DISTURBANCE IN WARSAW

Troops Fire on Crowds, Killing Nearly One Hundred.

MAY DAY SCENES OF TERROR

Volleys Fired Without Warning on Orderly Procession of Workmen—Bombs Thrown and Cossacks Retaliate by Killing Inoffensive Citizens, Shooting Many in the Back.

Warsaw, Poland.—Nearly 100 persons were killed or wounded by the troops in various quarters of Warsaw.

The soldiers apparently were uncontrollable and violated all orders to act with moderation. They fired into crowds of demonstrators, and workmen in retaliation resorted to the use of firearms and bombs.

Many women and children were among the dead and dying.

What approached a reign of terror existed that night; the city presented a most gloomy aspect, and the temper of the entire community augured ill.

May Day opened with every prospect that the recent forebodings would prove unfounded. Glorious weather ushered in the celebrations, and all factories, shops and offices of every description were closed. The streets were crowded from early in the morning with gayly dressed people and troops. Children everywhere enjoyed themselves in the warm sunshine. No street cars or cabs were moving.

The presence of numerous patrols of Cossack cavalry and infantry was the only reminder of lurking danger. No untoward incident was reported until the afternoon.

The first disturbances occurred between 1 and 2 o'clock, when a procession of several thousand workmen carrying red flags marched along Zelanaz street. The demonstration was quite orderly and proceeded without molestation for some distance. Suddenly several squadrons of Uhlmans appeared, without interfering with the procession, and took up a position along the sidewalks while the workmen passed through the lines.

Then a company of infantry approached from the front, and immediately the cavalry charged into the procession, driving it with the flats of their swords into a disorganized mass. When the cavalry withdrew the infantry fired a volley, whereupon the demonstrators turned and fled. The infantry continued to discharge volleys into the retreating, shrieking multitude.

Thirty-one persons were killed. Many were wounded.

The shooting is described as having been quite unprovoked. It aroused the most intense indignation among all classes in Warsaw. Many of those who were killed or wounded were shot in the back, showing that they were running away when they were struck.

Another terrible scene was enacted at 5. p. m. at the corner of Zlota and Sosnowa streets. Workmen fired from behind a wall at a patrol, which immediately opened fire on the passing crowds, killing or wounding twenty persons.

The first bomb throwing occurred at 9.35 o'clock, when a bomb was thrown into a Cossack patrol near the Vienna Station. Three Cossacks and one policeman were killed and two ladies who were leaving the station at the time were severely wounded by the explosion of the bomb.

Cossacks and infantry fired a number of volleys, and it is reported that many persons were killed or wounded. Troops surrounded the whole neighborhood.

At 10.45 p. m. disturbances broke out at the Zombkowska Gate of the suburb of Praga, across the Vistula River. A great crowd had assembled there, and was threatening the troops when Hussars fired upon the crowd and killed four and wounded many others.

In Jerosolini street a man fired into a patrol from the roof of a house, but without result. In Nawrot street a patrol killed a woman.

It was reported by telephone from Lodz that a crowd there had stoned a military patrol, whereupon the soldiers fired and killed two men and wounded a boy. Later a similar scene occurred in Balueki Square, in Lodz, where two persons were killed.

In Lodz at 9 o'clock a bomb was thrown at a patrol, but it was not effective. The patrol fired into the crowd and killed three and wounded two persons.

A student, who was distributing proclamations in Wola, a suburb of Warsaw, was killed by a patrol. The day's bloodshed is likely very seriously to affect the situation and may cause a general strike. The temper of the people was raised to white heat, and there was much apprehension regarding possible events on the 114th anniversary of the proclamation of the Polish Constitution, when disturbances and demonstrations always occur.

All the ground that had been gained since the disturbances of last January has been lost.

Michigan's Blow at Trusts.

The lower house of the Michigan Legislature, at Lansing, passed unanimously the Bland Anti-Trust bill, said to be the most sweeping anti-trust measure ever passed in the country. It defines and declares illegal all corporations which aim at monopoly of any business, trade, avocation or profession and nullifies any agreement binding individuals not to engage in a certain occupation.

Made Ill by Impure Cheese.

Eleven members of four families and many patrons of one saloon in Owosso, Mich., were made violently ill from eating impure cheese.

Funeral Services of General Lee.

Funeral services were held over the body of Brigadier-General Fitzhugh Lee in Washington, D. C.

To Preserve Neutrality.

France's naval division in Indo-China was ordered out, to preserve neutrality.

Labor World.

Boston garment workers are about to start an active campaign of label agitation.

The strike of teamsters against Montgomery, Ward & Co., of Chicago, Ill., has collapsed.

Plumbers have been on strike in Bayonne, N. J., for an increase of from $3.50 to $4 a day.

Brockton (Mass.) boot and shoe workers are starting an agitation for a labor temple in that city.

Another labor temple is to be erected. It will be built at Montreal by the Trades and Labor council of that city, it is said.

SUICIDE OF ARMY OFFICER

Capt. W. A. Raibourn Shoots Lieut. W. H. Point and Kills Himself.

Was Under Arrest at the Time For Breach of Discipline and Feared Dismissal From Service.

Salt Lake, Utah.—Captain W. A. Raibourn, of the Twenty-ninth Infantry, committed suicide at Fort Douglas after making a murderous assault on Lieutenant William H. Point, of the same regiment. The Lieutenant was shot twice by his superior officer, one bullet penetrating the left thigh and another inflicting a deep flesh wound in the right leg.

After Lieutenant Point had fallen Captain Raibourn turned his revolver on himself, sending a bullet into his head three inches behind the right ear. He died in a moment.

Captain Raibourn had been drinking heavily, and the tragedy was an outgrowth of his arrest on the charge of intoxication.

Captain Raibourn was appointed officer of the day at Fort Douglas a few days ago, but failed to report for duty and was absent twenty-four hours without leave. He was arrested the following day, but was given the privileges of the fort under orders not to leave the grounds.

Captain Raibourn broke his parole in the evening and came to Salt Lake. Lieutenant Point, who was sent after him with an ambulance, found him in a Main street saloon, and the Captain was returned to Fort Douglas under arrest. He was ordered to remain in his quarters.

Lieutenant Point's quarters were only two doors from those which Captain Raibourn occupied. The Lieutenant had just stepped out of doors early in the day when Captain Raibourn appeared carrying a revolver. His manner was threatening, and Point exclaimed: "Now, Captain, don't do anything foolish." Raibourn made no reply, but immediately began to shoot.

When other officers and soldiers ran out, after hearing the shots, Captain Raibourn was lying dead and Lieutenant Point was lying in front of his quarters.

Captain Raibourn's body was embalmed in the post hospital and later sent to Oakland City, Ind., where his mother and two sisters live. He has a brother-in-law in Chicago, Ill.

Captain Raibourn had sought to avoid a court martial and had forwarded to Washington, D. C., his resignation. It had not been accepted, and it was supposed that a trial by court martial awaited him. Worry over the the probablitiy of a dishonorable discharge from the army is believed to have unbalanced his mind.

Captain Raibourn, who was thirty-three years old and unmarried, enlisted in the army in 1891 as a private. He and Lieutenant Point had served together in the Philippines and had been firm friends.

Lieutenant Point entered the army as Captain of the Fifty-first Iowa Volunteers and later was appointed to the regular service. He had passed the examination and qualified for promotion to a captaincy.

Record of Both Officers.

Washington, D. C.—Captain Raibourn was a native of Indiana, where he was born on December 25, 1869. He served three years in the ranks before being appointed to the line of the army as Second Lieutenant of the Fourth Infantry on October 31, 1894. He had been with the Twenty-ninth Infantry since May 18, 1901

Lieutenant Point was a native of New Jersey, where he was born July 17, 1876, and was appointed to the army from Iowa. He also rose from the ranks, having enlisted in the First Cavalry in August, 1893. He was an officer in the Fifty-first Iowa Regiment in the Spanish-American War, and later again entered the regular army. He was transferred to the Twenty-ninth Regiment of Infantry on March 22, 1902.

DEFICIT NOW $34,000,000.

There Was a Surplus of $2,438,386 a Year Ago.

Washington, D. C.—With the close of business ten months of the current fiscal year ended with a deficit of upwards of $34,000,000. During April alone the expenditures exceeded the receipts by $9,000,000. Treasury officials profess to believe that the deficit for the year will be scaled down to $25,000,000. One year ago there was a surplus of $2,438,386.

The cash balance in the Treasury, the Government's working capital, has actually fallen below the point of absolute safety. This balance had declined to $133,191,777, including the amount held by National banks. Twenty millions has been called in, and more will be needed. How to get it without unsettling the money market is a question Secretary Shaw is endeavoring to solve.

Urge Judge Hooker's Removal.

The removal from office of Supreme Court Justice Warren B. Hooker for alleged connivance in irregularities connected with the United States Post Office system was recommended to the State Legislature at Albany, by the Assembly Judiciary Committee.

Joseph Jefferson Buried.

The funeral of Joseph Jefferson was held at his former summer home at Buzzard's Bay, Mass. His family and a few distinguished guests and the townspeople attended. The burial was at Sandwich.

A Fat Franchise.

The City Council of Kansas City, Mo., has given Hugh McGowan, of Indianapolis, Ind., a thirty-year franchise to pipe the city and sell natural gas at twenty-five cents per 1000 feet.

King Edward and M. Loubet Confer.

King Edward and M. Loubet exchanged cordial visits at Paris, France, and the King accorded a long audience to M. Delcasse, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Feminine Notes.

The Harvard Dining Association now numbers about 1200 members.

Madame Makaroff, widow of the Russian Vice-Admiral who went down with the battleship Petropavlovsk, is regarded as among the most beautiful and talented women in the Czar's empire.

Mrs. G. F. Watts, the widow of the great artist, is carrying out her husband's scheme for commemorating the deeds of some obscure heroes by tablets in the Postman's Park, adjoining St. Botolph's Church, in London, England.

NAN PATTERSON MISTRIAL

After Thirteen Hours of Deliberation Jury is Discharged.

THIRD TRIAL OF ACCUSED ACTRESS

End of a Long and Expensive Legal Battle—"Nan" Faints Upon Hearing the News and is Carried Back to the Tombs—Review of the Case—Recorder Goff Presided at Last Hearing.

New York City.—The jury which has been trying Nan Patterson, the "Florodora" girl accused of the murder of Caesar Young, a bookmaker, on June 4 last, reported a final disagreement at 2.30 o'clock in the morning. The jury was then discharged.

Nan Patterson was brought into court at 1.40 o'clock.

The jury then reported that they were unable to agree, but after a long talk between the Recorder and the foreman, in which the Recorder laid stress upon the great expense to which the county had been in the three trials, the jury was sent back again, and Nan Patterson, who had been hastily summoned and was now almost in a fainting condition, was led back to her cell.

When the jury came in at 1.30 after deliberating thirteen hours the court officers called, "Hats off!"

Everybody was on tiptoe. Assistant District Attorney Rand came in with his associate, Mr. Garvan, and Attorney O'Reilly took his seat beside the vacant chair which was awaiting Nan Patterson.

The Recorder asked the foreman if the jury had been able to agree.

"We have not," he replied. "I am convinced that there is no hope of an agreement."

When the Recorder ascended the bench the defendant had not yet arrived and he called upon the court officer to explain her absence.

"She is ill," the man said.

"Is the Sheriff in court?" asked the Recorder.

"He is not. I went myself for Nan Patterson and was then informed that she was ill," spoke up another court officer.

The Recorder then ordered a court officer to go to the Tombs and bring the defendant into court if she was able to come. In a little while the Deputy Warden returned and said that the Tombs matron was dressing the prisoner.

At last Nan Patterson came in, after fully ten minutes. She was on the verge of collapse, and could hardly drag one foot after the other. An attendant on each side fairly lifted her into her place.

Recorder Goff then whispered something in the ear of Clerk Brophy, who then announced that if there was any demonstration at any announcement that might be made the disturber would be immediately arraigned on a charge of contempt of court.

Recorder Goff then read a communication from the jury. The missive said:

"After careful consideration of all the evidence in the case we have reached the point where we believe there is no likelihood that we shall agree."

The Recorder then asked the foreman if he thought there was any possibility that they could be able to reach a verdict after further deliberation.

"I hardly think so," answered the foreman.

The jury retired, and in about fifteen minutes sent word to Recorder Goff that it desired to report again. Again Nan Patterson was sent for and brought into the courtroom. She was still in a weakened condition and had to be supported to a chair.

The Recorder seemed displeased at the result and asked that the question be put to each juror separately. Each juror gave the same reply, "There is no hope of an agreement."

"Have you anything to say?" the Recorder asked Mr. Rand.

"Nothing."

The same question was put to counsel for the defendant, and then the jury was discharged.

As the jury started out Nan Patterson fell from her chair in a faint. Her counsel and the guards picked her up and bore her back to the Tombs, to which the Recorder had remanded her.

Review of the Case.

"Nan" Randolph Patterson was accused of shooting her lover, "Caesar" Young a race track bookmaker, while riding in a cab in New York City on the way to an ocean steamer on which Young was to sail for Europe with his wife on the morning of June 4, 1904.

No actual witnesses of the shooting appeared and the indictment and prosecution was based upon purely circumstantial evidence.

After indictment by the Grand Jury the defendant was brought to trial before Justice Vernon M. Davis, Assistant District Attorney Rand prosecuting, and the law firm of Levy & Unger defending her.

A mistrial resulted, one of the jurors falling ill. After a second trial before Justice Davis a disagreement resulted.

The entire prosecution is said to have cost the county and State over $100,000.

Expect to Raise Sunken Ships.

Advices from Tokio say that the Japanese will probably succeed in raising several of the Russian warships sunk at Port Arthur.

Canadian Minister Dies.

James Sutherland, Minister of Public Works in the Canadian Cabinet, died at Woodstock.

Dunraven Assails Government.

In a remarkable pamphlet, according to a cable dispatch from London, England, the Earl of Dunraven bitterly assails the government of Ireland, which has, he says, precipitated a grave crisis in the island's history.

Geronimo to Be Free.

The message of President Roosevelt, assuring Geronimo, the noted Apache chief, now a military prisoner at Fort Sill, Okla., that he and his tribe would be freed within a year, was received at Lawton, Okla.

Exhibit of Railway Appliances.

Delegates to the International Railway Congress in Washington, D. C., attended an exhibit of American railway appliances.

Can Cure Cancer.

At the X-ray Congress in Berlin, Germany, Professor Lassar said the rays could cure cancer in cases where the growths are not deep seated.

Chinese Bandits Moving.

Russian advices said that thousands of Chinese bandits under Japanese leaders were moving across the border.

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON.

Preparations are being made for the meeting of the Southern Industrial Parliament in Washington on May 23 to continue until the 26th. It will be composed of delegates appointed by the Governors of the Southern States, and will include Mayors of cities, representatives of boards of trade, boards of health and banks, railroad presidents, planters and manufacturers. The object of the meeting is to formulate plans for the development of the material resources of the Southern States.

A police census of the District of Columbia, just completed, shows a population of 322,445, being an increase of 43,127 over the Federal census of 1900. Of this population, 227,607 persons are white.

Frank Fenille has been appointed Attorney-General of Porto Rico, in place of Mr. Stewart, who has resigned. He is from Texas, and has been in Porto Rico ever since the American occupation. At one time he was Assistant Attorney-General there. He speaks Spanish fluently and has a wide knowledge of Spanish law. Mr. Fenille was recommended by Governor Winthrop and the entire Executive Council.

DOMESTIC.

The Peconic Bank, of Sag Harbor, L. I., closed its doors, owing to speculative losses by its cashier.

The Producers' Pipe Line Refinery, with $20,000,000 capital, was chartered at Guthrie, O. T., to construct a pipe line from the Kansas fields to Galveston, Texas.

Owing to a break in the pump house at Charleston, W. Va., the whole city was without water for a day.

The discovery of thirty-one sticks of dynamite under the house of Superintendent Smith, of the Wolverine mine, at Calumet, Mich., probably saved the family from death.

Samuel Fessenden, of Stamford, Conn., has withdrawn from the contest for election to the United States Senate by the Connecticut Legislature.

The Cave Mountain House, at Bartlett, N. H., was burned, causing a loss of $15,000. Sparks several times set fire to the Maine Central Railroad station and several dwellings, but these were saved by a bucket brigade.

The United States Circuit Court, at Brooklyn, N. Y., placed George W. Beavers, the former postal chief, under $20,000 bonds to appear in Washington, D. C.

President Roosevelt will leave the hunting grounds in Colorado a week earlier than he intended, starting for Washington, D. C., where affairs require his personal attention, on May 8th.

The trial of Mrs. Noble, of Brooklyn, N. Y., on the charge of murdering her husband, Paton Noble, former clerk of the court that tried the prisoner, began at 9 a. m.; at 5 p. m. the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Fire in the great hardwood forests around Atlanta, Mich., threatened the town.

The naval collier Brutus reached Norfolk, Va., fifty-seven days out of Singapore, the record for an American collier.

Andrew Carnegie has offered $40,000 to the University of Tennessee for a library if the university raises an equal amount.

The contest over the will of Henry O. Peabody, at Boston, Mass., has been compromised, the Industrial School for Girls at Norwood, Mass., receiving $200,000, instead of $380,000.

Following a quarrel David Stuchel, at Morgantown, W. Va., cut Newton Fields' throat, killing him instantly.

The United States Steel Corporation reported net earnings for the last quarter to be $23,025,896, with unfilled orders of 5,597,560 tons.

The arrest of Edward C. Aldrich, treasurer of the Excelsior Building and Loan Association, of Jackson, Mich., was ordered, $4000 embezzlement being charged.

Two cars and a locomotive of a Chesapeake & Ohio train were thrown thirty feet down an embankment at Cass, W. Va., but no one was killed.

George J. Gould has announced his intention of severing his connection with the Harriman railroad lines.

Frank G. Bigelow, who recently confessed to embezzling $1,450,000 from the First National Bank of Milwaukee, Wis., filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy, showing liabilities of more than $3,000,000.

Memorial services in honor of Joseph Jefferson were conducted by the Players' Club, in the "Little Church Around the Corner," New York City.

FOREIGN.

Armed peasants plundered the estate of Baron Rekki, near Mitau, Russia, nearly killing the Baron.

The Norwegian Government has arranged with Paris bankers for an $8,000,000 three and one-half per cent. loan.

Due to the wish of the German Government, the name of the American Chamber of Commerce in Berlin is to be changed to the American Association of Commerce and Trade.

An international exhibition in celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of Belgian independence has been opened at Liege by Prince Albert of Flanders.

Permission has been given for the first time to publish at St. Petersburg, Russia, a paper in the Hebrew language, to be called The Way.

Comte de la Vaulx made an ascent from the Pic du Midi, in the south of France, to study the conditions for crossing the Pyrenees in a balloon and to see if it is possible in winter.

There is a good prospect of all passports, except for Jews, in Russia being abolished.

King Edward attended the St. Cloud races, near Paris, France, in an automobile.

Mr. Gerard Lowther, British Minister at Morocco, announced that his mission was to support France at Fez.

Minor May Day riots occurred at Toulon, France, but in other parts of Europe the day was quietly celebrated.

At the opening of the Argentina Congress the Presidential message showed a remarkably prosperous year.

The Castle of Lichtenwalde, belonging to Count Vitzthum von Eichstadt, situated near Chemnitz, Germany, was destroyed by fire, with many valuable pictures and memorials of the past, involving a loss of several million marks. The castle was built three and a half centuries ago by Hermann von Harras, and was rebuilt in the early part of the eighteenth century.

General Trepoff advised the people of St. Petersburg, Russia, that he would promptly suppress any incipient disorders.

Advices from Aden told of the crushing defeat of the Sultan's troops and the spread of the Turkish revolt.

ROBBERS BLOW OUT SAFE

Make Sensational Raid Upon Bank at Oneonta, N. Y.

STEAL HORSES AND WAGONS

Between Five and Ten Thousand Dollars Said to Have Been Taken—Thieves Believed to Have Left Main Road and Escaped Through Woods—Other Recent Burglaries.

Oneonta, N. Y.—A band of masked robbers drove into the village of Gilbertsville, about eighteen miles from here, at 3 o'clock in the morning, blew open with dynamite a safe in the private bank of E. C. Brewer, and made good their escape with booty estimated at between $5000 and $10,000.

When the startled villagers were awakened by the muffled roar of the explosion and had been halted by the pistol fire of the retreating bandits, they found that the robbers had completely isolated Gilbertsville from the outside world by cutting all the telegraph and telephone wires. Efforts to communicate with neighboring towns were futile, and when the village folk finally started in pursuit, the robbers had gained a lead which could not be made up.

Teams which had been stolen from barns and used by the robbers in their approach to the village and their subsequent flight were found abandoned by the roadside. Daylight found the bandits not far from Gilbertsville, and it is believed they then left the highway and went into the woods afoot.

It was believed there were five men in the band. That all were heavily armed was shown by the frequency of their fire when the first of the villagers arrived in the vicinity of the bank. The men first pried open the front door of the bank. Two holes were then drilled into the heavy steel doors of the newly installed "burglar-proof" safe, and into these the explosive was inserted. The explosion wrecked the safe and shattered every window in the building. Portions of the safe were found many yards from the building.

The robbers gathered up all the money they could find and started on a run just as the first of the awakened villagers reached the scene. Plans for pursuit were quickly made. Postmaster W. S. Root and C. P. Root, his brother, started for Mt. Upton, the nearest railroad station, six miles away. They had gone but half a mile when they came upon a team hitched to a telegraph pole. One of the horses had become entangled in the harness and thrown himself. The robbers apparently had made an attempt to right the harness in the darkness, but finally abandoned the effort and made off. The team proved to have been stolen from a neighboring barn.

Continuing on their way Postmaster Root and his brother came upon a one-horse surrey near Mount Upton. An axle of the vehicle was broken, and a short distance away was the horse, belonging to a farmer in the vicinity, and taken from his barn during the night.

It was believed that after this vehicle failed them the robbers made their way into the woods, as no further trace of them could be found.

Binghamton, N. Y.—It is certain that three of the men who committed the Gilbertsville robbery are the professional postoffice and bank burglars who blew open the safe of the postoffice at Port Dickinson, adjoining this city, some days ago. The three men were seen at Mount Upton in the morning, where a description of them was obtained. The men have committed many daring burglaries in this vicinity during the past few weeks.

WOMAN DOCTOR HONORED.

Statue Erected in Memory of Mary H. Thompson.

New York City.—For the first time in the history of the medical profession in the United States a statue stands to-day a memorial to a woman doctor. It is that dedicated a few days ago at the Art Institute of Chicago, Ill., when the friends and admirers of the late Dr. Mary Harris Thompson presented a portrait bust of her to the institute.

Dr. Thompson, who was the founder in 1865 of the Mary Thompson Hospital for Women and Children, West Adams and Paulina streets, and who was the pioneer woman physician of the Northwest, was paid high tribute by the speakers, both for her qualities as a woman and her capabilities as a surgeon.

TUNNEL TO CZAR'S TREASURY.

Supposed Plan to Steal the Imperial Funds at Moscow.

Moscow, Russia.—An investigation is being made into the mysterious sinking of a considerable section of the pavement near the Imperial Treasury, which is believed to be connected with an attempt to rob the Treasury by means of a tunnel.

The sinking was caused by a trench eight feet deep.

PANIC AT VIENNA OPERA.

Catastrophe Averted by Director Mahler's Presence of Mind.

Vienna, Austria.—Near the end of the first act of "The Magic Flute" at the Imperial Opera the electric wires behind the stage became short circuited. A panic resulted, but serious results were averted by Opera Director Mahler.

DEMOCRATS CARRY BALTIMORE.

Sweeping Victory Gives Them Both Branches of City Legislature.

Baltimore, Md.—One of the most exciting municipal elections in the history of Baltimore ended in a sweeping victory for the Democrats, who elected nineteen of the twenty-four first branch Councilmen and three of the four second branch candidates. This gives them control of both branches of the legislative department.

MASKED MEN ROB BANK.

Cover Officials With Revolvers—Are Surrounded in Swamp.

Woodburn, Oregon.—The Bank of Woodburn was robbed of $2000 by two masked robbers, who covered the cashier, Tracy Poorman, and the bookkeeper, Miss Gertrude Eddy, with revolvers. One robber stood guard while the other rifled the cash drawer.

Soon after the robbery most of the male population of Woodburn was armed, and within an hour the two robbers were located in a swamp.

In the Family Circle.

"I sometimes think that a good listener is about the rarest human being on earth," remarked an East Side mother to her husband.

"I've often observed that if you start to tell a story about yourself and your troubles, everybody looks out of the window and fidgets, and almost everybody begins to discuss something else. But if you talk about them, and particularly if you flatter them a little, they're all animated attention in an instant, and they'll let you go on until you run down. Then they'll take up the thread where you dropped it and spin it out to the end of the chapter."

"Oh, I don't know," replied the husband. "As a rule I don't say much when you're talking."

"No," she snapped. "You're a delightful, companionable creature. You don't say much, and you listen less. You're generally asleep in your chair, or you're holding a paper in front of your face that darkens the whole room."—Providence Journal.

Horses and cattle are believed to have an instinctive fear of wolves.

A TRAINED NURSE

After Years of Experience, Advises Women in Regard to Their Health.

Mrs. Martha Pohlman of 55 Chester Avenue, Newark, N. J., who is a graduate Nurse from the Blockley Training School, at Philadelphia, and for six years Chief Clinic Nurse at the Philadelphia Hospital, writes the letter printed below. She has the advantage of personal experience, besides her professional education, and what she has to say may be absolutely relied upon.

Many other women are afflicted as she was. They can regain health in the same way. It is prudent to heed such advice from such a source.

Mrs, Pohlman writes:

"I am firmly persuaded, after eight years of experience with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, that it is the safest and best medicine for any suffering woman to use.

"Immediately after my marriage I found that my health began to fail me. I became weak and pale, with severe bearing-down pains, fearful backaches and frequent dizzy spells. The doctors prescribed for me, yet I did not improve. I would bloat after eating and frequently become nauseated. I had an acrid discharge and pains down through my limbs so I could hardly walk. It was as bad a case of female trouble as I have ever known. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, however, cured me within four months. Since that time I have had occasion to recommend it to a number of patients suffering from all forms of female difficulties, and I find that while it is considered unprofessional to recommend a patent medicine, I can honestly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, for I have found that it cures female ills, where all other medicine fails. It is a grand medicine for sick women."

Money cannot buy such testimony as this—merit alone can produce such results, and the ablest specialists now agree that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the most universally successful remedy for all female diseases known to medicine.

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles.

No other female medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles.

The needless suffering of women from diseases peculiar to their sex is terrible to see. The money which they pay to doctors who do not help them is an enormous waste. The pain is cured and the money is saved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Experience has proved this.

It is well for women who are ill to write Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. In her great experience, which covers many years, she has probably had to deal with dozens of cases just like yours. Her advice is free and confidential.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Succeeds Where Others Fail.

32 YEARS SELLING DIRECT

We are the largest manufacturers of vehicles and harness in the world selling to consumers exclusively.

We Have No Agents but ship anywhere for examination and approval, guaranteeing safe delivery. You are out nothing if not satisfied as to style, quality and price. We make 200 styles of vehicles and 65 styles of harness.

No. 636. Combination Buggy with extra stick seat and ¾ in. rubber tires. Price complete $68.00. As good as sells for $30 more.

Our large Catalogue is FREE. Send for it.

No. 327. Canopy Top Surrey. Price complete $73. As good as sells for $25 more.

Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co., Elkhart, Indiana.

PIMPLES

"I tried all kinds of blood remedies which failed to do me any good but I have found the right thing at last. My face was full of pimples and blackheads. After taking Cascarets they all left. I am continuing the use of them and recommending them to my friends. I feel fine when I rise in the morning. Hope to have a chance to recommend Cascarets."

Fred C. Witten, 76 Elm St., Newark N. J.

Best For The Bowels

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 595

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

Parliamentary Proceedings.

The resolution appointing Pundit Bishun, Nazain Dar delegate of the United Provinces on the Congress Deputation to England was moved by the Honorable Pundit Madan Mohan Malviya, seconded by Munshi Sankatha Prasad and Mr. A. P. Sen, of Lucknow, and supported by Moulvi Nasiruddin Ahamed, Pundit Gokarannath Misra, Bai Saheb Murildhar of Ambala and Syed Fazai Hussian.—Amrita Bazar Patrika.

"No English need apply," is the motto of the lawyers of Glasgow.

A VOICE FROM THE PULPIT.

Rev. Jacob D. Van Doren, of 57 Sixth street, Fond Du Lac, Wis., Presbyterian clergyman, says: "I had attacks of kidney disorders which kept me in the house for days at a time, unable to do anything. What I suffered can hardly be told. Complications set in, the particulars of which I will be pleased to give in a personal interview to any one who requires information. This I can conscientiously say, Doan's Kidney Pills caused a general improvement in my health. They brought great relief by lessening the pain and correcting the action of the kidney secretions."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Flag Lockers of Big Hotels.

Nowadays the "flag lockers" of the big hotels are almost as important as are the same receptacles on seagoing vessels. In addition to a supply of the national emblems to fly on all the staffs on the roof and the one that protrudes from the main entrance, each hotel usually keeps in its "flag locker" a fairly complete set of flags of the great Powers, that they may be ready at hand when some dignitary of one of those countries stops at the hotel. These lockers are always in charge of one man, who is responsible for seeing that the flags are hoisted and lowered at the proper time.

Naturally every hotel, even the big ones, does not keep the flag of every nation in its locker, and when an eminent personage comes from one of the smaller States the man in charge of the flags hies him to a decorator and rents the desired flag for as long as the necessity lasts.—New York Press.

Ransacking the World For Goatskins.

It is reported that the present demand for goatkid skins in England exceeds anything of the kind known before, and that the remotest places in Europe, India, South America and elsewhere, wherever goats are kept, are now visited by itinerant collectors to obtain them. This demand arises from the recent discovery of new methods of treating the skins, which not only makes them preferable to calfkid for shoe leather, but also renders them suitable for use in dress trimming. When specially dyed and finished, they find great favor with dressmakers, and are used for vests, strappings, revers, pipings, blouses, and even for underskirts for country wear. They also play a part in recent millinery.

Colonel by Marriage.

While Mr. John W. Gates was down in Florida a few weeks ago he met a great many people, and it seemed as though every native had a military title, such as "Major," "Captain" or "Colonel." One morning Mr. Gates said to a Southern gentleman: "So Mr. Hillson, that gentleman you introduced me to last evening looked pretty young for a Colonel, don't you think?" "Who, Colonel Leonard? Yes, he is a kind of young." "Was he in the Civil War?" inquired Mr. Gates. "No, I don't think so." "In the Spanish War?" "No." "Well, how does he get the title of 'Colonel,' then?" "Oh, he is a Colonel by marriage. You see, he married Colonel Andrews' widow, and he's a Colonel himself now, Major."—Leslie's Weekly.