

## The Weak, Lame, Aching Back

(Comes From The Kidneys.)

Those who have never been troubled with kidney trouble do not know the suffering and misery which those afflicted undergo.

On the first sign of backache Doan's Kidney Pills should be taken immediately so as to avoid years of suffering from kidney trouble.

They go right to the seat of the trouble, heal the delicate membranes of the kidneys and make their action regular and natural.

Mrs. Joseph Turpin, Upper Point de la Riviere, N.B., writes: "I cannot speak too well of Doan's Kidney Pills. For two years I was so tired life was a burden, and I got up more tired than when I went to bed, and my back was so lame I could hardly straighten up. I took different kinds of medicine, but none of them did me any good until a friend advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills. I did so, and to-day I don't know what it is to be tired, and my lame back is all gone. I can recommend them to any person suffering with lame back and that terrible tired feeling."

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

**Table Silver**  
Grace, beauty and quality are all combined in silver articles marked  
**1847 ROGERS BROS.**  
This brand, known as "Silver Plate for the People," is made in the heaviest grade of plate. There are many designs from which to select. The quality is guaranteed. Sold by Leading Dealers.

## FACTORY GIRL GIVES UP

Too Sick to Work—Doctor Advised Operation. Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—"I run a sewing machine in a large factory and got all run down. I had to give up work for I could not stand the pain in my back. The doctor said I needed an operation for female trouble but Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound helped me more than the doctors did. I hope that every one who is suffering will get the Compound. My pains, nervousness and backache are gone and I have gained five pounds. I love my thanks to your medicine for it is the best I have ever used."

working girls friend, and all women who suffer should write to you for special advice.—Miss TALLIE PLENZIG, 3 Day St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

When a remedy has lived for over thirty years, steadily growing in popularity and influence, and thousands upon thousands of women declare they owe their very lives to it, it is not reasonable to believe that it is an article of great merit?

We challenge anyone to show any other one remedy for a special class of disease which has attained such an enormous demand and maintained it for so many years as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (consultant) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

## CURED OF CONSTIPATION

Mr. Andrews praises Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

Mr. George Andrews of Halifax, N.S., writes:

"For many years I have been troubled with chronic constipation. This complaint never comes single-handed, and I have been a victim for many seasons. After medicine I have taken in order to find relief, but one and all left me in the same hopeless state. It seemed that nothing would cure me but the one ailment that caused so much trouble, yet at last I read about these Indian Root Pills.

"That was indeed a lucky day for me, for I was so impressed with the statements made that I determined to give them a fair trial.

They have regulated my stomach and bowels. I am cured of constipation, and I claim they have no equal as a medicine."

For over half a century Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills have been curing constipation and clogged, inactive kidneys, with all the ailments which result from them. They cleanse the whole system and purify the blood. Sold everywhere at 25c. a box.

**APOL & STEEL**  
HEAD PILLS  
The greatest relief for all ailments of the head and face. Sold by all druggists.

**Every Woman**  
is interested and should know  
MANUEL'S WHITING SPRAY  
The new hair restorer and beautifier. Sold by all druggists.

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## EVENTS LEADING TO ANTHRACITE TROUBLE

Present Suspension is Fourth Labor Disturbance in Industry in Twelve Years

For Second Time Year of Presidential Election is Selected by Miners to Discontinue Work.

ANTHRACITE INDUSTRY AT A GLANCE ACCORDING TO THE LATEST STATISTICS OF 1910

Number of employees in and about the mines, 188,175.  
Number killed, inside, 509; outside, 92. Total, 601.  
Number of collieries, 250 handling coal from 711 mines.  
Production, \$3,683,994 tons.  
Explosives used in industry in 1909, 57,789,929 pounds.  
Number of railroads handling production, 9.  
Geographical Distribution of Anthracite Coal:  
Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey, 66.75 per cent.  
New England States, 14.34 per cent.  
Western states, 11.44 per cent.  
Southern States, 3.58 per cent.  
Pacific States, .01 per cent.  
Dominion of Canada, .32 per cent.  
Foreign ports, .06 per cent.

Philadelphia, April 3.—The suspension of coal mining in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania as the result of the present troubles is the fourth general labor disturbance in that industry in the last twelve years. In 1900 the miners struck six weeks; in 1902 they were out five and a half months and in 1906 they again suspended work for six weeks. In the two years, 1907 and 1908, the coal diggers, through the United Mine Workers of America and under the leadership of John Mitchell, won victories by gaining in increase in wages and a readjustment of certain working conditions. In neither struggle, however, did the organization obtain what it has in some of the bituminous fields—straightout recognition of the union, although the officers of the union have carried on negotiations as "representatives of the men."

Prior to the first big break in 1900 there were sporadic strikes, but they did not grow to any proportion because the men were not well organized. One of the most serious of these strikes was in 1897 at Latimer in the Lehigh region, where in one clash between deputy sheriffs and mine workers more than twenty strikers were shot and killed.

In the 1900 strike the union had about 7,000 anthracite men upon its membership roll. The mines in the anthracite country were involved, about 143,000 men being idle. This strike came in a year when a Presidential election was held and was settled in favor of the men after many weeks of bitter fighting. The coal operators had been brought to bear upon the coal operators by Senator Mark Hanna of Ohio, who was then being defeated by McKinley's campaign for a second term. A 10 per cent. advance in wages was granted to all classes of mine workers.

The following year found the anthracite regions much disturbed by labor troubles. While there was no general movement, 102 separate strikes were recorded during the year.

The 1902 strike, the greatest in the history of the country, was hard fought. It was remarkable for the completeness of the tie-up and the losses incurred were enormous. The union asked for a 20 per cent. increase in wages, a reduction in hours from 10 to 8 a day, coal to be weighed wherever practicable instead of measured by the tipper, and recognition of the union. The strike lasted from May 12 to October 23. Nearly 147,000 mine workers were idle and thousands of rural and other workers were thrown out of employment. The entire National Guard of Pennsylvania, about 10,000 men, were called into service before the struggle came to an end.

President Roosevelt was instrumental in bringing the two sides together and to agreeing to the appointing of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission to arbitrate the differences. The Commission visited many mines and examined 552 witnesses between October, 1902, and February, 1903. It awarded a 10 per cent. increase in wages to miners and reduced the hours of men who were paid by the day from 10 to 9 hours. It made numerous recommendations tending to better the working conditions of the men. It also created the board of conciliation, to which has been referred most of the grievances that have arisen since the Commission's awards were made.

The Commission estimated the losses occasioned by that strike as follows:

Decrease in coal production, 24,604,482 tons.  
Decrease in receipts of coal companies, \$46,100,000.  
Wages lost by men, \$25,000,000.  
Miners' relief fund, \$1,800,000.  
Decrease in coal freight rates, \$28,000,000.

These figures show a loss of more than \$100,000,000. Besides this there were losses sustained by the railroad working arrangements. After conferring with the miners had suspended work after six weeks. When this agreement expired on March 31, 1909, a new president of the miners' union T. L. Lewis took up the negotiations. The men, the Commission awarded did not stop after the compact had expired, but agreed to continue operations pending the negotiation of a working arrangement. After conferring until twenty-nine days after the agreement entered into in 1906 had expired, the Commission awarded again put into effect for another three years with the addition of five stipulations adjusting matters—that had

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## MARRIAGE BUREAU FOR WESTERN TOWN

Grand Junction, Colo., April 3.—A municipal marriage bureau to be kept at the expense of the city and to be operated without cost to those in search of husbands and wives, is the plan of Fred G. Shaffer, mayor of the town.

Ever since the organization of the Girls' Bachelor Club several weeks ago letters have been received daily by Mayor Shaffer from girls who wish to come to Grand Junction from the east and break the three year ban of matrimony. These letters have not been confined to young ladies alone. A number of men including Fred Shaffer, of Topeka, Kan., have written for information regarding the Bachelor Club. They can't work anything like that on me," writes Harrison. "I never saw the girl yet that I couldn't persuade to marry inside of six months if I had had no opposition. Send me details regarding the club and I will come to Grand Junction and break it up."

County Judge Sullivan received a letter from a Montrose rancher who wants a wife. "I can make a good living," he writes, "and I will make a good husband. I want a wife under 20 years of age, of good disposition, a good cook, not too pretty and one that will be willing to live on a ranch two miles from Montrose and not want to see a show every night." Judge Sullivan has no objection to the man, but his letter has been turned over to Director Shaffer.

Director Shaffer plans to have connections with other bureaus in the eastern slope. Efforts will be made to interest the city authorities in all towns in Mesa, Delta, Montrose and Garfield counties in this matter. If the inquiring persons can not be suited with what Grand Junction and Mesa county has to offer in the matrimonial line their letters will be turned over to the other western slope community.

Three meetings between the operators and a committee of the men miners were held in New York. At the first the miners presented their demands; at the second conference the demands were refused and at the third session the miners made a reply regretting the action of the coal companies. The operators in return the wage increase declared that the profits would not admit an advance with all mine life and property in times of strikes it operates against the importation of miners from other fields who have not worked in the hard coal fields.

With the exception of a small quantity in Colorado and New Mexico, which yields less than 100,000 tons a year, the only deposit of true anthracite coal in the United States, if not the world, is in the northeastern part of Pennsylvania. It is found in only ten counties and is confined within an area of 484 square miles. With all the anthracite mines closed by strike it would be difficult, in the face of the miners' certificate law, to find a sufficient number of men to operate the anthracite regions to break the strike.

## PRIVATE WEDDINGS ARE THE HAPPIEST

Argument Made that Public Marriages Are Not as Successful—Elopements Are Proverbially Dangerous.

St. Louis, Mo., April 3.—Church weddings are urged by a Wisconsin jurist as a prevention of divorce. The church, the jurist says, is the place where the bride and groom are joined, the ring, the ceremony and all the sentimental as well as conventional touches impress the gravity of the undertaking upon the minds of the contracting persons and cement the bonds of matrimony.

Otherwise marriage is not properly solemnized. See the contrasting picture in the jurist's view. The young couple rush to the license clerk and turn to the nearest judge. They are taken into his chambers. There is nothing here to remind them of the nature of the contract into which they are about to enter—a few misty law volumes and the smell of stale tobacco smoke.

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## OUT OF THE SNOW.

I found a little violet  
Hid in a bank of snow,  
Winter was still upon the land—  
But the violet did not know.

It smiled as though the spring were here,  
Lifting its glad face  
Out of the bosom of the snow  
To make a garden place.

When life drops in its winter days,  
All chilled with doubt and woe,  
Some little hope will lift its face  
Like the violet in the snow.

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