

RIOTS NOT QUelled

Conflicts are Still Occurring at Barcelona.

TROOPS AGAIN FIRE ON STRIKERS

Devoting Their Energies to Preventing Food Supplies From Entering the City—Weyler Promises Energetic Steps.

MADRID, Feb. 21.—Official dispatches received here assert that calm has been restored at Barcelona, Saragossa and Valencia, but newspaper telegrams report that the situation is still serious.

The strikers at Barcelona are devoting their energies to preventing food supplies from entering the town. In one such case the troops escorting a convoy were ordered to fire on the strikers, several of whom were killed or wounded. A serious conflict also occurred today in the center of the town. The orders of the Captain-General to prevent the dock laborers from resuming work have failed, and the entire trade of Barcelona is at a standstill.

Revolutionary proclamations are still being distributed there. The most serious measures have been prepared to protect traffic and business. The strikers have few rifles, but are well supplied with revolvers and daggers.

Dispersed houses continue, resulting in the arrest of large numbers of anarchists and revolutionists of all kinds, who are considered to be the prime movers of the trouble. The political character of Barcelona makes it a resort for representatives of all the revolutionary elements in Europe, and the ranks of the malcontent workmen have been swelled by French and other foreign political agitators. The Republicans are busy among the troops, urging them not to use their arms against their own class in defense of the government.

The working people of Madrid fear the strikers. Martial law has been proclaimed at Saragossa. The strike is spreading in the Llobregat and Cardener valleys. There is a general cessation of work at Castellon de la Plana and Girona, and much excitement prevails at Hates. Forces of gendarmes have been dispatched to those places.

Delegates from the labor societies of Saragossa have visited the Governor and declared themselves opposed to the strike. The existing debate in the Chamber of Deputies here, on the interpellation yesterday of Senor Robert, Deputy from the Province of Catalonia, in regard to the disturbances at Barcelona, was renewed today. Senor Romero Robledo asked for information regarding the matter of the Foreign Consuls at Barcelona, and when the Secretary of the Chamber, Senor Gonzalez, professed his ignorance of this matter and declared the interpellation to be inopportune, the Deputies of the opposition displayed the greatest indignation.

Senor Gonzalez, the Minister of War, announced in the Chamber that he had decided upon energetic steps to suppress the disorders, but that some of the news sent by correspondents was exaggerated. Senor Moucheta, manager of the Diario, of Barcelona, who arrived from Barcelona this morning, spoke in defense of the correspondents who had reported the truth, while the government deceived the Queen and the country. Senor Moucheta said he considered that the publication of false news should be punished by court-martial, and declared Barcelona to be in a state of continued alarm.

Senor Gonzalez declared that the censor had stopped telegrams describing the situation at Barcelona. He made the following remarks, the manager of the Diario reiterated that the Diario had dealt with press messages in a manner which most respectable governments would regard as commendable, and said that in many cases the addresses of the messages were not informed that their telegrams had been stopped.

According to the best available information, the movement for a general strike throughout Spain has failed. The leaders of this movement counted upon the fact that the strikers would be supported by the recent disbandment of 3,500 trained troops who have been replaced by conscripts, and upon the expected sympathy of the army and the population of the country. The prompt measures taken by General Weyler, however, had a deterrent effect and the emissaries sent from Barcelona to all the leading industrial towns would not meet with the expected response, except in a comparatively few cases. The bulk of the trade unions declined to join the general strike, on the ground that their financial resources were not sufficient to hold out any length of time and further that the Republican opposition political parties denounced a general strike.

The Socialists were equally averse thereto. Pablo Iglesias, the leader of the Spanish Socialists, in his paper, El Socialista, declares that a general strike might at some future time be beneficial. He points out that the four previous and premature attempts were shown to be such badly prepared and equipped enterprises that they were bound to result in the workmen more unfavorable. Other prominent Socialists condemn the movement.

Official dispatches received here from Barcelona still deny that the troops there have met with serious resistance or that any need has occurred for the use of artillery. The strikers at Saragossa were killed yesterday in an attack made on the police with a view to preventing the arrest of revolutionists. Private dispatches received here say that the Captain-General of Barcelona assembled the newspaper correspondents there and recommended that they exercise the greatest prudence in sending out news.

A dispatch from the Herald from Manresa (40 miles from Barcelona) says that public opinion there is inclining strongly toward Carlism.

Parties Killed at Barcelona. BARCELONA, Feb. 21.—Forty persons have been killed since the disturbances broke out here. The strikers today attacked the jail in an attempt to rescue their imprisoned comrades, but they were repulsed by the troops and a number of rioters had been killed or wounded.

The ordinary necessities of life are failing, and the distress is becoming accentuated. The strikers are said to be receiving large sums of money from London.

In the neighboring towns the disturbances are spreading and increasing gravely. The predominance of bayonets here has had due effect, and the most turbulent spirits have been driven from the streets. Outwardly the city is resuming in aspect of comparative quiet. The leading citizens are joining the military and civil authorities in restoring order. The Captain-General has ordered the newspapers to resume publication, and has instructed the owners of public vehicles again to engage in their regular work. If the printers refuse to work, their names and residences are to be handed to the Captain-General, who will deal with them. All drivers declining to take out vehicles will be deprived of their licenses.

SAGASTA THREATENS TO RESIGN

If Weyler's Request That He Be Given a Free Hand is Granted.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—It is announced in a special dispatch from Madrid that General Weyler, the War Minister, is urging the Queen Regent to give him a free hand

in dealing with the "rebels in Catalonia," and that Premier Sagasta threatens to resign if General Weyler's request is granted. The Queen Regent is said to favor General Weyler's plan. The Premier, General Sagasta, announced today that the Chambers will not be prorogued unless the opposition obstructs the government's policy by continually raising debates on the present labor troubles in Spain.

Dispatches received from Barcelona and Madrid, and from various frontier towns in close touch with the scenes of the disturbances in Spain, quite discredit the sensational dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company saying that a fierce battle had been fought between the troops and rioters in a suburb of Barcelona; that the artillery raked street after street, and that 500 people were reported to have been killed or wounded on both sides. As a matter of fact, up to last evening the total number of persons killed throughout the disturbances was only 40.

Advices received here direct from Bilbao, Valladolid, Coruna, Gijon and other industrial centers of Spain, show that the attitude of the miners and other workers is distinctly threatening. The greatest excitement prevails everywhere, and the general situation is extremely grave. The reasons of Basque and Victoria have been ordered to be in readiness to start for Saragossa at a moment's notice. All the railroads are guarded by troops.

Conditions at Saragossa. HENDAYE, France, Feb. 21.—People who have arrived here from Saragossa, Spain, bring alarming reports of the situation there. They say the working people have thrown in their lot with their Catalan comrades, and that the threatening attitude of the strikers has caused the flight of the richest families. The administration of the whole province of Saragossa has been taken over by the military authorities.

Agitators at Bilbao. BILBAO, Spain, Feb. 21.—A number of anarchists have arrived here with the object of inciting a strike. The socialists have refused to co-operate in the movement.

Anarchists at Seville. SEVILLE, Spain, Feb. 21.—A number of Italian anarchists have arrived here. The authorities have taken all the necessary precautions to prevent an outbreak.

Agreement at Castellon. CASTELLON DE LA PLANA, Spain, Feb. 21.—The employers and their employees reached an understanding this afternoon, and the strike here is ended.

Attack on a Jesuit College. SARAGOSSA, Spain, Feb. 21.—Rioters attacked the Jesuit College here last night. The fathers fled to the mob, believing their assailants to be thieves.

Conflict at Valencia. VALENCIA, Feb. 21.—In a conflict here yesterday between rioters and the police three persons were wounded. Fourteen arrests were made.

Supplies for Explorers. PROVISIONS LEFT ON KERGUELEN ISLAND FOR ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 21.—The steamer Mowera, which arrived here this afternoon, brought the report of the steamer Tanager, which has arrived at Victoria after taking provisions to Kerguelen Island for the government expedition which is exploring the Antarctic.

The British expedition in 1847 was composed of 88 dogs, several dog-leads and two German scientists, who are to join the party on the Gauss and continue the explorations toward the south pole. There were also 88 dogs, several dog-leads and two German scientists, who are to join the party on the Gauss and continue the explorations toward the south pole.

A village on the island of Santo, South Sea Islands, was attacked by head-hunters and a number of the villagers slaughtered.

The steamer Mosera, from Australia, encountered the same current reported by the British expedition in 1847, which was north of the equator and carried the steamer 24 miles out of her course on two occasions.

The Mosera carried 200 carcasses of frozen mutton, the first received from Australia in over a year.

Chamberlain's Lack of Tact. NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Strictures of the Canadian press on the reply of Colonial Secretary Joseph Chamberlain to the Welsh delegation of Patagonian agriculturists, who wish to emigrate to Canada, are considered well founded by prominent Canadian here, says the Tribune's London correspondent. They do not reproach him for any feeling of unfriendliness to the Dominion, but charge him with lack of tact in discussing sharply between Canada and South Africa. They assert that when the Dominion Government offered to do as much for the unfortunate Welsh colonists stranded in Patagonia, Chamberlain ought to have avoided the implication that the aid of the imperial government might have been successfully invoked for sending them to Boer colonies, but not to Canada.

Refused to Issue Passports. CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Mr. and Mrs. Hiram W. Thomas, of Chicago, were refused passports to visit the South African concentration camps by Secretary Hay at Washington today. Dr. and Mrs. Thomas intended to go to Africa to distribute money for the use of the camp prisoners. Secretary Hay, it is said, gave as his reason for refusing the passports that President Roosevelt would object, and consequently he would not make application for them to Lord Pauncefote.

Government Steel Rail Plant. SYDNEY, N. S. W., Feb. 21.—The Government of New South Wales is considering an offer for the establishment of a great iron and steel works at the Farmington River for the manufacture of steel rails from New South Wales ore. The plant will employ 400 persons. It is estimated that the government requirement will be 20,000 tons annually.

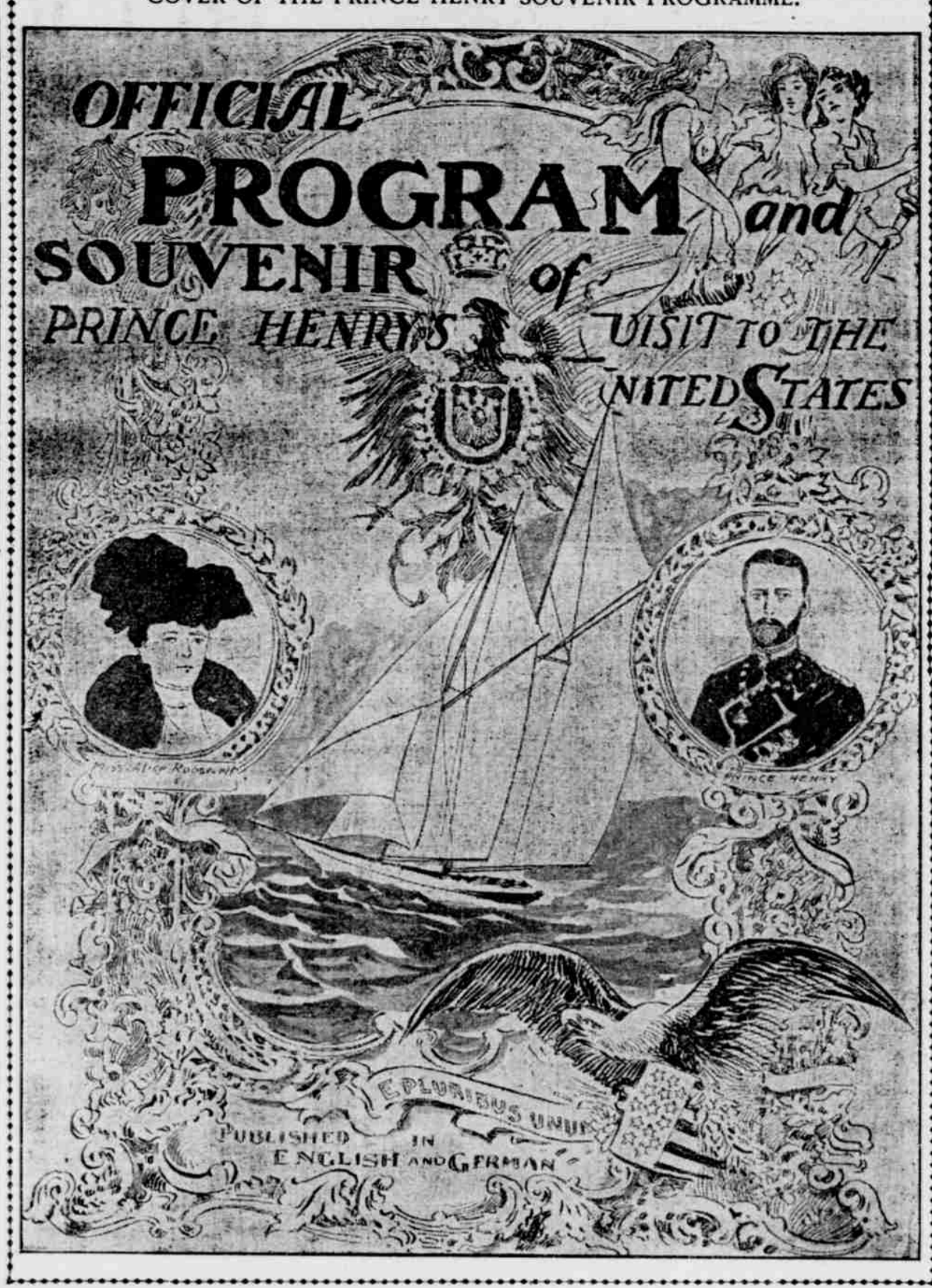
Celia Swindlers in England. LONDON, Feb. 21.—The operations of American swindlers, who are extorting money in England through representatives regarding fortunes awaiting their victims in America, have become so extensive that Mr. Boyle, United States Consul at Liverpool, has published a letter warning people not to be deceived by the statements made by these men.

Tolstol is Weaker. YALTA, Crimea, Feb. 20 (Thursday).—A bulletin issued at 9 o'clock this evening announces that Count Tolstol's temperature is low, and that he is suffering from great general weakness and pronounced weakness of the heart.

Tappers Invited to the Coronation. WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Feb. 21.—Sir Charles Tupper and Lady Tupper have received an invitation to attend King Edward's coronation. They will be accompanied by Miss Tupper. Sir Charles left for the East today.

ROME, Feb. 21.—The Cabinet has resigned, owing to the failure today of Signor Villa, the government's candidate for the presidency of the Chamber of Deputies, to secure his re-election.

COVER OF THE PRINCE HENRY SOUVENIR PROGRAMME.



CITIES DEEP IN SLUSH

DISAGREABLE CONDITIONS IN NEW YORK AND VICINITY.

Streets in Metropolis Well Nigh Impassable—Communication With Washington Cut Off.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Snow, followed by rain and sleet, today created in this city and vicinity the most disagreeable weather conditions known in many years.

During the early hours of the day, heavy wet snow fell in great flakes. This condition prevailed for several hours. Shortly after noon the snow turned into a steady drizzle of rain that continued with intermittent periods of sleet all afternoon and far into the night.

Much of the snow that was left from the recent blizzard was quickly converted into slush, and tonight the streets are inches deep. The sidewalks throughout the city are covered and the crossings are almost impassable. The work of the street-cleaning department was undone, and the city's streets are in a worse condition than before thousands of snow shovellers went to work after the blizzard.

During the evening the temperature dropped enough to turn the down-pour of rain into a coating of ice over buildings and trees. In Central Park, the big trees croaked under the weight of thick ice. Many branches fell. This condition prevailed throughout other parks in the city.

Traffic on Brooklyn bridge was almost at a standstill. Heavy trucks could scarcely be moved, even when four heavy horses to each did their best to get a foothold on the slippery roadway.

Street-car traffic everywhere was much interrupted, but the greatest difficulty was experienced on cross town horse-car lines. Four horses were attached to each of these cars and had hard work getting along.

Fifth Avenue was a sheet of ice. It was very dangerous to drive on it, and midnight nothing save an occasional automobile was to be seen on the thoroughfare. In Broadway, after the theaters closed, the scene was one of great confusion. Cabs and carriages drawn up in front of the theaters were handled with great difficulty. Many horses fell. Automobiles had less trouble than the carriages, although they were hard to handle. Many electric light wires were broken by the weight of the coating of ice, and many others hung low. In Fifth Avenue, the sidewalks along Central Park, where the trees overhang it, were almost impassable, owing to the branches which were bent almost to the earth.

Jersey City was hit hard by 10 o'clock in the evening. The city practically was in darkness and there were indications that the electric system, which is wholly overhead, would be entirely out of order by morning. Telephone wires were down in every part of the city. The fire alarm system was crippled and the police wires in bad shape. Trolley cars ceased running entirely late in the evening. All trains in and out of Jersey City were behind time. The departing trains were delayed by the ferry-boats, which consumed three the usual time in crossing the North River.

At Newark the streets were ankle-deep in slush. South and west of New York through and telephone wires were prostrated early in the afternoon, and although conditions improved somewhat between New York and Chicago late in the evening, communication by wire with Philadelphia and Baltimore was cut off absolutely.

The sleet and rain, freezing on the wires, wrought havoc with the telegraph lines out of this city. This is an ordinary result of sleet storms, and while no particular damage was reported from any quarter, communication was simply cut off, except by a roundabout way.

The streets in Harlem were flooded to night, and in many instances the water flowed into the basements of houses.

The jam at the Manhattan entrance of the Brooklyn bridge was probably the

Washington Cut Off.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—A severe snow storm struck Washington today and the National capital is absolutely cut off from all telephonic or telegraphic communication north of Baltimore and is compelled to depend on uncertain wires to Richmond and Atlanta for reaching the country at large.

Aside from some damage to wires, the storm did no injury, the sleet not being heavy enough to do much harm to the trees. The storm came from the South and in traveling north the rain turned into sleet and snow as it struck the colder strata.

It is said at the Weather Bureau that it will reach the New England Coast Saturday morning and will make it necessary for shipping to lay by. Colder and clearing weather is expected in Washington and vicinity tomorrow.

GEORGE HAS NOT BROKEN.

No Change in the Situation at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 21.—Anxiety was increased today along the Monongahela and Allegheny Rivers, where great ice gorges have formed, by the continued rain, and the prospects of warmer weather.

Rivermen say that the ice is still held up by the present weather conditions, and that the ice is being broken up by the rivermen, and early warnings are to be sent out when it begins to move. It is still hoped that the rain will cease and that the thaw will be a slow one, so that the ice may melt and move out slowly.

Up to midnight no movement has taken place in the gorges, but the seriousness of the situation has not abated. A drizzling rain is now falling at this point and moderate weather continues.

NO WORD OF MISS STONE.

If Brigands Broke Promise Bulgarians or Turkey Must Answer.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—It is estimated at the State Department that 15 days have now elapsed since the money for Miss Stone's ransom was paid over to the agents of the brigands. At least five days have elapsed beyond the time fixed in the stipulation to place her in the hands of her friends. There is no explanation of the delay. It is hoped that physical conditions, such as heavy snows and adverse weather, may account for the failure to secure her delivery. The officials are loath to believe that there has been a breach of faith on the part of the brigands, but even if this were so, they do not regard themselves as blame-worthy for having trusted them.

From the first the United States Government has been adverse to paying ransom, but in response to appeals from those quietly reductively authorized Mr. Leishman to deal with the brigands. However, if it turns out that the brigands have broken faith and they either have taken the ransom money and split the captives array again, or that they have killed them, then there will be no further attempt to deal with the brigands on the part of the United States Government, but its entire power will be directed upon Turkey and Bulgaria to procure the swift and certain extermination of the brigands regardless of cost or effort.

CAPTIVES WERE SEEN.

Miss Stone and Her Companion Were With Brigands Sunday.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Cabling from Ceres, European Turkey, under date of February 21, the correspondent of the Daily Graphic says that Miss Stone was seen last Saturday, escorted by 25 armed brigands, in the Bosdag Mountains at the southern extremity of the Pertin Range, 40 miles from Ceres M. Gargiolu, the dragoman of the American Legation at Constantinople.

WOMAN'S GENTLE NATURE

CALLS FOR GENTLE TREATMENT

Delicately formed and gently reared, women will find, in all the seasons of their lives, as maids or wives or mothers, that the one simple, wholesome remedy which acts gently and pleasantly and naturally, and which may be used with truly beneficial effects, under any conditions, when the system needs a laxative—is Syrup of Figs. It is well known to be a simple combination of the laxative and carminative principles of plants with pleasant, aromatic liquids, which are agreeable and refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system when its gentle cleansing is desired.

Many of the ills from which women suffer are of a transient nature and do not come from any organic trouble and it is pleasant to know that they yield so promptly to the beneficial effects of Syrup of Figs, but when anything more than a laxative is needed it is best to consult the family physician and to avoid the old-time cathartics and loudly advertised nostrums of the present day. When one needs only to remove the strain, the torpor, the congestion, or similar ills, which attend upon a constipated condition of the system, use the true and gentle remedy—Syrup of Figs—and enjoy freedom from the depression, the aches and pains, colds and headaches, which are due to inactivity of the bowels.

Only those who buy the genuine Syrup of Figs can hope to get its beneficial effects and as a guarantee of the excellence of the remedy the full name of the company—California Fig Syrup Co.—is printed on the front of every package and without it any preparation offered as Syrup of Figs is fraudulent and should be declined. To those who know the quality of this excellent laxative, the offer of any substitute, when Syrup of Figs is called for, is always resented by a transfer of patronage to some first-class drug establishment, where they do not recommend, nor sell false brands, nor imitation remedies. The genuine article may be bought of all reliable druggists everywhere at 50 cents per bottle.

California Fig Syrup Co.

TAKEN TO WASHINGTON

YOUNG ROOSEVELT MOVED FROM GROTON SCHOOL.

Decision to Make the Change Was Only Reached at Noon Yesterday—Stands the Trip Well.

GROTON, Mass., Feb. 21.—Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., who has been ill with pneumonia for two weeks in the Groton School infirmary, is bound for Washington tonight. Bundled to his eyes with blankets, he was taken in a covered sleigh from the infirmary to the special train which has been in readiness at the Groton station several days. He was accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt and Dr. P. M. Rixey, while in another conveyance was Miss Alice Roosevelt. A light snow was falling at the time. The decision to take the party was so unexpected that not a dozen persons were on the station platform when the train pulled out. The party occupied the private car "Convoy," and the intention was to have it taken through Providence and there attached to the Federal Express.

The decision to take young Roosevelt to Washington was made during lunch at 1 o'clock. Dr. Warren, the school physician, all the morning had been opposed to a change of the patient at this time. Dr. Rixey gave his opinion that the boy would stand the journey all right and that the weather at this time is probably no worse than it would be tomorrow or possibly Sunday, judging from the weather forecast. At luncheon, Dr. Warren reluctantly consented to allow the patient's removal. It was Mrs. Roosevelt's wish to have her son in Washington as soon as he could be moved with safety. Until this morning the arrangements had been made for the party's return Saturday, but this noon, in the discussion, Dr. Rixey pointed out that if the start were delayed until morning, the storm might cause delay along the road, especially if the snow was heavy.

Immediately after lunch, baggage was prepared for the departure of the party and when, at 4 o'clock, all were driven to the station, very few in the school kitchen. Dr. Pashby was not informed until nearly time for the good-byes to be said.

At Worcester. WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 21.—Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., in company with his mother, his sister, Miss Alice, and Dr. Rixey, en route to Washington, arrived in Worcester over the Boston & Maine road at 5:20 P. M., and the party left at 6:10 P. M. for Providence, where they will take the Federal Express for Washington. Dr. Rixey informed a representative of the Associated Press that the boy is standing the journey very well, as the car is perfectly comfortable.

At Providence. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 21.—The regular train from Worcester, to which was attached the special car "Convoy," bringing the Roosevelt party, arrived here on schedule time, notwithstanding the heavy snow storm. The sick boy was in no way distressed because of the journey and is comfortable. The "Convoy" was set off on a siding in the Union station until it was attached to the rear of the Federal Express, which left for Washington at 8:21.

Fresh Light on Spion Kop. NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Henry Norman has succeeded in inducing Mr. Balfour to throw some fresh light on the famous Spion Kop dispatch, says a London dispatch to the Tribune. It now seems that Sir Redvers Buller contented himself with forwarding Sir Charles Warren's account of the battle, with two opinions of General Warren's conduct. In both of these General Buller adversely criticized his account, but the one in which he really spoke his mind was marked "not necessarily for publication." General Buller refused to write a connected story of the whole affair.

Mr. Balfour indignantly repudiates the suggestion that General Buller was asked to tamper with the truth in order to please the War Office.

New Anglo-American Club. AMERICAN CLUB is to be opened almost immediately in Fiescudity, the house selected being quite close to Devonshire House, cables the London correspondent of the Herald. It is to be a fairly smart club, without the exclusiveness of the Bachelors, the Marlborough or the Raffles. Some well-known men of position on both sides of

THE INSIDE HISTORY

Of a Remarkable Case Now Published for the First Time.

Mrs. Nichols Makes a Statement, Telling to the Best of Her Knowledge the Causes Which Led to the Trouble.

The following facts, says the Belfast, Me., Republican Journal, have never before been published. The incident caused much commotion at the time and it was thought worth while to make an investigation. With this end in view, a reporter called upon Mrs. Elizabeth Nichols at her home in Searsport, Me., and obtained the following information. She said:

"About six years ago my nerves broke down completely and my whole system became a wreck. I suffered dreadfully from indigestion, and my eyes were very weak. I had frequent fainting spells. Finally I slight failed me entirely and I had to have my eyes bandaged all the time."

"This state of affairs," she continued, "lasted for a year, when I was forced to go to bed and stay there constantly. I became so weak that I could take only two tablespoonfuls of milk at a time. I could not feed myself and sleep was almost impossible. This lasted another year and I was then in such a state of nervous exhaustion that when my people wanted to make my bed they could move me only a few inches at a time. I had become extremely thin and was still getting weaker. I had tried nearly all the medicines in the market, but failed to find any that helped me."

"But how were you cured?" asked the interviewer.

"I'll tell you. My condition finally became so critical that my family expected me to die any day. Then my husband bought some Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and three days after I began taking them I could eat without assistance, and in a week I could sit up and be dressed. After I had taken ten boxes I began to gain flesh. I continued the use of Pink Pills for Pale People until I had taken ten boxes and was able to help my family pack up and move to a new home. After reaching there I took two more boxes of the pills and I have been able to work hard and take care of my family of five people ever since."

"It is now four years since I stopped taking medicine and if I ever have to take any more it will be Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Three of my neighbors have taken the pills with good results and I positively consider them the best remedy there is."

The above statement was sworn to by Mrs. Nichols at the reporter's request before Charles F. Adams, a notary public, at Searsport.

Not only have many cases similar to this been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People but equally wonderful results have been accomplished by them in a large number of diseases arising from thin blood or shattered nerves, two fruitful causes of almost every ill to which flesh is heir. They are a positive cure for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuritis, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of grip, fever and other acute diseases, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from worry, overwork or excesses of the nervous system. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$3.00, and may be had of all druggists or sent by mail from Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y. Be sure to get the genuine; substitutes never cured anybody.

The Atlantic are on the committee. The Duke of Abercorn is one of the Englishmen referred to and Senator Chauncey A. Depew on the American side. All the members of the Union, the Knickerbocker and the Metropolitan Clubs of New York, as well as the other leading clubs of America, will be admitted without ballot.

Great things are expected of this club, as it is thought it will be a great convenience to American men who have not the use of a clubhouse in London of any importance. The club will be in working order before the coronation. A splendid site ought to be obtained. The premises, up to the present, have been used as a hotel and restaurant, but not with any great success.

Advertisement for California Fig Syrup. Features an illustration of a woman and the text 'WOMAN'S GENTLE NATURE CALLS FOR GENTLE TREATMENT' and 'CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP'.