsay is one of the largest coal operators in this section of Tennessee, and his arrival with a wife was a very happy surprise to his friends. Around their wedding is woven a romance rather out of the usual run of affairs. About a year ago C. M. Moore, also of this place, visited the Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, and by accident met Miss Gilton, and fell in love with her. Moore and Lindsay were bosom friends, and when the former returned to this place he confided to Lindsay the details of his Ohio visit. In a joking way Lindsay vowed that he would win Miss Gilton away from Moore, and the latter, with true chivalry, assured him that the contest should be fought with none save the kindest feelings, and that the unsuccessful suitor should be best man at the wedding. Soon thereafter Lindsay addressed a letter to the lady in question. A correspondence soon sprung up and in the fall, Lindsay, after an exchange of photographs, begged the privilege of calling upon Miss Gilton at her home. The latter referred his request to her father, a G. A. R. veteran, who communicated with Tennessee comrades to ascertain what kind of a man Lindsay was. In due course of time the father was informed that the gentleman was all that could be desired in the way of a son-in-law, and when Yuletide was at hand the Southerner was pressing his suit with Miss Gilton. When he returned to this city at the close of the holidays he served notice upon Moore that it was the expressed wish of Miss Gilton and himself that he should be the best man at their wedding in May. The unsuccessful rival lived up to his bargain.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Tincture of myrrh is one of the best things to use as a mouth wash. It hardens the gums, leaves a clean taste in the mouth and a pleasant odor on the breath.

Delicious chocolate pots do special service these Lenten evenings.