The place where the bodies of De Long's party were found, which I have visited, writes a correspondent of the New York Herald, is fifteen miles northeast of the i-land of Stolboy, the prominent pillar like rock in the Lena. where the river branches east to Dikoff. De Long had all along imagined that Stolboy was a myth, and supposed he had passed it long before, and two weeks before his death he said in his note book: "Quite believe we are on the island of Titary and twenty five miles from Kumak Surka." He was bewildered by the maze of rivers flowing and intermingling on the delta proper, and in his own weak condition had put the distances accomplished longer than they really were. When he reached the bluff on which were the doctor and Ah Sam and under the shelter which was a little way off, most of the others expired. Then he must have seen clearly that he had miscalculated, and that he was at least a hundred miles from the Kumak-Surka, which a few days before he had imagined only twen-

ty-five miles away.

Fate seemed against him. Had he landed thirty miles further west he would have struck a village of parives who reside north of Bulun all winter. He also passed by within twenty versts of a but where twenty reindeer carcasses were hanging for the winter food. He had ny setunately yo mbotgan from the ice when the Jeannette went down, and though deer were rare there was no lack of ptarmigan. De Long is constantly recording here "numerous ptarmigan tracks, but for their capture Alexia had only a rifle, and though a good shot only succeeded in obtaining very few." On the day Nores and Ninderman were sent away by De Long a large flock of 200 ptarmigan settled within a quarter of a mile of the party, but none were shot. With a single shotgun in Alexia's bands all might have been saved. The season was too late for deer. A strange incident, also, came to my knowledge at Gemovialck. It seems that some Tonguse natives, traveling from the north to Bikoff, saw the footprints of the party two days old, and picked up the Remington which De Long had left in a but half way from the landing place to the bluff. natives were frightened and thought that the footerints were those of smugglers or robbers, and left the ground without following. On arriving at Gemovialek they heard of the presence of the Melville party of three, and the less of the captain's party, and they fearing to be punished for not following the footsteps, kept their information to themselves for some weeks-until too De Long made mistakes in endeavor-

ing to secure the safety of his own private logs, which were bulky, as well as the scientific instruments and other useless impediments-a heavy burden for the men. These could have been left in the cache near the place where they landed, but they had to be borne by the men through all the days of their weary march. The things filled one entire dog sled when found near the bluff. After Noros and Ninderman left the party did not make more than eighteen miles fron October 9 to the 30th. De Tong and charts up from the place under the bl ff where Mr. Collins and the others d ad, and where they would have been swept away by the spring floods or the t p of the bluff, where the doctor and An Sam perished. But he only succeeded in carryrying the chart case up. Even before Norce and Ninderman left De Lone was very weak. He used to walk ten minutes and then lie down to rest, saying to the men, "Don't mind me; go on as far as you can. I will follow During his wanderings on the delta De Long built a large bonfire as high as thirty feet every night, the last one being a few hundred yards from the bluff, where they all perished, in the hope of attracting the attention of parties who, he kept saying, would certainly be out looking for him. But the fires blazed in vain. There was not a human being at the time of their death within a hundred miles. Melville's party at Gemovialck were about this distance away.

The blaze from such a large bonfire on the plains of the delta should have been seen in that frosty air from forty to fifty versts away, and had the search parties been out the probabilities are that De Long would have been rescued. The river was open till October 5, as De Long says in his notebook. The Lena's mouth near Gemovialek, is very wide and very shallow. It was frezen over and broken up repeatedly from the time Melville and his party landed to October 5.

The tomb and the large cross over the grave on the mountain, near the hut of Mutock, may be seen at a distance of twenty or thirty versts. Arrangements have been made by Governor Tchernateff, of Yakutsk, to have the entire cairn covered with a deep layer of earth to prevent the possibility of the sun thawing the bodies in the tomb. If this be done promptly doubtless the bodies will remain untouched by decay forever, as the ground remains frozen on the delta all the year rooms at a depth of two feet. The nodies can therefore be removed at a later date if desired. of war. General Tchernaieff has also caused a Russian inscription to be prepared to be placed on the tomb, and has given orders to the officials north that every care shall be taken to preserve the tomb and the monument in good condition. Captain Jurgens, chief of a Russian meteorological expedition to the Lena delta, who leaves for the north in ten days and will reside on the delta for eighteen months, has consented to keep a lookout for relies of Chipp's boats during his journeys, and will urge the natives as well to keep a lookout, and reward them if they find anything. Captain Jurgens has built a wooden house, in which he takes up his residence, and it is to be floated down on a flatboat to the delta, where he will establish his headquarters, probably near Barkin.

Chronic poisoning by arsenic has received the experimental attention of Doctors Caillot de Poncy and Livon, and the results of their observations may be of value to certain ladies and not a few medical practictioners Small doses were given to cats at intervals. Under the influence of the arsenic they were able to take more than the normal quantity of food. For a time they increased in weight, and presented every outward evidence of good health. Byand bye a change occurred. The cats had diarrhea; they lost appetite; they became languid, and they died in an ansemic and lean condition.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Eastern and Middle States. A "NATIONAL Temperance Camp Meeting" opened the other day at Ocean Grove, N. J. GEORGE WOODBUFF, of Derby, Conn., aged ifteen, bent over to watch the motion of a

grain-cradle swung by his father's hired man, when the blade struck him in the throat, cutting the jugular vein and causing instant

A PRIZE fight with gloves in Gilmore's Garden, New York, between John L. Sollivan and "Tug Wilson," an Englishman, was witnessed by over 12,000 persons, who paid each \$1sor \$2 admission. The conditions of the fight were that Sullivan was to knock Wilson out of time in four rounds. Sullivan failed to knock out the Englishman in four rounds, and the latter was awarded the victory and something like

\$10,000. THE New York Greenback-Labor State convention at Albany adopted a platform reaffirming the one adopted by the convention at Chicago June 9, 1880, condemning the railroads for their conduct during the strikes, as well as the penal code and the prison system of the State, demanding that incorporate capital should be restricted in power, that all public officers should be elected instead of appointed, that the thirteen specific demands made by the Central Labor union of New York city were to be approved, and declaring the party to be the original anti-monopoly party of the countre. Epenetus Howe was nominated for governor on the first ballot, James Allen for lieutenant-governor; S. J. McParlin for chief judge of the court of appeals; S. J. McDonald

GREAT damage was done to property in Boston by a beavy storm. By the decision of the highest tribunal in Connecticut women are now entitled to prac-

ice in the courts of that State. On December 16 the ship Theobald, Captain N. L. Waterhouse, sailed from Philadelphia for San Francisco. Since that nothing has been heard of her, and she and her crew of nineteen

men are supposed to have been lost. MISS FANNY PARNELL, sister of the noted Irish land league leader, died suddenly of heart disease at Bordentown, N. J. Miss Parnell was twenty-eight years old, had been conspicuous in the affairs of the ladies' land league, and

frequently made appeals in behalf of the Irish cause at land league gatherings. GENERAL N. M. CURTIS, a Federal government employe charged by the New York Civil Service Reform association with receiving from other officers and employes of the Federal government money for political purposee, was found guilty by the United States circuit court and sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,000. General Curtis will appeal to the United States supreme court. The case has excited much interest in

political circles. A PITTSBURG (Pa.) dispatch asserts that of the total number of ironworkers who went on a strike more than eight thousand have resumed work at the wages demanded, and that about thirty thousand men still remain idle.

James F. Walsh, the nineteen-year-old box who, in January, 1881, murdered his sweetheart, Barbara Groenenthal, a servant girl o sixteen, in a jealous rage, because she refused to accept him any longer as her lover, wahanged in Brooklyn.

A FIRE at Fairfield, Me., destroyed a large part of the place. Four saw mills, a sash and blind and two furniture factories, and one builders' manufacturing establishment werburned with their entire contents; also five dwelling houses. The loss is estimated at more than \$100,000.

houses, two lumber yards, and a row of nine dwelling houses.

THE captain and crew of the schooner Alexandria, which was abandoned in a sinking condition off Barnegat, were picked up by the steamer William Crane and landed at Boston.

South and West.

UNITED STATES SENATOR BROWN, of Georgia, has given \$50,000 to the Georgia State univerity for the purpose of educating poor young

An impromptu duel was fought near Wedderburn's, Va., between Joseph Addison, of Baltimore, and Richard Garland, a resident of Lunenburg county. The duel was fought at a distance of six feet. Addison's pistol hung fire four times, and he only fired once, the bullet striking Garland in the wrist. Garland fired five times, one shot taking effect. Addison died from the effects of the wound. The duel resulted from Garland telling a young woman who lives in Lunenburg county, to whom Addison was en- of a central mayorality for Paris. gaged to be married, that Addison was flirting with her.

Mas. Many Lincoln, wife of ex-President Abraham Lincoln, died in Springfield, Ill., from the effects of a paralytic stroke received on the evening previous. She had been ill for a long time. Mrs. Lincoln was born about 1815 in Lexing on, Fayette county, Ky. She was the daughter of Doctor Robert S. Todd, a practising physician well known and greatly respected in that region. She was married in 1812, and was at her husband's side in Ford's theater, Washington, when he was shot on the night of April 14, 1865. Mrs. Lincoln suffered such a shock by her husband's assassination that her mind became to a certain extent affected, and it became necessary about eoven years ago for her friends to take legal measures to have her placed under restraint, Under medical treatment she recovered sufficiently to be released from restraint, and she thereupon sailed for Europe, where she remained until the fall of 1880. Mrs. Lincoln's oldest and only surviving son is the secretary

CAREFULLY gathered reports from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas, Arkansas, Louisiana and Missouri show that the wheat crop which is being harvested in many places will be much above the average and that the corn crop has been greatly advanced by recent warm weather and light

THE steamer John Wilson, plying between New Orleans and Atchafalaya river, struck a snag at 11 o'clock P. M. and rapidly sank. Six lives were ost.

Ar San Francisco 250 Chinese cigarmakers struck because three of their fellow countrymen had been discharged. The strikers were promptly paid off.

the men resuming work at an advance of ten per cent, on their former wages.

Two years ago Dr. Roberts was killed at Millville, Mo., by Dr. Keys, a young physician. Keys was twice tried, the second trial resulting in a plea of insanity being sustained. He was sent to the insane asylum at St. Joseph, but was released recently as cured. Upon his arrival in Millville Charles Roberts, son of the murdered Dr. Roberts, was told of his presence. He left his shop, secured a revolver and hunted Keys up. He opened fire on him, wounding him in the breast. Keys started to run, but Roberts followed, firing two more shots, both taking effect, and Keys died almost

instantly. Roberts was arrested. Oscan Goodwin, cashier of the Logansport (Ind.) national bank, stole \$15,000 of the institution's funds and then disappeared.

Ar the Texas Democratic State convention is Salveston a telegram was received from Governor Roberts declining to be a candidate for enomination. John Ireland was nominated

or governor by acclamation. A PARTY of three women and four men wer n the Portage river at Houghton, Mich., when the boat overturned, resulting in the drowning of two women and one of the men-Mrs. Josep Blanchette and George Lacrosse and wife, JOHN SPRINGER, aged 108 years, died in th

county infirmary, near Marietta, O. THE Georgia Democraes at their State con coution in Atlanta nominated a full ticket headed by Alexander H. Stephens for governor

J. B. HAGOOD, a prominent citizen of Warren county, N. C., and widely known throughous that State and Virginia, was crushed to death by being caught in the machinery of a wheat

AT the Ohio Democratic State convention is Columbus the ticket nominated consisted or John W. Oakey, the present incumbent, for supreme judge; J. W. Newman for secretary of state, and Henry Weible for member of the board of public works.

Duning a fire in a shingle mill at Saginaw Mich., two boilers exploded with terrific force Two boys were instantly killed, and a number of men were hurt more or loss seriously.

Write a Mexican wagon train carrying 184 kegs of powder was going down a hid near Helena, Ark., some of the powder expedded. Two Mexicans and four mules were blown to pieces. Another man was blown to a height of 100 feet and killed. A PARTY of Arizona vigilantes in pursuit of

William Mulcahy, John Kingsbury, and a notorious outlaw known as Nevada Jim, the murderers of two Mexicans, overtook them in a mountain ambuscade. A furious fight, in which rifles and revolvers were freely used, followed, Mulcahy and Kingsbury were shot dead, and one of the vigilantes was wounded. Novada Jim was captured and told to prepare for immediate death. While the party were preparing a rope to hang him the prisoner snatched a revolver from one of thom and shot himself through the brain. WILLARD's bank, at Jonesborough, Ohio, has

GLOWING reports of the abundant harvests are continually received from nearly every

point in the West. THE Indians are on the warpath in Arizons and have kided many of the whites, burned buildings, carried off or slaughtered stock and laid in waste the crops.

An unsuccessful attempt was made on a recent night to burn the town of Scattle, W. T. The attempt was evidently made by a brother of Payne, who was lynched last spring by the citizens of the place, and his gang of desperadoes. At the tap of a bell the vigilance com mittee assemb ed and hastily prepared a rist of the names of twenty prominent "roughs," whom they ordered to leave the place before daylight or abide the consequences. The order was obeyed and the town was cleared.

From Washington

THE President sent the following nomins tions to the Senate: William Hale, of Iowa, to be governor of the Territory of Wyoming; J Schuyler Crosby, f New York, governor of the Territory of Montana; Wilson W. Hoover, o California, associate Justice supreme court of the Territory of Arizona.

Mns. Scoville filed a protest against the probate of any will of Guiteau or against any iet ers testamentary issued to any person other than herself.

Tun President sent the following nominations to the Senate : George M. Sabine, of No vaus, to be United States district judge for the district of Nevada, and Christov Barnes, of of Galena, Ill.

Foreign News.

THE first arrest under the repression bill occurred in county Kerry, Ireland,

A LETTER from Lima says that the provincial government of Peru has given up all hope of foreign intervention to prevent the spoliation of Peruvian territory by Chili. A PANAMA dispatch says that a serious rail-

way accident occurred on the Taltal railway. in which ten lives were lost and property valued at \$15,000 was destroyed. ADMIRAL SEYMOUR, of the British attacking floet at Alexandris, has issued a manifesto an-

nouncing that he has undertaken, with the con sent of the Egyptian government, the restoration of order. Nobody is allowed to leave the town after sunser. A FIRE in Smyrna, Turkey, destroyed 1.40

houses and rendered 6,000 persons homeless, THE French cabinet resigned in consequence of a vote in the French chamber of deputie hestile to the government till for the creation An earthquake shock in the city of Mexic

sent the people on the streets to their knees Not much damage was done, but the building could not have stood much more rocking. Th shock was felt for many miles around. Colonel Philiponon, the late commander of

the St. Peter and St. Paul fort at St. Petersburg, accused of treating Nihilists with unduc leniency and of participation in their conspiracy, has been sentenced to degradation from his rank and exile to Siberia. TUBKEY agreed to enter the conference o

the great powers on the Egyptian question. THE Elcho shield was won this year at Wim bledon by the English team of riflemen, their total score being 1,536 to 1,505 for Ireland and 1,494 for Scotland. A vore of confidence in the government have

ing been taken by the French chamber of deputies, all the cabinet members expent the min ister of the interior withdrew their resignaione, and the crisis was safely passed. A DELUGE of rain has occurred in Bohemic

and the destruction of property and crops i incalculable. The bodies of forty-seven person; who were drowned have been recovered. A large part of the harvest in Bohemia is deetroyed.

In the district of Salmaripa, Mexico, the Apaches have been depredating terribly. In a recent ambuscade Colonel Lorenzo Ordz was wounded and three suldiers were killed and three wounded. The congressman from that district, Don L. T. Provincio, was also killed by a roving band.

How the Two Leading Parties Balance. According to the census bureau the total voting population of the United States in 1880 was 12,830,349. By The strike between the boilermakers and their employers at Cincinnati has been ended, the men resuming work at an advance of ten twenty-five per cent. of the voting population, took no part in the choice of President, although the canvass was an unusually exciting one. Of the total popular vote the Republican candidates received 4 448 053, the Democratic candidates 4 442 035, the Greenbackers 307,306 and 12,596 were scattering. Garfield's popular vote over Hancock was 7,018. The Republican vote was 48.26 per cent of the whole, and the Democravic 48 25, which shows

> parties. - Buffalo Express. The man who "retired from active pursuits" had on several occasions failed to catch a railroad train.

a remarkably close division of the

popular vote between the two great

FORTY-SEVENTICONGRESS.

The tax bill was taken and the amend-nent reducing the tax i manufactured to-pace to ten cents a pountwas discussed.... he non-luation of Danielauning to be post-

he nomination of Danielanning to be postma-ter at Ponn Yan was rected.

Mr. Logan introduced will making an exception for the provisions the anti-Chinese
till of vessels bringing inese passengers
who merely wished to cre the continent on
their way from other courses to their homes.

A motion by Mr. Georgo retain the stamp
fax on bank checks, drafts, ders and vouchers
over \$100 in amount was rested.

Mr. Hoar gave notice of a mendment to
the naval appropriation birblich he intended
to propose when that mease came up in the
Senate. The amendment pyides for the appointment of a commission, three persons—

senate. The amendment pyides for the ap-pointment of a commission, three persura— one each from the line and iff officers of the navy, and the third from civilize—to examine and report to Corgress atta next session whether it is advisable to seany of the navy-yards, and if so which of the.

yards, and if so which of the.

Mr. Mitter, of New York, ported favorably from the commerce commit, without ameniments, the House bill to relate emigration. He gave notice that he woukall it up at an arry day.... The House ps toote bill was eported from the postofficcommettee by Mr. erry... Mr. Bayard (by fites) introduced bit i authorizing Samnel JM. Barlow and Orazio Lugo, of New Yorkilbert G. Buzhy and William M. McAllisteef Pennsylvania, and their associates, to lay/ettlemarine cable between the United Stateshi Europe.

Mr. Dawes, from the cimittee on Indian affairs, reported favorablyithout amendment

affairs, reported favorably ittout amendment the House bill to provide sitional industrial training schools for Indiarouth, and authorizing the use of unoccups military barracks for such purpose. It was psed... Mr. Allison, from the committee on appriations, reported back the House bill direct payment to Mrs. Lucretia R. Garfield of \$1000, less any sum already paid on account the tate President's salary. It was passed. It. George submittee a resolution directings pensions committee to report a bill givi a pension of \$3 amonth to soldiers of the xicau war who are affairs, reported favorablyithout amendment month to soldiers of the xican war who are without means of suppocxcept by their own manual labor, and to thidestitute widows of soldiers of that war. It as tabled tempora-

Resolutions were added in the House declaring the sitting movers in the House de-claring the sitting movers in the Virginia and Maine election ces entitled to their seats...The consideren of the contested lection case of Smallagainst Tillman was

The conference report the river and har-bor bill was submitted. The Alabama con-cested election case of rith (deceased) against Shelley was considered nd the seat was de-clared vacant by a vote 145 years to 1 may. The contested elech case of Smalls vs. Tillman was resumed and Mr. Tillman, the Democratic member fin South Carolina, was it stated and Mr. Sma, the Republican contestant put in his plat.

Mr. Guenther, of Wionsin, from the committee on compared ported back the bill to

Mr. Guenther, of Wonsin, from the committee on commerce, perted back the bill to regulate the carriage charsengers by sea...

dir. Page submitted b conference report on the river and harbor ill. The report, which is a disagreeing one, as adopted, and a new conference, consisting of Messus. Page, of althorais; Townscod of Ohio, and McLane, of Mayland, were repointed conferees...

Mr. O'Neil, of Pennsylma, from the committee on appropriation, bill, with Sate amendments, and he amendments were a concurred in except ne, width was vertally langed.

The House passed, air a short discussion, the bill to regulate rate of postage the second class matter at letterwire offices. Under the law as it now stats the publisher of a

class matter at letterarrer offices. Under the law as it now stats the publisher of a paper in New York ma send a copy through the mails to Brookly New Orieans, San Francisco or any othelet or-carrier office in the United States, anchave it delivered by currier to the sub-criter at the rate of two cents a pound, but the ublishers may not send cents a pound, but the ablishers may not sent a copy of the same poer through the postoffice to be delivered by arrive to a subscriber in the city of New Yok without paying postage at the rate of occent a copy, or about
eight cents a pound. The bill just passed provides that the rate of prage on second class
matter, deposited in gletter—arrier office for
delivery by the carrier of the office, shall be

The Man lithe Moon.

The man in the perhaps one of the most appender sugartitions in the world. The name is given to the dark lines and spots upon the strace of the moon which are visible to the naked eye. Some say that theselines and spots are the figures of a man leaning on a fork on which he carries a hundle of thorns or brushwood, for taking which on Sun lay he was confined in the moon. Some of those versed in sucl lore explain that this theory undoubtedy had its origin in the incident recorded in the fifteenth chapter of the book of Numbers, thirtysecond verse. With the Italians Cain appears to have been the offender. The lews have some Tamudical story that Jacob is in the moot, and they believe his face is visible Bishop Wilkins rote that "as the fame of these spots, some of the vulgar thinke they repreent a man, and poes guess 'tis the boy Endymion, whose conpany she loves so well that she carries him with her; thers will have it onely to be the face famen, as the moon is usually pictured; out Albertus thinks rather that it represents a lyon, with his tail toward the east and his head to the west; and some thers have thought it to be much like a fox; and certainly it is as much like a you as that in the Zodiake, or as Ursa Major is like a beare."

His Star Still Ascending.

In a recent call upon Mr. W. H. McAlister, 206 Front street, general agent for the sale of the Star chewing tobacco, he thus spoke to one of our reporters: "I was tortured with pain from acute rheumatism, and cared not whether I lived or died I tried St. Jacobs Oil-just two applications of which entirely cured me."—San Francisco (Cal.) Call.

The largest orange grove in Florida s that of Major H. V. Norris He now has a grove of 11,000 thrifty crange trees which bear about 500,000 oranges.

Ex-Saultary Com. Rufus K. Hireman, of New Orleans, was cured of a severe attack of rheumatism by St Jacobs Oil, so we see by an item in the Columbus (Ga) Enquirer Sun.

In Sicily and the neighborhood of Naples are found large masses of pure native sulphur, between limestone and marly clay.

Dr. R. V Pience, Beffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir— I have been taking your "Favorite Prescrip-tion" for "temale weakness." Before I had aken it two days I began to feel stronger. I have taken but two-thirds of a bottle and believe I am cured. Gratefully, Mrs. H. C. Loverr, Watseka, Ill.

COAL has been found on the Atlantic and Pacific road, which reduced the price of coal to the company from \$7 a ton to \$2.50.

Thront, Bronchial and Lung Diseases a specialty. Send two stamps for large treatise giving self treatment. Address World's Dis-PENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y. CHARLES O. SMITH, a forty-year resident of Tuscarora, Ala., claims to have killed 1,164 deer during that period.

Sick and bilious headache and all derangements of stomach and bowels cured by Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—or anti-bilious granules. 25 cents a vial. No cheap boxes to allow waste of virtues. By druggists. THIRTY years ago America imported all its perfumes, but to-day seven-eights of the home trade is in the home-made article.

The new circular of the Cayuga Lake Military Academy, Aurora, N. Y., is a handsome book of 40 pages, full of information. Maj. W. A. Flint is Principal, Henry Morgan, Esq., President.

The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, a medical work for every man—young, middle-aged or old. 125 invaluable prescriptions. The personal property list of San Francisco contains seventy persons, firms and corpora-tions who return over \$100,000.

AN OPEN LETTER.

Some Outspoken Star-mouts of Great Value from Cartles of the Highest Star ding. When the people of America become so thor-oughly aroused, and on a subject of such seri-ons importance we the preservation of thur lives and health, it is but natural that the once who have been largely instrumental in the origin of the movement should speak frankl-and directly to the people most interested. It is for this reason that we thus come before the

is for this reason that we thus come before the public and make the following revolations.

Every carcul observer who has sought to keep pace with the march of events has noted the slarming increase of certain peculiar physical troubles within the past few years. These troubles have come at unexpected moments and in a most treacherone way. They have manifested themselves in innumerable forms, but they have always had the same cause. They have not afflicted the minor parts of the body, but have gone direct to the strongholds of the system, and their work has usually been as but have gone direct to the strongholds of the system, and their work has usually been as prompt as it is fatal. Their treacherous and use, there has often prevented a careful analysis of what causes them, and, as a result, intense suffering and final disaster have usually ensued. The real cause, however, has been a derangement of the kidneys, and all of these troubles are, in fact, the first symptoms of the terrible Bright's disease, which has east its dark shadows over so many hemes in the land and is increasing wonderfully and continually. It is how conceded by the ablest physicians in every land and by eminent scientists ually. It is now conceded by the ablest physicians in every land and by eminent scientists the world over, that this disease is the result of blood poisoning. This poisoning is brought about by wastel and unbalthy kidneys that a permit the reison to remain in the blood, instead of throwing it from the system. But it is equally evident to all who have studied into the effects and have become conversary with the equally evident to all who have studied into the effects and have become conversant with the facts, that a disordered state of the kidneys and liver produces most of the common complicities and pains which afflect the human race, and they can be traced to this source just as certainly as can Bright's disease. To purify a stream we must go to its source, and to cure a disease we must remove the cause. It being stream we must go to its source, and to cure a disease we must remove the cause. It being true, therefore, that nine-tenths of all human ailments are caused by diseased kidness or liver, the only certain way to cure these troubles is by creating the organs which cause them. How intimately the kidneys are associated with the entire system may be understood from the fact that over 1,000 onnees of bleed was thereable there every hour being stood from the fact that over 1,000 ounces of blood pass through them every hour, being more than 200 gallons, or nearly one ton in the course of twenty-four hours. This vast mass of living fluid is sent to every past of the body, and if the hidneys are discreed the impurities that are in the blood are not removed, and hence pass through the veins, carrying disease in some of its many terrible forms. The horrors which accompany most of the disease caused by disordered kidneys and liver cannot be described in print, while the dangers surrounding them are even greater than the agony. And yet a person may be troubled for months without knowing the cause of the diseases that have attacked him. Some of the symptoms of the first stages, any one of which indicates disordered kidneys or liver, are these Paine in the back and around the loins, severe headaches, dizziness, inflamed eves, a coated Fains in the back and around the loins, severe headaches, dizziness, inflamed eves, a coated torgue and a dry mouth, loss of appetite, chilly sensations, indigestion (the stomach never is in order when the kidneys or liver are deranged), a dryness of the skin, nervousness, night sweats, muscular debility, despondency, a tired feeling, especially at night, puffing or bloating under the eyes, etc. If any of the following things are noticed about the fluids passed from the average it shows that the kidneys and liver things are noticed about the finids passed from the system it shows that the kidneys and liver are out of order: A red deposit, a scumupon the surface, an unusual thickness or thinness, a very dark or a very light color, a burning sen-

very dark or a very light color, a burning sen-sation in passing, a retention or a frequent de-sire to void and inability to do so.

The above are a lew of the hundreds of symptoms which indicate the beginning of ag-gravated cases of kidney or liver difficulties, and they require instant attention. If these symptoms are not checked at once, they are ai-most certain to result in some one of the many terrible discourse of the kidneys. But unplease terriule diseases of the kidneys. But unpleasant as all the symptoms and even these diseases may be, they are as nothing compared to ease may be, they are as a thing compared to the last stages of the complaints. The kidney-waste away by degrees, secompanied by intense pains; the heart becomes uncontrollable; the ungo are oppressed; the eyeballs grow glassy, and the entire system is reduced and debili-tated. For weeks before death comes the suf-ferer looks forward to it as a blessed relief, and anything that can turnish eyen temporary help anything that can furnish even temporary help is gladly halled. Then it is that bloa ing be gins; the face becomes puffy and pallid; the breath can only be cought in ga-ps: speech is impossible and muscular action suspended impossible and indectar action suspended the nation to the part of will draw from these facts, which is the neces-si-y of treating the disease in time and by that means which has been proven the best and

most efficient. It has been our privilege to treat more case-and effect more our s of this terrible complain than has ever been known before in the history of the world. The wonderful sale which our remedies have attained is due wholly to the fact that they have cured the ones who have used them. The power and value of any rem-edy must rest wholly on a basis of worth, and here is just where our Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has found its wonderful power and succoss. But in this connection comes one im portant fact: It has always been true that arti-cles of merit are subject to imitations. No on-seeks to counterfeit the bills of a worthles bank. The productions of a cracked inventor or witless writer are never copied. It is jus-so with a healing remedy. If it possess no merit it will not be subjected to imitations. It however, it has power and value, imitation-will spring up on every side. While it is a tribute to the value of this medicine that it haimitations, still, in justice to those who are suffering, we feel that all should be warned

gainst them. There is but one known remedy that has ever been able to cure serious kidney troubles or control these great organs when once deranged, and that remedy is Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. There are numerous nostrums on

and that remedy is Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. There are numerous nostrums on the market claiming to be just as efficient and some which even claim to be the same. The test of merit, however, is in what has been accomplished, and we therefore say, unhesitatingly, that for all diseases of the kidneys, liver and urinary organs Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure stands alone, not only in point of excellence, but in the wonderful results thas achieved. In order to successfully avoid the purchase of spurious and injurious medicines, observe these facts:

Our remedy is put up in dark amber glass bottles, with the Safe (our trade mark) blown in the back. A private proprietary six-cent internal revenue stamp is fiffixed to the neck and covers the top of the cork and is of a light brown color. In the middle thereof is a Safe in outline, and on it the picture of a negregathering herbs. If this stamp is not found on every bottle of the Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, or if there is any evide me that thas been tampered with, and if a rafe is not blown on the back of the bottle, reject the bottle at once and insist on having a genuine one.

We are led to publish the faregoing in order that the rublic may know and realize just where we stand. We have always of our personality from obtruding upon the public, knowing full well that the value of our

keep our personality from obtrading upon the public, knowing full well that the value of our remedy was the essential thing, but the unexampled use which has been mide of this medicine, and the volumes of letters we are constantly receiving demand a personal statement from us. We are justly gratified at the confidence which has been above as that the confidence which has been above as the statement of the confidence which has been above as the statement of the confidence which has been above as the statement of the confidence which has been above as the statement of the confidence which has been above as the statement of the confidence which has been above as the statement of the confidence which has been above as the confidence which are the confidence which are the confidence which has been above as the confidence which are t from its. We are justly gratified at the confidence which has been shown us, and thankful for the myriads of cures our remedy has performed, and we pledge ourselves for the future, as we have endeavored in the past to furnish the best and only valuable remedy that can control and cure all the many and terrible troubles arising from disorders of these great regions. organa. Sincerely,
H. H. WABNER & CO.,
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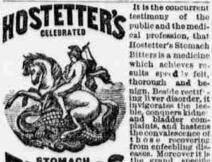


ple mention of the words "Sr. Jacons Oil, coupled with terms of indersement and er couragement, bring relief and care to these su ferring with rheumatism. In view of the wonder ful record of this Great German Remedy in the tal record of this Great German Remedy in the cure of rheumatism, neuralgia and all painful diseases, it appears in the light of strong duty for everyone to patiently, yet persistently, urge it application in the diseases named, bearing it mind that the highest good from man to mareousists in that which tends to promote their peace, welfare and general health. Among other who have no hestination in giving free expression to their opinion is Bishop Gilmenr, of Cleveland Ohio, who has used the Great German Remedy St. Jacobs Oil., and endorses it highly. He writes about it as follows; "I am pleased to say that the use of St. Jacobs Oil. has benefited me greatly, and I have no hestitation to recommend it to all as an excellent curative."

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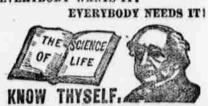
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