AMID SEAS OF ICE.

SCENES AMONG THE GLACIERS OF THE UPPER ENGADINE.

ng Snow Clad Alpine Heights-Dus ches Formation of a Glacier A ne-How "Glacler Corn" Is Formed Tables"-Moulins.

As far as my vision extended there was nothing in sight but ice and snow, and the snow was exceedingly white, I assure you. The driven snow you have in towns and plains is a decided brown compared with the dazzling snow we saw up there at the tops of Swiss mountains. Forever and forever this virgin gown lies on all the peaks, as it also covers the lower valleys in winter. It has the soft look of a dore's breast, it rests on rocks a thing of beauty, and often it is very dangerous. It falls in soft, pure flakes, clings to all the projections, covers rocks with charming traceries, and spreads itself like a abeet of white satin over the upper vales. But the touch of a passing eagle's wing, the light weight of a chamols, or the careful step of an expert climber will detach it from its crest and send it down. Then it goes sliding, rumbling along, breaking and reforming as it falls, ever increasing in volume and velocity, and pursuing its way, becomes a devastating, terrible avalanche that bends and breaks trees, gathers up earth and stones, and relis into the Engadine with an awful sound, spreading destruction and dismay in its path. They call these sort of things staublawmen, or dust avalanches, because they consist at the start of cold, dry, powdery snow only, and they are often they consist at the start of cold, dry, powdery snow only, and they are often far more powerful than a raging hurricane. But the avalanches usually seen lying in high Alpine valleys, covered with dust, earth and stones and great trunks of trees, are known as grundlawinen or comment avalanches.

of trees, are known as grundlawinen or compact avalanches.

It was a grand sight on which we gazed. Glaciers filled every valley and ravine, and the ice stood up in tail ramparts wherever the space was too narrow to hold its rigid waves. Glacier ice is snow that has for a considerable time been subjected to enormous pressure. If you squeeze a snowball in your hand until it is very hard it becomes icy. So in the Alps, the continual fall of snow is the pressure and the sun's heat the warmth which produces those seas of ice that are pressure and the sun's heat the warmth which produces those seas of ice that are called glaciers. There are over 600 of them in Switzerland, and some are coeval with the glacial period of this continent, while others are now in process of formation. Winter is their season of rest, but with the spring they resume their onward motion, due to the combined action of heat and gravitation. For in spite of their apparent immobility all Alpine glaciers do move constantly, although with different degrees of speed, and, like liquid streams, they carry with them debris of all sorts, but principally the stones that fall on their surface from the mountains' sides. The glacier starting in its purity from but principally the stones that fall on their surface from the mountains' sides. The glacier starting in its purity from some white unsullied peak, loses before many years its spotiess character. The wintry frosts gathering into iron bonds the streams that trickle down the mountain sides expand the water in freezing and shatter rocks with a force that the most solid cliffs cannot possibly resist. Thus broken fragments drop on to the once unspotted bosom of the lee sea and swell its burden with advancing years. The debris thus brought down form what are called moraines. Each glacier has a moraine on either side of it; its end is a terminal moraine, and when two glaciers unite their lateral moraines join and form a medial moraine. One of the largest medial moraines hereabout I saw as we came down from this excursion. It is in the center of the Morteratsch Glacier and is about fifty feet or more broad and perhaps twenty feet high in its center.

We were struck by the infinite whiteness of everything, and I have since learned that it is owing to the presence of glacier corn. There is on glacier clad mountains a neve, or finely crystallized snow, which is never fully melted, and this is the pressure that forms the glacier loe. Now, glacier lee is quite different to that which results from freezing water, and is found to consist of crystals varying in size from that of a hen's egg to a pin's head; these particles are known as granules or glacier corn, and in minute holes air is imprisoned. Where the air bubbles are absent the glacier has a blue-ish that, and is no longer that pure white

bubbles are absent the gracier that pure white ish tint, and is no longer that pure white ish tint, and is no longer that pure white ish tint, and is no longer that pure white which puzzles so many persons. With the oldest guide carefully leading the way we walked over the loe sea of Diavolezza. Before we had gone far on its level surface I saw bowlders supported at some height on ice pedestals and I stopped to examine them. "Glacier tables," said the guide at the tail end of our procession, but his remark conveyed no useful information. I soon saw that they resulted from the presence of a block of stone. It had fallen on the sea, and had, so to speak, protected the lee directly beneath it from the heat of the sun. In consequence, while the glacier all round has been dissolving and sinking, the ice under these bowlders has but slightly melted, and gradually a pillow is forming under each rock.

"But the bowlder is not balanced evenly on the top," observed the Boston lady.

"But the bowlder is not balanced evenly on the top," observed the Boston lady. It was explained to her that because the sun is able to reach these ice pedestals more freely on the south side than on the north the thing naturally inclines toward the south. As we walked along we noticed a line of sand covered mounds about four or five feet high and culminating in a sharp ridge. We scraped off a little of the sand and earth and found that a mound was composed of lee which looked quite black when it was uncovered. The reason for the existence of these cones was obvious. The ice protected by the sand had remained unmelted, and the wind had thinned the drifted heap into a pointed shape. Suddenly we heard a cracking sound which was accompanied by a noise like that of a distant explosion, and the guide said this announced the by a noise like that of a distant explosion, and the guide said this announced the formation of another crevasse. Presently the sound of failing water, which grew louder and louder as we approached, was heard, and soon we reached a point where a stream dropped down a shaft in the ice and was lost to sight. The guide called this deep hole a moulin, and he gently remarked that a false step in its direction would take a fellow down beyond all human aid. Agassia and Tyndall both tried to ascertain the thickness of glacters by taking soundings down these moulins. The former found no bottom at 800 feet on one sea and on another he estimated the thickness at 1,500 feet.—Cor. New York Times.

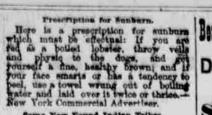
Deviation in Artillery Firing.

When the great gun which has thrown a ball eleven miles happens to be almed north, a lateral deviation of 200 feet must be taken into account for the difference in rotating speed between the spot where it is fired and the spot where the missile will strike.—New York Sun.

About "Canned Goods Poisoning."

Yet, with all the advantages of canned goods, some people abstain from their use, because they think they are unwholesome. This idea has arisen from the fact, that among the hundreds of millions of tins annually consumed, there is now and then one imperfectly sealed, thus admitting the air and spoiling the contents. These are easily detected, from the fact that they generally have "swelled" or puffed up ends, and, after opening, by the exercise of common sense in the use of the organs of taste and smell. No one thinks of eating a docayed potato, or spoiled eggs, fish or meats, but some consumers seem to think that because a thing is put up in tim, it must be good under all circumstances, prepare it for the table and eat it without the slightest discrimination. This sometimes results in more or less severe attacks of cholera morbus, which, in these days of sensational press dispatches, are usually announced as "canned goods poisoning." Before the invention of canned goods, cholera morbus was as common as it is now, but it was called cholera morbus. About "Canned Goods Poisoning." 

rmmderphia's Bald Heads. A Philadelphia barbor makes the state-ment that there are fewer bald heads among the people of wealth and fashion in Philadelphia than among the same class of any other American city.—New York Evening World.



Some New Found Indian Tribes.

The great table land of Matto Grosso, in the western part of Brazil, is still one of the least known portlons of South America. When Dr. Chauss and Dr. von den Steinen penetrated it several years ago, and followed the large Xingu river from its head waters to the Amazon, they floated down about 1,000 miles before they reached the known portion of the river. They did not have time to adequately study the strange and unheard of Indian tribes they met amid these dense forests and barren uplands, and for the purpose of making further researches among them Dr. von den Steinen roturned to the upper Xingu last year. He visited the villages of nine of these tribes, and in a recent lecture in Rio de Janeiro he gave the interesting results of his studies.

There is hardly a corner of the earth whose people have not had some inkling of the great world beyond them. But these primitive natives of the upper Xingu had, apparently, never seen a scrap of trade goods or heard that human beings existed coutside their little circle of observation. They use no metal implements, but fell trees with stone axes to clear the ground for their plantations of Indian corn, cotton and tobacco. Wearing shell ornaments, they use hammers and nails of stone to perforate them. They make knives out of shells and the sharp teeth of a certain fish, and with these poor tools they carre their rudely ornamented stools and weapons.

Dogs and fowls are found in all parts of the Amazon valley that have been visited by traders, but these Xingu tribes have

Dogs and fowls are found in all parts of the Amazon valley that have been visited by traders, but these Xingu tribes have never heard of them. Neither have they any knowledge of the banana, sugar cane and rice, with which natives of the tropical zone are generally familiar. They have not the slightest conception of a God, but they believe they will live again after death. Their most important myth relates to the creation of the world, which, in their view, consists wholly of the head waters of the upper Xingu and Tapajos rivers.

From the languages and pottery of all but one of these tribes the explorer derived the idea that these isolated peoples are allied to the original stock of the once powerful Cariba, who journeyed from the south to the sea. One tribe differed so greatly from all others that he was unable to trace its relation to any other people. These people are almost wholly isolated even from each other, and their languages, though of the same derivation, are so dissimilar that the tribes cannot understand each other. Few people exist today who are so primitive in their ideas and so low in the social scale as these new found Indians of South America.— New York Sun.

An Execution in Siam.

An Execution in Siam.

In the center of the field two short stakes had been driven into the ground, and to these when the executioners had finished their meal the prisoners walked finished their meal the prisoners walked slowly out, without any one to guard them. On arriving at the stakes they again prayed; they sat down with their backs toward the stakes, to which their arms were tied, after which an official walked out, blindfolded them with strips of linen, filled their ears with clay, and then rettred with his assistants, leaving the condemned men alone in the middle of the field. About two minutes after the executioners walked out armed with Japanese swords and sat down some thirty paces beyond the prisoners. They sat thus for perhaps a minute; then rose and advanced toward the doomed men, executing fantastic dance like figures, almost as if cautiously approaching an enemy, till ing fantastic dance like figures, almost as if cautiously approaching an enemy, till they came within striking distance, when they raised their swords as if to strike, but instead of doing so turned round and retired to where they started from. After a short pause they advanced again in the same manner, but, on coming close, stooped down and looked fixedly for about ten seconds into the faces of the prisoners, who sat perfectly motionless, and then again retired. The third time they advanced, and, as in the first instance, raised their swords as if to strike, but instead of doing so they turned round and again retired. Then they knelt down, and, bowing toward the commissioner,

called out, in Siamese, that they awaited his order.
On receiving the word they advanced On receiving the word they advanced toward the prisoners more quickly than before, and when within reach, after standing for a few seconds with their swords poised in the air, proceeded to cut their heads off. The head of the man who had begged for his life was taken off at three blows, but seven or eight were struck before the head of the other—an struck before the head of the other—as immensely powerful looking man, with a thick, muscular neck—fell. The moment the first man's head fell his executioner ran off to a temple close by to perform certain rites, the other executioner following as soon as his victim's head was off.—Chicago Herald.

Contagiousness of Leprosy.

The contagiousness of leprosy still contines to be a mooted question. Dr. Rake, superintendent of the Trinidad Leper hospital, has made a report to the British Medical association which embodies the results of his experiments in the cultivation of the germ of leprosy, the bacillus lepre, which have been under way for the past four years. He says that (1) at a tropical temperature and on the ordinary nutrient medis he has falled to grow the bacillus lepre; (2) in all animals yet examined he has falled to find any local growth or general dissemination of the bacillus after inoculation, whether beneath the skin, in the abdominal cavity, or in the anterior chamber; feeding with leprous tissues has also given negative results; (3) he has found no growth of the bacillus lepre when placed in putrid fluids or buried in the earth. He further says that an inquiry of this kind is practically endless, so varied are the conditions of temperature, time, nutrient media, living animal tissues, or putrescent substance, and so many are the observations necessary to avoid or lessen the risk of errors of experiment.—Science.

In the Presence of a Spore. In the Presence of a Spore.

The scourge which makes readers of telegraphic dispatches from Florida trem-The scourge which makes readers of telegraphic dispatches from Florida tremble appeals to a vague sense of horror and dread. It tells how helpless are we in the presence of a plague which is only a despicable little living thing, so infinitesimally little that we can neither see, nor touch, nor paint, nor kill it. If a Marks or Shepherd could only photograph it; if we could go netting for its coveys; if we could discover its habits and ring bells and catch its swarms in bechives; if we could build great fires in the streets and make streets and houses perfectly dry and force air currents burdened with these flying apores into flames; if we could see the shape and how these little creatures move, we could perhaps destroy them. But art and learning and genius and the truest heroism, ever illustrated in self sacrifice, are all impotent and uncrowned and humiliated in the presence of a spore.—Dupre in Birmingham (Ala.) News.

Grapes and Grape Juice.

Grapes and Grape Juice.

The art of Preserving Grape Juice with out fermentation and the art of ferment ing the Oporto Grape into wine in this country has been brought to a greater de-gree of perfection by Mr. Alfred Speer, of New Jersey, than by any other person.
The Claret and Burgundy are very popular as dinner wine and the Port and Unfermented Juice as eyening wines as well as for the communion table and for in-

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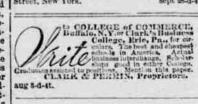
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SYMPTOMS OF CATARREL-Dul

"Untold Agony from Catarrh." Prof. W. HAUSSER, the famous mesmerist, of thico, N. P., writes: "Some ten years ago I auftered untold agony from chronic massi catarrh. My family physician gave me up as incurable, and said I must die. My case was such a bad one, that every day, towaris sunset, my voice would become so house I could barryl speak above a winsper. In the morning my coughing and clearing of my threat would aimost strangle me. By the use of Dr. Sago's Catarrh Reinedy, in three months, I was a well man, and the cure has been permanent."

"Constantly Hawking and Spitting," Thomas J. Rusaino, Pag., 2007 Price Street, St. Losis, Mo., writes: "I was a great sufferer from catarrh for three years. At times I could hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking and spitting, and for the last eight months could not breathe through the nostrils. I thought nothing could be done for me. Luck-lip, I was advised to try Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and I am now a well main. I believe it to be the only sure remedy for catarrh now manufactured, and one has only to give it a fair trial to experience actounding results and a permanent cure."

ELI ROBBINS, Rungers P. O., Columbia Co., Pd., says: "My daughter had catarrh when she was five years old, very badly. I saw br. Sage's Catarrh Remedy adverthed, and pro-cured a bottle for her, and soon saw that it helped her; a third bottle effected a perma-nent cure. She is now eighteen years old and sound and hearty."



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TIME TABLE. In effect AUG. 5, 1888. Trains leave Sunbury

BASTWARD 9.4° a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 2.15 p. m.; New York 5.50 p. m.; Baltimore, 4.45 p. m.; Washington 5.55 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.43 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia delphia 8.50 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 4.45 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 4.45 p. m.; Washington, 8.00 p. m. Buffet Parior car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.25 a. m.; New York 7.18 a. m. Fullman sleeping car from Williamspitto Philadelphia, Philadelphia passengers can remain in aleeper undisturbed until 7 s. m.
2.50 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.25 a. m.; New York, 11.50 a. m.; Baltimore 8.16 a. m.; Washington, 9.30 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this traint of Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. WESTWARD.

5.18 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily), for Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and transport of the control of the control of the Viagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace are and passenger coaches to Erie and Roches er.

care and passenger coaches to Erie and Roches ter.

9.53—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

12.52 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations and Canadadigua and principal intermediate stations and Canadadigua and principal intermediate stations. Richester, Buffalo and Niagara Palls with through nawsenger coaches to Kane and Hochester and Buffet Parior carto Watkins.

8.30 n. m. Fast line (daily-except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.30 s. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNRIGEY WHOM THE

EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.20 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 9.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.55 a. m. Slagara Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 9.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 12.52 p. m., with through Buffet Parlor car from Philadelphia and tarough passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

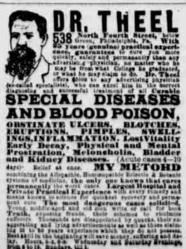
Past Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 a. m.; Washington, 9.50 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 5.30 b. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Eric Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.55 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.50 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.50 p. m.; Washington and Baltimore cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia, Sunnatury, HAZLETON & WHERPSHARRE

UNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRI RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BPANCH RAILWAY. (Daily except sunday,)
Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 9.55 a. m
rriving at Bloom Ferry 10.46 a.m., Wilkes-bard 22.15 p. in.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Perry 6.36 p. m., Wilkes-barre 7.55 p. in. Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkes-barre 10.20a. m. arriving at Bloom Perry 11.46 a. m., Sunbury 12.36 p. in. Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 2.59 p. m., arriving at Bloom Perry 4.19 p. m., Sunbury 5.10p.in. SUNDAY ONLY.

Sunday mail leaves Sunbury 9:25 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10:16 a. m., Wilkes-Barre 11:45 a.m. Sanday accommodation leaves Wilkes-Barre 5:10 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry, 6:39 p. m., Sunbury, 1:30 p. m., CHAS. R. PUGH, J. R. WOOD, Geo. Manager Geo. Passenger Ageng J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agen;



THE SHEATH OF CUSTOM.

MAVE WE REACHED THE VERY BEST METHODS OF LIVING!

Does-How Much Is Reasonable and How Much Is Merely Arbitrary?

Does—How Much Is Reasonable and How Much Is Merely Arbitrary?

Every human being grows up inside a sheath of custom, which enfolds it as the swathing clothes enfold the infant. The sacred customs of one's own early home, how fixed and immutable they appear to the child! It surely thinks that all the world in all times has proceeded on the same lines which bound its tiny life. It regards a breach of these rules (some of them, at least) as a wild step in the dark, leading to unknown dangers. The elders have always said (and, indeed, it seems only reasonable) that by this time of day everything has been so thoroughly worked over that the best methods of ordering our life—food, dress, domestic practices, social habits—have long ago been determined. If so, why these divergences in the simplest and most obvious matters? And then one thing after another gives way. The sacred, world wide customs in which we are bred turn out to be only the practices of a small or narrow caste or class; or they prove to be confined to a very limited locality, and must be left behind when we set out on our travels; or they belong to the tenets of a feeble sect; or they are just the products of one age in history and no other.

Are there really no natural boundaries? Has not our life anywhere been founded on reason and necessity, but only on arbitrary customs? What is more important than food, yet in what human matter are there more arbitrary divergences of practice? The Scotch Highlander flourishes on eatmeal, which the English Sheffield iron worker would rather starve than eat; the fat small which the Roman country gentleman once so prized now crawls unmolested in English or American gardens; rabbits are tabooed in Germany; frogs are unspeakable in English or American gardens; rabbits are tabooed in Germany; frogs are unspeakable in English or American gardens; rabbits are tabooed in Germany; frogs are unspeakable in English or American gardens; rabbits are tabooed in Germany; frogs are unspeakable in English or American gardens; rabbit

Every district has its local practices in food, and the peasants look with the greatest suspicion on any new dish, and can rarely be induced to adopt it. Though it has been abundantly proved that many of the fungi are excellent eating, such is the force of custom that the mushroom alone is ever publicly recognized, while curiously enough it is said that in some other countries where the claims of other agaries are allowed the mushroom itself is not used. Finally, I feel myself (and the gentle reader probably feels the same) that I would rather die than subsist on insects, such is the deep seated disgust we experience toward this class of food. Yet it is notorious that many races of respectable people adopt a diet of this sort, and only lately a book has been published giving a detail of excellent provender of the kind we habitually overlook—nasty morsels of caterpillars and beetles, and so forth.

And, indeed, when one comes to think of it, what can it be but prejudice which causes one to eat the periwinkle and reject the land snall, or to prize the lively prawn and proscribe the cheerful grasshopper? Why do we sit on chairs instead of on the floor, as the Japanese do, or on cushions like the Turks? It is custom, and perhaps it suits with our other customs. The more we look into our life and

cusions like the lurgs! It is custom, and perhaps it suits with our other customs. The more we look into our life and consider the immense variety of habit in every department of it—even under conditions to all appearances exactly similar—the more are we impressed by the absence of any serious necessity in the forms we ourselves are accustomed to sence of any serious necessity in the forms we ourselves are accustomed to. Each race, each class, each section of the population, each unit even, vaunts its own habits of life as superior to the rest, as the only true and legitimate forms; and peoples and classes will go to war with each other in their assertion of their own special belief and practices, but the question that rather presses upon the ingenuous and inquiring mind is whether any of us have got hold of much true life at all.—Home Journal.

Italians Not Good Soldiers.

Italians, the veteran diplomatist goes on to say, may become good diplomatists, sound jurists and successful merchants, but they will never be soldiers in the true sense of that word. Take their splendid fleet of ironelads, for example, and marshal it in battle array against a French, English, Russian or German squadron, commanded by a French, an English, a Russian or a German admiral, and the disaster of Lissa will be rehearsed over again. Much of this incapacity for successful military achievement is due to want of training on the part of the officers. In Italy there are many military schools that are well attended; but in them, as in the universities, there is a fatal lack of severity in the examinations, and once the student has left school he is never afterward seen with a book in his hand. student has left school he is never afterward seen with a book in his hand.

It is for this reason that we find the officers in command of the Red Sea expedition committing precisely the same errors that their predecessors fell into in 1849 and 1868. The Italian officer seems to be concerned about only one thing—the effect that he is producing on the women and on the bystanders in general, and I have seen veterans covered with decorations, who never forgot, before going into the street, to arrange their hats and to look into a glass.—Paris Cor. New York Press.

slithers always likes to be strictly accurate. Upon a recent occasion he was asked the age of his baby, and immediately replied, "Six weeks and thirteen days, thank you."—Harper's Bazar.

Decrease of Indians. A recent official publication estimates the average annual decrease of the Indians at nearly 2,000. Their present total num-ber in the United States, exclusive of ber in the United States,
ber in the United States,
Loc Cabins are not relocated as model habi-

Loe Canns are not recommended as model habitations for modern people.
But Warner's Log Cabin
Sarsaparilla and Warner's
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simple but effective compounds which enabled the rugged placeers to maintain health, and can be safely recommended to all.

Out of the Breastworks.

TATE SPRINGS, TENN., July 4, 1888.
The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.:
Gentlemen—Seven years ago I contracted an exceedingly bad case of blood poison. I tried a physician, the best at command, but secured no benefit. My throat began to get sore, and my body covered with sores and ulcers. Going from bad to worse, I felt that my grave must be reached in the near future. I gave up the doctors' treatment, and with a despairing hope I commenced taking your medicine. I began to improve from the first bottle, and in a short time the ulcers healed, and my skin cleared off and was entirely well.

One year ago a case of catarrh developed in my system. The physician did his best, but could not cure me; but two bottles of Swift's Specific gave me permanent relief. Swift's Specific gave me permanent relief.

J. H. ROBINSON.

KAUFMAN, TEX., June 23, 1888.
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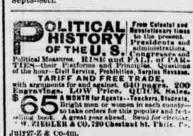
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