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We began business on the cash basis and have not fallen a victim to the credit monster.

Cash Buys Cheap.

Best oil cloth in the market 15c a yard. Double handle lever spring curling irons, any size, 3c.

Folding handle, lever spring, curling iron 8c.

Ladies' white sleeveless rib vests, extra large sizes, 5c.

Full width mosquito bar, any color, 5c per yard.

All dress straw hats for men reduced to close out.

Men's cotton worsted "Bull Breeches" neat patterns, \$1.25. You can't rip them.

Ladies' cool summer corsets 30c.

New York Racket.

5,000

MEN WANTED!

To buy harvest and hop-pickers

GLOVES

We have a full line of castor horse, goat, buck, calf and hogskin gloves, equal to the best in quality, fit and workmanship, not to forget prices which are as low as the lowest. A full

GUARANTEE

with every pair from 50c up. Ask to see our hop-pickers favorite at 25c. They are values that must be seen to be appreciated.

G. W. JOHNSON & CO.

120 State street.

Sacrifice sale of clothing still on.

STRIKE.

Strikers Are Now Enjoined.

Trouble May Follow Any Attempt to Enforce Injunction.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 13.—The much-talked-of injunction against the United Mineworkers was filed in the county court by counsel for the New York & Cleveland Gas & Coal Company. The defendants named are: The United Mineworkers of America Patrick Dolan, president; Edward McKay, vice-president; William Warner, secretary and treasurer, others.

The plaintiff company sets forth that it is a corporation under the laws of Pennsylvania, with a capital of \$1,000,000 invested in coal lands of Pennsylvania. Three of their mines, employed 1200 men, are the Plum Creek, Turtle Creek and Sandy Creek. The bill then recites the conditions prevailing at their mines since the strike was begun and alleges the strikers have paid no attention to the sheriff's warnings, and that the lives of miners and property of the company are in danger.

Judge Collier granted a temporary injunction, restraining and enjoining the defendants from assembling, marching or encamping in proximity to the mines and houses of the miners for the purpose by intimidation, threats and opprobrious words, of preventing the miners of the plaintiff from working. It further restrains the defendants from inducing or compelling any employe or miner to quit work. A hearing was fixed for August 16.

The injunction is regarded as the most sweeping yet issued. President Dolan expressed surprise when informed it had been granted and added:

"It will make no difference to us. We will go along as usual until the matter is tested in the courts. We will stay there regardless of every judge on Allegheny county, and if they attempt to enforce the injunction they will have to build more jails to accommodate the men."

WILL FORCE THE ISSUE.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 13.—The striking miners at Cannonsburg have determined to force the injunction issue by continuing their daily marches and meetings in the neighborhood of the McGovern and Cannonsburg mines in spite of the order of Judge McIlwaine forbidding marches on the roads leading to the mines. The purpose is to have the men arrested in order to test the legality of the injunction.

Patrick Dolan stated it had been determined to keep up the marches, and as fast as one group was arrested another one will take its place until there will be so many of them in jail that opinion will be aroused on the question of urging a new reform of injunction.

In these movements the support of all the leading trades unions in the country are said to have been pledged at a secret meeting in Columbus during the last 10 days, presided over by Samuel Gompers.

Information has been received by the Pittsburgh operators that the miners of the Bell, Lewis & Yates Co. have struck in Reynoldsville, and the rest of the mines of the company are

Quick!

The sooner you begin to use *Schilling's Best* tea, the bigger your chances at that \$1000 offered for the missing word—besides the extra prizes for the most tickets.

Schilling's Best tea is at your grocer's.

Rules of contest published in large advertisement about the first and middle of each month.

idle. The company is one of the heaviest tonnage producers in the northern field. About 8000 men are employed.

The usual march of miners was made at Turtle Creek at 4 o'clock this morning, but more men went into the pit today than yesterday. Firms from all sections are coming to the rescue of the strikers. A certain cereal company at Akron, O., sent a dispatch offering to donate two tons of corn meal. The offer was accepted. The fishermen's Protective Association, of Astoria, Or., has started east by fast freight 100 cases of canned salmon for the miners.

INJUNCTION EXTENDED.

WASHINGTON, Pa., Aug. 13.—J. H. Cook, a coal operator of McGovern, came into court and complained that the strikers were again trespassing on his property, that Andrew Savage, leader, already enjoined, was there, and he thought they had instructions to go where they pleased in disregard of the injunction. At his request the court made an order including the United Mineworkers of America, President Hatchford and Secretary Pelree, and the Pittsburgh district mineworkers, President Dolan and Secretary Warner, in the injunction.

TROUBLE IMMINENT.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 13.—A Kingwood, W. Va., special says the miners at Cornith are in an ugly mood, and threaten the property of the company and the life of Superintendent Anderson. The sheriff left yesterday morning with Marshal Jackson for the trouble.

TWO MORE CLOSED.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 13.—A message to the miners' headquarters says: "Reynoldsville and Rathmill Pa., mines, capacity 4000 tons a day, are closed."

MARCH ON DECATUR MINES.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 13.—With "Old Glory" flying at the head of their column, and to the music of fife and drum, 100 Springfield miners started on a march to Decatur, Ill. The strikers en route will pick up 250 more miners. At Ninantich they will hold a conference, preparatory to entering Decatur.

Minister to Russia.

St. Louis, Aug. 13.—A special to the Globe-Democrat from Washington says:

Mr. Ethan Allen Hitchcock, of St. Louis, has accepted the Russian mission. He was in no sense a candidate. His name was not suggested to the president by anybody. The first mention of Mr. Hitchcock in connection with the appointment came from the president.

When the offer was first made Mr. Hitchcock was disinclined to accept. Before finally deciding, he communicated with the president, at Lake Champlain. After a full exchange of views with the president, Mr. Hitchcock decided to accept. Information to this effect reached Washington.

Mr. Hitchcock started on Monday for St. Louis to put his affairs in order, to go to St. Petersburg. It may be several weeks before he is ready to qualify and sail.

Bryan in Butte.

BUTTE, Aug. 13.—Amid the screeching of steam whistles and shouts of welcome from 30,000 throats, W. J. Bryan was received in Butte. The scene around the city was animated during his march from the depot to the Butte hotel. Housetops sagged under the weight of thousands and every window where a view could be obtained was crowded with faces. Mr. Bryan was met at Silver Bow Junction by a reception committee. The crowd at the depot was so dense the police was unable to cope with it. On reaching the hotel he made a brief address.

BROKEN TROLLEYWIRE.—Owing to a failure to obtain the necessary electricity owing to a break in the trolley-wire on South Commercial street, the big cars were unable to make regular trips until about 8 o'clock this morning by which time the break had been repaired.

CUBA-LIBRE.

Butcher Weyler Vanquished.

The Gory-handed Spanish General Escapes.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—A special to the Herald from Havana via Key West says:

Further details have been received of the battle near Aguacate which is near the Matanzas line. The fighting it was first reported, was in Matanzas province, but it was just on this side. There is no doubt of the result of the battle, however, and a conservative estimate places the number of Spanish killed at 200, while the rebel loss was comparatively trifling.

Preparations for General Weyler's arrival at the palace were made on Monday, but he has only just returned from the field. He left Matanzas on Sunday and reached Aguacate the next day. It was there that a rumor came that he was wounded in the big fight near there, but the statement has proved to be false.

The excitement in Havana is intense. The uncertainty regarding the new ministry in Spain is partly to blame, and on top of this there comes news of a big insurgent victory between Aguacate and Madruga and also of a pitched battle in the vicinity of Sagua la Grande.

The advance guard of General Gomez has crossed into Matanzas. Whether he is close cannot be ascertained, but it is reported that he declined the fight at Sagua la Grande.

The largest battle that has taken place in several months was the one fought at Aguacate. It is known that the battle was the result of an attempt to capture General Weyler and kill him. The captain-general had made preparations to return on horseback from Matanzas to Havana. Along the road he had posted three columns of Spanish soldiers. General Castillo learned of his plans and gathered a force of fully 15000 rebels. This force he hurled against the Spanish lines near Aguacate where General Weyler was supposed to be. General Castillo commanded the insurgents in person and the Spanish were under General Milita. The insurgents dispersed, but later accounts are that both Colonel Aldea and General Molino were wounded.

The battle began about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and continued till night. The Spanish were ranked along the open road and the rebels approached them from the rear, coming from the hills. A body of cavalry was stationed about a quarter of a mile down the road to cut off Weyler if he should be there and attempted to seek safety.

The details of the actual fighting are meagre, but many reliable persons who passed near the place, which is beside the railroad station, says that from carriage windows they could see many dead soldiers along the road. The rebels used rapid-firing guns. When darkness came the Spaniards retired, to return the next morning with heavy reinforcements, but the insurgents only opened fire for about half an hour and then disappeared. They divided into small bands and subsequent pursuit was futile.

Information has also been received of the big fight near Sagua la Grande. It is said the town was attacked and that a portion of it was burned, but this has not been verified. Correspondence from the field, however, proves that there has been a little battle there, Gomez in person it is said, directing the insurgent operations.

After the fight at Aguacate, General Weyler fell back upon Guanabacoa, just across the bay from Havana. The rebel chiefs, Colonel Araguara and General Rodriguez, were in the district and Weyler expected a raid.

Weyler arrived at Guanabacoa with 4,000 men. Five miles from Guanabacoa he was attacked by a rebel force

under General Rodriguez. Rodriguez's plan was to force General Weyler to give battle and pursue him into the hills, where the captain-general stood a good chance of being either killed or captured. The rebels fired several volleys from the hills along the roadside, killing 17 and wounding a large number of the Spanish, but Weyler refused to give fight and kept on his march to Guanabacoa, driving 300 head of cattle that he had collected along the line. General Rodriguez followed in Weyler's rear to within sight of the town. After the rebels withdrew the Spanish troops commenced a heavy fire, the noise of which awakened and frightened the residents of Guanabacoa.

A train running from Mariano in Havana province was fired upon recently. The American vice-consul, Mr. Springer, was on the train. Bullets struck near him, but he escaped unhurt.

THE DAUNTLESS FIRED UPON.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 13.—The slippery Dauntless has made another attempt to get out, and the Wilmington had to fire a gun to stop her. She waited until the Brunswick, a big passenger steamer came along, when she got on the outside close to her and moved as noiselessly as possible.

Just as they passed the Wilmington the Dauntless slipped back a little by some mischance exposing her stern. Instantly there was a commotion on the Wilmington. Without a hail a puff of smoke burst from the forward gun while the heavy report came over the water a second later, added to this, there were two hoarse whistles and the Dauntless' officers knew the effort was a failure.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Germany made 1,003,240,500 gallons of beer in 1896.

A young woman in New York was badly injured by the use of an X ray in a dental operation.

An Ohio man wants a divorce because his wife refused to cook meat for his bulldog.

Everything used for work on the Panama canal is of French manufacture or production.

The Klondike camp is a year old and yielded about \$2,500,000 thus far. It is thought that it may yield \$20,000,000 next year.

A girl always tries to make a man think that though a lot of men have tried to kiss her, none of them has really succeeded.—New York Press.

An Alabama bachelor of 104 has led to the altar a maiden of 97. Both colored. The bridegroom owns a melon patch, and life stretches rosily before the loving couple.

A remarkable rich pocket of gold has been found in a mine at Trinity Center, Trinity county California. For its extent it far surpasses Klondike yield. Old Trinity has given more small fortunes since '49 than any other country in California, others have turned out bigger amounts, but Trinity has given \$5,000 to \$20,000 to more men.

The highest price ever paid for a single volume was tendered by a number of wealthy Hebrew merchants of Venice to Pope Julius II., for a very ancient Bible. It was believed to be an original copy of the septuagint version of scriptures, translated from Hebrew into Greek in 277 B. C. The sum mentioned to Julius was \$600,000, but the Pope declined the offer.

The latest figures for gum imports into barbarian Africa have a dizzy look. In 1894 Gambia received 22,368 gallons, Sierra Leon 242,088, the Gold Coast protectorate 2,600,001, the Niger coast protectorate 2,000,155. The countries that supply the stuff are, of course the same countries that send the missionaries, Great Britain, the United States Germany, France, and Holland.

"Africans," writes a missionary, "have some very striking expressions, showing that they are full of poetical ideas. The Moongues call thunder 'the sky's gun,' and the morning is with them 'the day's child.' The Zulus call the twilight 'the eye lash of the sun.' An African who came to America was shown some ice, which he had not seen before, and he called it 'water fast asleep.'"

GOLD NUGGETS—Are to be found in mining regions, but the groceries to be purchased at Branson & Co's place of business are practically gold nugget themselves so far as quality is concerned.

WASHINGTON.

Herz Wants Our Assistance.

But State Department Will Not Prosecute His Claim.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Dr. Cornelius Herz, of Panama canal fame, has filed a claim with the state department for damages against the government of France for illegal arrest and detention in England. The case presents some unusual and curious features; Dr. Herz, it is alleged, fled to England to escape a rest and prosecution by the French government as one of the leaders in the Panama affair. The French government asked his extradition, and he was arrested at a resort called Bourne-mouth. He was very ill, and it was not possible for him to be brought into court to answer the extradition proceedings. For three years it is said he lay in this state, technically under arrest and under constant surveillance.

Meantime, for his special benefit a law was passed by parliament to enable examinations to be held at the bedside of a prisoner in such cases as his. The proceedings resulted in the declination of the British authorities to grant the extradition of Herz, and he now brings a claim against France, without stating the amount of indemnity he asks.

After examination of the papers in the case, however, the state department has been obliged to decline to undertake to prosecute the claim, and has so informed Dr. Herz' counsel.

PERU AND SPAIN.

United States Minister Nell at Lima, Peru, reports to the department of state the conclusion of a treaty between Peru and Spain providing that any question arising between the two governments shall be submitted to arbitration, and in case it is impossible to settle the question by that method the contracting parties agree to accept the mediation of a foreign power. The treaty also stipulates that Spaniards in Peru and Peruvians in Spain shall be at liberty to exercise the liberal professions on exhibiting their diplomas obtained in their respective countries. The convention was signed by Dr. Biza Agero, Peruvian minister for foreign relations, and Senor Arilano, Spanish minister to Peru.

IN A BAD FLIGHT.

The United States consul at Medellin, Columbia reports to the state department that the long pending trial of Charles Radford, a native of Alabama, accused in Columbia of murder, terminated July 3 last in a verdict of guilty. The judge pronounced a sentence of death on the prisoner, and an appeal was taken to the highest local tribunal and granted. The sentence is regarded as iniquitous, and hopes are entertained that it will be reversed. If it is not, a further appeal can be made to the supreme court at Bogota. After his sentence, Radford was, by order of the alcaide, placed in heavy irons and otherwise treated in the most cruel manner.

Very near 1,000,000 pounds of wool remain unsold in the Hepper warehouse. The bulk of it is John Day wool, and of excellent quality. The difference between buyer and seller is about 1 cent per pound.

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