A Tyrolese mountain guide was fecently tried at Batzen for manslaughter in taking a man who was physically unfit for the climb over a dangerous mountain pass, where he was killed. The jury acquitted the guide on the facts of the case, but the principle of the responsibility of guides for the proper qualifications of tourists is established for the first time.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. MR. J. T. SHUPTRINE, Savannah, Ga. Dear Sir: Pleas send half-a-dozen boxes of your Terregine, C. O. D. This makes our and one half dozen I have ordered from you Some I have used myself, the remainder I distributed among friends requiring it. li h effected a cure in every case where tried. Some of them have been doctoring with our best physicians, both here and in Bosto, for years without any benefit. Some said it could not be cured, as it was inherited, but one bea of Terresine effected a complete cure, shall always keep a supply on band, as I know myself what it is worth. Gratefully yours, P. O. HANLON, Silver Spring Bleaching Co.

1 box by mail for 50c. in stamps.

Supreme Court Decisions. Since Chas. O. Tyner began the manufac-

ture of Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy, many people have inquired as to its efficacy. Chief Justice-Bleckley, of Georgia, has tried it for indigestion and dyspepsia, and gives this as his decision:
"Atlanta, Ga., March 14, 1894.—Chas. O. Tyner. Atlanta, Ga.: I have used, and am now using, Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy. It is a mental as well as a physical eligir. its aid and a pair of spectacles I can frequently see the law in spite of unsuitable or too much dist. "LOGAN E. BLECKLEY." This is a splendid decision and people are

A Good Dog is Worth Looking After. If you own a dog and think anything of ...im you should be able to treat him intelligently when ill and understand him sufficiently to detect symptoms of illness. The dog doctor book written by H. Ciay Glover, D. V. S., specialist in canine diseases to the principal ken-nel clubs, will furnish this information. It is a cloth bound, handsomely illustrated book. and will be sent postpaid by the Book Publishing House, 184 Leonard St., N. Y. City, on receipt of 40 cts. in postage stamps.

Get Bindercorns and Use it It you want to know the comfort of no corns. It takes them out perfectly. Lie. at druggists.

It is said that a firm in Montana has contracted to ship to Germany 2,500,000 bushels of barley, and if the venture pays the men in the deal they will arrange to ship a much larger consignment of Minnesota barley.

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are a simple yet most effectual remedy for Coughs, Hoarseness and Broughtal Troubles. Avoid It transpires that the arrest of Journalist

Von Hake, about which the Berlin newspapers were lately making a fuss, was on account of his having stolen some old love letters of the Kaiser's, and sold them to a Parisian journal, which printed them.

rears. Each year's sales have increased. 1888 sales were 2,047,020 boxes. Superior quality, and absolute uniformity and purity, made this possible. Do you use it? Try it.

Mrs. Hunt, of Merrimac, N. H., celebrated her one hundre ith birth lay a few days ago. FITS stopped free by Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER, No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline. 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The Reviving Powers of Park er's Ginger Tonic make it the need of every home. Stom-ach troubles, colds and all distress yield to it. For Whooping Cough, Piso's Cure is a successful remedy.—M. P. DIETER, 67 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 294.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflamme ion, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle,

Stomach, sometimes called waterbrash, and burning pain, distress, nausea, dyspensia, are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This it accomplishes because with its wonderful power as a blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla gently tones and strengthens the stomach and digestive organs, invigorates the liver, creates an appetite, gives refreshing sleep and raises the health tone. In cases of dyspepsia and indigestion it seems to have "a magic touch."

"For over 12 years I suffered from sour

with severe pains across my shoulders, and great distress. I had violent nausea, which would leave me very weak and faint, difficult to get my breath. These spells came o" mar and more severa. I did not rec ive

Ling benefit from paysicians, but found such happy effects from a trial of Hood's Sarsaparilla that I took several bottles, and mean to always keep it in the house. I am now able to do all my own work, which for six years I have been unable to do. My husband and son have also been greatly benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla -for pains in the back and after the grip. I gladly recommend this grand blood medicine." Mrs. Peter Burby, Leominster, Mass.

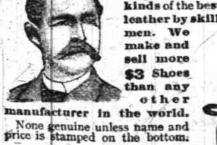
Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1 Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ilis and

ABASTINE DURABLE AND BEAUTIFUL COATING.

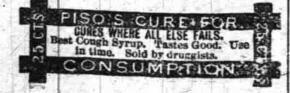
ASK YOUR DEALER FOR .. Douglas \$3. SHOE BEST IN THE If you pay 84 to 86 for shoes, examine the W. L. Douglas Shoe, and amine the W. L. Douglas Shoe, and

see what a good shoe you can buy for OVER 100 STYLES AND WIDTHS, CONGRESS, BUTTON, and LACE, made in ali kinds of the best selected leather by skilled work-



Ask your dealer for our \$5, \$4,\$3.50,\$2.50,\$2.25 Shoes; \$2,50,\$3 and \$1.75 for boys.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. If your dealer cannot supply you, send to fac-tory, enclosing price and 36 cents to pay carriage. State kind, style of toe (cap or plain), size and width. Our Custom Dept. will fill your order. Send for new Illus-trated Catalogue to Box 12. W. L. DOUCLAS, Brockton, Mass.



BILL ARP'S LETTER

HE NARRATES THE ROUGH EX PERIENCES OF WAR.

Describes Some Scenes of the "Late Unpleasantness."

One pleasant morning we were talk ing about war-war with England, war with Spain-and as is usual with old soldiers, our conversation drifted back to our late civil war. We call it late, I reckon, because it is the last war we sight. had, but it is not so very late. Almost everybody down south who was engaged in it is dead. A generation dies out in thirty years and it has been thirty-five years since that war begin. were talking about the war like we used to talk around the camp fires, and I was asked what scene or buttle or upon my mind and memory. I knew very well, but I can go back to scenes been more personal. I remember when I had a fight at camp meeting on Sunday and got whipped by a country boy and my Sunday clothes were all torn and muddied and my father whipped me that night and the morning and I showed him the red off with a Calvinistic lecture on the n ver uttered a groan." sin of breaking the Sabbath day. Well, the way of it was, I had got wagon to look at the tempting fruit and the country boy pulled my foot off so as to get my place and I bounced him. but he was bigger and stronger and had country boys to sick him on and they didn't like my ruffled town shire and he got me down and nobody it and my Sunday clothes were all soiled and my face scratched and I had no friends and it grieved me for a month that I had been imposed on he did come. I spied him on the other | shoulders, side of the square and I got George licked him and my father never knew anything about it, but I told my moth er that I had licked Tom Fountain and she hugged me and kissed me and told me that it was wrong to fight, but somehow or other I knew she was glad that I had whipped him. I remember

that my father had made and I laid my head in her lap and cried. ger war than I ever found afterwards and has left a deeper impression.

yet how the big tears came in my

mother's eyes when she pulled up my

pants and saw the marks on my legs

Well, you see that was a war-a big-But about the late war I said that the most vivid and lasting impression. on my mind was the midnight scene of our army crossing the Shenandoah by torchlight, when we were going from Winchester to fight the first buttle of Manassas. I stood on the bank and saw 17,000 men ford that river. The water was about breast deep to most of the soldiers and they held their guns and cartridges up high and it strained the little fellows like McOsker and Jim Smith and Zach Hargrove powerfully to keep their footing and the water out of their mouths and not wet their ammunition. It was the

17th day of July, 1861, and next moruing the boys all laid down on the hillside near Paris and went to sleep, in their wet clothes and by noon resumed the march to Manassas. They had had a good wetting, if not a good washing. The army left Wirchester just at twilight. Not a drum was heard-not a camp fire put out-not an alarm of any scrt. "They folded their tents like the Arabs and silently stole away." The enemy was left at Martiusburg preparing for tomorrow's battle and they never knew where we one night and abusing a farmer's famwere until after the battle of Manaseas | ily. They knocked the lieutenant had been fought and won. It was old Joe Johnston's first military strategy. But the crossing of that river was the and shot next morning at sunrise. most historic and graphic scene that I

had witnessed and brought vividly be-

boy of Bonaparte crossing the Rhine.

enough to whip all creation and they were eager to do it. Another one of our party said, Well, I was in that same battle and never forget the field where the New they were upon the ground. They

about eighteen inch deep."

"The most horrid sight I ever saw," field at Malvern Hill. Minie balls it is as Shakespeare said: don't mangle up the boys like shell and canister. Our boys were awfully torn up on the last day's fight by the shot and shell from the gunboats. The next morning after the fight I walked over the field, and there was hardly a complete man to be found among the dead. Legs and arms and hands and feet were seen scattered in all kinds of mutilated shapes and fragments. I saw one headless soldier sitting upright, his back against a tree, his rifle clutched in rigid fingers, the muzzle on the ground, and not a sign of a head on his shoulders. A shell had torn it away and left a clean cut, and the blood from his neck veins and arteries was still oozing down on his clothes. I believe that the battle of Malvern Hill was the worst on our boys of any that occurred during the war. It was a pity that we fought it,

whipped, and we couldn't do any more." "It was not long after that," said another, "when I saw the most sick-

for McClellan was already badly

Joe Johnston was wounded at the battle of Seven Pines or at Fair Oaks, as the yankees called it. Well, the dead were baried very hastily, and in shallower trenches than I ever saw. It had been raining for some time and the water rose in the trenches before we could get them two feet deep and we had to tumble the boys in anyhow. About a month after that our wagon trains had to cross that field, not in one road, but in a dozen, and everywhere we crossed those trenches the pressure of the wheels would force up a leg or an arm or a head, and you could see scores of them sticking out after we had passed. It was an awful

"Well, I don't know what was the most impressive thing," said another. The scene in a field hospital after a battle was about as bad as anything. I shall never forget the night scene un-But there are a few of us left and we der the willows after the first battle of Manassas, when Dr. Miller was in charge and worked on the wounded boys all night long. It was close by a event had left its most vivid impression little branch and reminded me more of a hog killing at home about Christmas times than anything else. I watchand events that have lasted longer and ed him cut off arms and legs and probe for balls until I was sick and had to tuen away, and every time he got through with one man he would look are und for another and say 'Next!' just like a barber. What was wonder-(al to me was the courage with which teacher got ready to whip me the next those wounded boys endured the pain of the knife and saw. There was no whelps on my legs and he let me ether or other anesthetic used, but they

The most pleasant memory I have of the war is of seeing Stonewall Jackup on the hub of a watermelon son asleep. I never saw him awake. On the morning of the sixth day's fight bef re Richmond I left that city about laylight with some official document that had to be delivered to General Lee without delay. I rode hard for twolve miles to his camp, near Meadow bridge. He and his staff were at wouldn't part us and I got the worst of break ast nuder cover of a large propriation bill was reported from the apquare tent. The adjutant left the table and came to me before I had time to dismount. As he read the papers I saw a man lying down on the straw in and whipped besides. I watched for the tent and one end of the breakfast that boy to come to town and at last comp table was over his head and

> He was lying on his left side, his uniform was faded and soiled. A slouched hat was over his face and ev. Lodge. their morning meal.

My curiosity was greatly excited and I said to the adjutant: "Who is

"Stonewall Jackson," he replied. "He came in about daylight and pretty soon tumbled down and fell asleep. He is very much exhausted and Genetal Lee would not let him be disturbed and had the table set over him. Won't you alight?" I said no, and thanked him. As I rode away I looked back at the picture. I would give anything for a photograph or a sketch of that scene. It was the only time I ever saw the blue light elder whose name and deeds are known all over the world. No wonder the poet, Palmer, was inspired to write of him at the battle of Antietam :

"We see him now-the queer slouched has cocked o'ar his eye askew-The shr-wd, dry smile, the speech so pat, so

calm, so blunt, so true, The blue light e der knows 'em well; Save he, "That's Banks! he's fond of shell; Lor | save his soul-we'll give him'-well, Tuat's S onewall Jackson's way.

'Ah, maiden! wait and watch and yeara. Ah, w dow, read with eyes that burn; Ah, wife, sew on, pray on, hope on-Thy life shall not be all forlorn; The for had better ne'er been born

That gets in Ston will's way." Another one of our party told of an event at Centerville in 1862, when two New Orleans Tigers of Wheat's battalion resisted an officer who was trying to arrest them for leaving camp

down and when finally subdued were tried by courtmartial that afternoon "And here is Durrant," he said, "who murdered that poor girl in the belfry, fore me a picture I had seen when a and that scoundrel Jackson, who murdered Pearl Bryan, and that fellow It was a wild, weird sight and I had Holmes, who killed half a dozen wonever seen so many men at once in all men and chi'dren, can get their cases my life. It seemed to me there were put off and put off for months and years and perhaps escape at last. And that is what is the matter with the p. ople and why so many of these lynchings take place all over the counsaw the killed and wounded all round try. There is really no just or overme, but it was not till next day that I | powering reason for the wide differcame to myself and had to command a ence between martial law and civil law. squad that was detailed to dig the One may be too swift, but the other is Unlikely That the President or Amtrenches and bury the dead. I shall certainly too slow and too uncertain. These Tigers hardly had time to write York Zonaves lay dead, nor how thick | home and say their prayers-martial law is almost as swift as lynching; the were dressed like Turks and had on evidence no better and the death pen- officials decline to converse as to the probturbans and wide, loose pants and alty is for crimes less brutal and out- able outcome of the passage of the resolugaiters. They were large men to start | rageous. Frank Davis was hung at tions censuring Ambassador Bayard except on, and during the night had swellen Pulaski, Tenn., during the war-hung to say that Mr. Bayard will not be up and their faces turned almost black, as a spy because he would not betray officially informed by the Department it took about four of us to roll one into the union soldier who gave him the that the cluttons were adopted. In rethe ditch. Their faces were distorted, information. The noble boy said he gard to Mr. Bayard's reported tender of his

That's the kind of a man he is. Verily,

BILL ARP in Atlanta Constitution. Treasurer Morgan Takes Charge of the New Orleans Sub-Treasury. Treasury advices report that United States from his office arrived in New Orleans to make an examination of the sub-Treasury in that city. Their arrival was entirely unexpected. They immediately took charge of the office and will make a thorough examination of the books and vaults. It is customary to make such examination and the visit at this time of the Treasury officials does not imply that the office and the accounts are not in good condition.

Gen. McCook and Major Scriven Will See the Autocrat Crowned. By direction of the Secretary of War, the United States will be represented at the corenation of Emperor Nicholas, of Russia, by Gen. A. M. McCook, retired, and Major George P. Scriven, signal corps. Major Scriven is the present military attache of the United States legation at Rome. Gen. Mc-Cook is now in Paris. He intended to witening sight that my eyes witnessed decided to pay him the high compliment of sending him there in an official capacity.

THE FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. A Synopsis of the Proceedings of Both Houses.

THE SENATE. WEDNESDAY. On Wednesday in the Senate a short de bate was had upon a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to execute the law for opening to settlement some two million acres of land in the eastern part of Utah which have been part of the Uncom paligre Indian reservati

A message was received from the I res The Dupont election case was then taken up and Mr. Thurston addressed the body in support of Mr. Dupont's claim.

After passing numerous bills to which

there was no objection the Senate adjourned. THURSDAY. The Cuban debate was continued in the Senate on Thursday. No action was taken. No other business was transacted.

FRIDAY. In the Senate on Friday the discussion o the Cuban resolutions was continued, but final action was not taken. The chairman of the committee on privi leges and elections made a favorable report on the joint resolution for the election of

United States Senators by the people. The following Senate bills were taken from the calendar and passed Senate bill for the relief of settlers upor ands within the indemnity limits of the grant to the New Orleans Pacific Railway Com-

To approve and ratify the construction of can get it, but will, in my ruliroad bridges across Coddo Lake, at Moor- to 814 cents, if necessary. ngs Point, La., and across the Red river, near Fulton, Ark.
Also Senate till for the exchange of land at Choctaw Point, Ala., held for light house

purposes, for another tract equally or better adapted for the same purpose Appropriating \$25,000 for the monument in Baltimore to the memory of General Wm. Smallwood, and the soldiers of the Maryland Line in the war for American independence. Also Senate bill to pay Holmes & Leathers, contractors on mail routes in Mississippi \$12,910, for transportation of the mails in April and May 1861.

Mr. Morgan introduced a joint resolution as to Cuba in these words: Resolved, That it is hereby declared that state of public war exists in the island of Cuba, between the government of Spain and the people of that island who are supporting a seperate government under the name of Republic of Cuba; and a state of belligerency between said governments is hereby recog-

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriations committee by Mr. Cullom, who gave notice that he would ask the Senate to take it up for consideration next Monday. The Senate adjourned until Monday.

MONDAY. The Cuban resolutions took the usual course Monday in the Senate. That is, the conference report was disagreed to, and the Senate insisted on its disagreement to the House substitute for the Senate resolutions and asked for a further conference. The Lester to back me and I everlastingly right hand was on his sword and his same conferees on the part of the Senate were re-appointed. Sherman, Morgan and This disposition of the question idently he was asleep, while General the continued consideration of the Senate; Lee and his staff were hastily taking for two resolutions were introduced which will keep the matter alive, independently of the action of the conference committee. The executive, legislative and judical ap-

propriation bill was taken up and considered or upwards of two hours—some 30 out of 135 pages being disposed of. TUESDAY. The Cuban resolutions were discussed in the Senate on Tuesday. Senator Mills, of Texas, made an eloquent speech in support

of Cuban Independence. The remainder of the day was given up to the consideration of the executive, legislative and judicial appropriation bill, but no final disposition was made of it. THE HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY In the House on Wednesday the resolutions censuring Ambassador Bayard were discussed at length, but no disposition was made of them. No other business was trans-

In the House Thursday the resolutions of censure of Ambassador Bayard were discussed, but a vote was not reached. Resolutions were reported declaring the seat occupied by Mr. Boatner, of Louisiana;

In the House on Friday the resolutions censuring Ambassador Bayard were adopted by a vote of 191 to 59 The report of the elections committee declaring vacant the seat occupied by Mr. Chas. J. Boatner, of Louisiana, was adopted by a strict party vote.

The House adjourned until Monday. MONDAY. The Speaker laid before the House Monday a communication from Secretay Lamont, submitting a letter from the president of the tery company in South Carolina; an exten-Mississippi river commission, reporting the caving in of the west bank of the Mississippi a \$50,000 oil company in Texas; a \$500,000 pier 4 in Helena, Ark The damage already gold mining company in Virginia; a #30,000 done is serious enough to excite alarm for lee company and an important tanning comthe safety of valuable public and private interests and it is recommended that \$75,000 be made immediately available to construct the necessary protecting works.

In the morning hour bills were passed authorizing the construction of various bridges. authorizing the leasing of school lands in Arizona, exempting logging trains from the law requiring patent couplers and air brakes. TUESDAY.

The unfinished business when the House met Tuesday was the bill introduced by Mr. Curtis, of New York, to reduce the number of crimes subject to capital punishment, and it was passed The House agreed to the Serate request

for a further conference on the Cuban reso-Mr. Boutelle, chairman of the committee on naval affairs, reported the naval appropriation bill for the years 1896-7, it was ordered printed. It carries an appropriation of \$31,779,138, of which \$12,611,034 is for the

increase of the navy.

THE RESOLUTION FALLS FLAT bassador Bayard Will Take Any Notice of the House's

Action. Secretary Omey and State Department their clothing bloody, and I never | won'd die first and die be did. There resignation conditioned on the adoption of realized the horrors of war until then. is no nobler records in the annals of the resolutions of censure, it is stated that Mr. Bayard intended taking the action indi-We disent give them a full length the war then his, and he was hung like acted but that he never fully carried out the apiece, but put the head of one between a felon. They are raising money now idea by placing his resignation in the hands the feet of other and covered them to build a monument to him and Mr. of the President. The high respect and Thomas, of the Nashville, Chattanooga great personal friendship which Mr. (leveland entertains for his ambassador to the and St. Louis railroad, put down \$50. Court of St. James, will stand as a bar, it is said, to allowing Mr. Bayard to be placed in lice regulations of the State. Congress the embarrassing situation of being practi-"Some rise by sin and some by virtue had not been adopted by a vote so closely allied to party lines, it is likely that Mr. Bayard would have considered seriously the expediency of tendering his resignation, but the fact that five Republicans were opposed to the censure, while only six Democratic votes were cast in its favor, is considered among friends of Mr. Bayard to be an additional reason why both he and the Treasurer Morgan and a corps of experts | President should ignore the entire incident.

> English Government Has to Amend the Blue Book.

A document amending the Blue Book on the Venezuelan matter recently issued by the English government is about ready. The document will contain no new facts, the alteration which it makes being mainly clerical. It will point out, however, that alleged discrepancies have been looked into and certain omissions supplied. The statement that Great Britain had reduced the Yuruan claim to 1,000 pounds and that Venezuela had agreed to the reduction is con-

firmed. In regard to the negotiations touching the arbitration of the Venezuelan dispute, the Foreign Office states that the exchange of communications between the Foreign Office and the American Department of State is being conducted with extreme caution on both sides, but that the negotiations are bales, proceeding favorably.

INMAN ON COTTON.

He Looks for a Still Further Advance. Referring to the recent activity and strong advance in cotton Mr. John H. Inman, of New York, expressed his views as follows: "On October 16th, just five months ago

March cotton sold in this market at 9 50.

From that time there has been practically a continuous decline until March 5th, when contracts sold at 7.20—a decline of 214 cents. "My estimate of the crop is the same today as it was five months ago when cotton sold at 9 50; that is 6,900,000 bales. The above decline brought our market much below European parity and led to large purchases of contracts in New York against sales to Europe. My experience is that after a stendy decline of so long a time an upward moveif at is inevitable, a movement which will most likely recover half of the 21/4 cents decline, and therefore carry us back to 81/4 to

81/2 cents before the cotton season is over. With the rapidly declining stocks and the fact that it is five and a half m nths before new cottor, it occurs to me that the persistant sellers short of August may get into a very uncomfortable position before the sea-son is over. Unless prices advance materially I do not see how New York can avoid having a very small stock by August 1st, say not over 50,000 bales. "Trade in America is very bad, perhaps

worse than at any time for thirty years, but against this, trade in Europe is good, and Liverpool and the continent will take a large amount of cotton at the cheapest price they can get it, but will, in my judgment, pay 81/4 Almost every cross road followed in the South is short of the crop, and therefore, to my mind, the extensive preparations and increased acreage and prospects of the new crop are greatly exaggerated. At any rate,

COMMISSION HAS NOT DECIDED. They Are Not Yet Even Able to Give

it is the season that makes the crop and not

the acreage.

Individual Opinions. Secretary Malet-Prevost, for the Venezuelan commission, has issued the following statement: During the past week reports have been industriously circulated to the effect that the commission has reached a decision with reference to the boundary question favorable to Venezuela. This having been denied, the report has been circulated in another form and it is now asserted that while the commission, as a body, has reported no such conclusion, the commissioners individually entertain the views referred to.

"It must be evident to all that so long as anything remains to be examined and considered, the commissioners are not in a position to form an opinion respecting the merits of the controversy. As a matter of fact, neither the commission nor the individual commissioners are as yet in possession of all the evidenc. The papers presented by Venezuela are ut a part of what has been promised. The Blue Book of the British government, while remarkably full and detailed, does not include all the documents which may be adcommission has not and will not limit itself to the consideration of what those two governments may present; it has been e gaged upon independent lines of inquiry and will sources of information shall have been exhausted. Then, and not till then, will it be in a position to form any coluien or to make any report.

WHEELS OF PROGRESS.

Report of Eleven Cotton Mills for the Past Week in the South,

The industrial activity in the South during the week just closed as indicated by reports to the Baltimore Manufacturers' Record shows that it is not only holding its own, but increasing. Especially is this true with reference to the textile plants of which eleven reports have been received of additions the cotton mills or of new cotton milis ranging in value from \$50,000 to \$250,-200. The demand for an establishment for the finest grade of goods has resulted in a company with \$1,000,000 capital, which will erect a cotton and bleachery at Clearwater, S. C.: a \$250,000 addition to build to the Anderson, S. C., mills; while a 29,000 spindle plant will be erected at Seneca, in the same State. Chicago capitalists are building cement works at White Chiffs, Ark, which will employ nearly one thousand men and turn out five hundred barrels of cement daily. Three new sugar mills are to be built in Louisiana, while a company has been formed to erect another large tobacco factory at Richmond, Va. Other enterprises reported to the Manufacturers' Record, were a brick making and ice making plant in Florida; a clothing factory at Macon, Ga., a \$25,000 metal working company in Maryland; a potsive cet e plant and a brewery in Tennesse pany in West Virginia; and also a \$50,000 brick and tile manufacturing company in the

During the week a 70-n ile railroad line has been completed in Texas and arrangements have been made and nearly completed to construct a 160 mile railroad line in Ala-

MINT OFFICIALS IN TROUBLE. The New Orleans Crew Accused of In-

efficiency and Neglect. There are serious charges pending against United States Mint officials in New Orleans of inefficiency and neglect of duty. These charges are contained in a report of Mr. Cabell Whitehead, of the Mint Bureau at Washington, who recently made an examination of the mint at New Orleans. His report has been referred by Mint Director Preston to Secretary Carlisle, who will, no doubt, take an early opportunity of laying the same before the President, as the superintendent, melter and refiner, coiner and assayer, are all presidential appointments. A copy of the report was sent to Superintendent Cade, some days since, who was authorized to show the same to the other officers of the mint. and his attention was particularly called to the law and regulations governing the attendance of officers and other employes. The New Orleans mint was closed last No vember but opened again for silver coinage on February 1st, last.

Iowa's Anti-Cigarette Law. The Iowa Legislature has passed an anticigarette bill. It absolutely prohibits the sale of cigarettes under any pretext to any person, but allows sale at wholesale for ship ment out of the State. It is claimed by some lawyers that the bill is unconstitutional because tobacco has been held to be a legitimate article of commerce and the State cannot interfere with traffle in it between the States. Cigarettes will now be sold in original packages, as liquor was, in ounce bottles before the Wilson bill made it subject to powould not be likely to help the State out in this way in its crusade against the cigarette, it is argued. The friends of the bill claim the Supreme Court decision does not apply to this case, because cigarettes are wholly bad and have no good use.

Silver Money to be Re-Coined Under a New Design.

All the old and worn subsidiary silver coin of the United States will soon be replaced by the new design adopted in 1892. The progress being made in that direction by the United States mints is most encouraging to the Treasury officials. For some years past efforts have been made by the Treasury Department to keep the subsidiary silver coin in good condition. With this view appropriations have been obtained from time to time to reimburse the Treasury of the United States for the difference between the face value of subsidiary silver coin and what they would produce when transferred to the mints for re-coinage.

The Total Visible Supply of Cotton. The total visible supply of cotton for the world 3,484,767 bales of which 2,981,567 bales are American against 4,620,393 bales and 4,302,193 bales respectively last year. Receipts of cotton this week at all interior towns 80,543 bales; receipts from the plantations 41,009 bales. Crop in sight 6,253,536

[SEAL]

FOR COUNTRY'S SAKE.

AN INDIAN FIGHTER SUFFERS AG-ONIES PROM DISEASE. He Was in the Battle With the Apachet

When Geronimo Was Captured. From the Press, New York City. Worn with the exposure of army life on the frontier, and poisoned by the continual drinking of alkali water, Joseph Flegauf returned to Philadelphia eight years ago,

He had served five years with the Ninth United States infantry in many a desperate fight with the Indians in Arizona and other frontier States, and had won an enviable record. In the flerce conflict when Geronimo, the famous chief of the Apaches, was captured, Mr. Flegauf was among the brave soldiers who, forgetful of everything but duty, charged upon the hostile Indians. Life on the plains sent to an untimely death many soldiers who were never touched by a redskin's builet or arrow, and Mr. Flegauf came near such a fate as that. A long time before his time was out he was taken seriously ill, but he stuck to his post until

an honorable discharge was finally given to When he reached Philadelphia the Indian fighter was scarcely more than skin and bones, and for three weeks he lay desperately ill in a hospital. He felt dizzy, and his stomach felt as if it had dried up. These symptoms were accompanied by bloody dysentery, which no medicine seemed to re-

After two years of suffering Mr. Flegauf came to New York and was treated by several physicians. These did not agree, some calling his disease catarrh of the stomach, and others chronic diarrhoea.

In speaking to a reporter about his illness Mr. Flegauf said the doctors helped him, but, with all the money he spent for advice and medicine, he was able to work only a small part of the time. Since moving to his present home, No. 517 West Forty-second Street, in New York, about a year ago, Mr. F.egauf has been so ill that his voice and hearing al-

Then all medicines failed, and the sick man had little hope of recovery. At this critical time Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pate People were recommended to Mr. Flegauf, and, almost as a last hope, he began

taking them. "The beneficial effect of the medicine was felt at once," Mr. Flegauf told the reporter, and before I had taken a box I began to eat with relish. Three boxes made me so much better that I began work and have been able

to keep at it since, for five months.' Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are not a patent medicine in the sense that name implies. They were first compounded as a prescription and used as such in general practice by an eminent physician. great was their efficacy that it was deemed wise to place them within the reach of all. They are now manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred, and the put lie are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape) 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.

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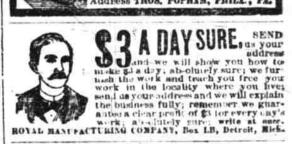
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