

TERRIBLE PARIS FIRE.

Charity Bazaar Wrecked in the French Capital.

TWO HUNDRED REPORTED DEAD.

Appalling Scenes in the Rush to Escape the Rapid Spread of the Flames, Leading Society Ladies in the Mad Scramble for Life.

Paris, May 5.—Fire broke out late yesterday afternoon in a crowded charitable bazaar in the Rue Jean Goujon, at which the Duchess d'Uzes and other well known patronesses were present. The proceeds of the sales at each stall were devoted to a separate charity.

The stalls were presided over by Mme. Fevrier, the wife of General Fevrier; the Marquise de l'Aigle, Mme. Jacobs, the Baronne de la Doucette, the Marquise de St. Michel, the Duchesse d'Uzes, Mme. Mignotte, the Baronne de St. Idier, the Comtesse Dzialynska, the Marquise le Gouestier, the Marquise d'Argence, the Marquise de Pitti, the Duchess d'Alencon, a member of the Orleans family; Mme. d'Arly, Mme. Boisseaux, the Baron F. de Schickler, Mme. Moreau, the Marquise Costa de Beauregard, her royal highness the Duchess de Vendome, the Marquise de Maison and the Comtesse de Grefful, nee la Rochefoucauld.

The building was constructed about six months ago. At the time it was remarked that it would burn like matchwood. The interior was divided into shops a la old Paris, constructed of prettily painted canvass.

The building was erected in the simplest manner, the nudity of the scaffolding inside being concealed by tapestry hangings of the most inflammable material. The bazaar was in full swing, when suddenly, about 4 o'clock, the cry of fire rose in the quarter where the cinematograph was being exhibited.

The Duchess d'Uzes and her daughter, the Duchess de Luynes, had stalls near the great door. They escaped easily, the former unharmed and the latter but slightly injured. Henry Blount, the promoter of the bazaar, had his beard burned off. General Fevrier escaped with only burns on the head and hands, along with Mme. Wilson, daughter of former President Grevy, Mme. La Boulaye and the Duchess d'Alencon.

A policeman who was on duty at the doors of the bazaar says that from 1,500 to 1,800 people were in the building when the fire broke out. He adds that the alarm caused a general panic, followed by a terrible rush for the doors, which were soon choked with people, thus preventing the escape of many who might otherwise have been saved. The strong trampled upon the weak, the young crushed the old to the floor, heartrending cries of fear arose on all sides, soon followed by shrieks of agony as the flames swept onward behind the crowd struggling for the doors.

Panic helped to spread the fire. Ladies whose clothes were blazing ran wildly about, igniting the inflammable surroundings. They had the strength that cycling and athletics give, but lost their heads.

The prefect of police declares that there are fully 200 persons missing, and it is believed that all of these have perished in the holocaust. The wounded are now known to number at least 180.

The firemen arrived at 6 o'clock, and a company of infantry followed, to clear the ruins and search for corpses. The news spread like wildfire. All the cabinet ministers now in Paris went immediately to the scene. Hundreds of equipages streamed along the Champs d'Elysees, their occupants with anxious and tear stained faces, inquiring for their relatives. There were many heartrending scenes of grief and despair. One lady rushed about frantically calling her daughter by name. Some one told her the girl was safe, whereupon she jumped, danced and screamed, and then rushed to the coachman to tell him to drive home, and fell in a dead swoon. Another lady went insane. A third imagined in her frenzy that she recognized her daughter's dress, hysterically called upon her husband to tell the police to prevent the child from going to the bazaar.

Police men, their hands covered with gloves, have been deputed by the prefect of police to pick out the portions of the remains and to wrap them in pieces of cloth, to be transferred in ambulances to the Palais d'Industries. The remains present a horrible spectacle of limbs burned and twisted. On all sides can be seen stretchers piled with mutilated corpses, skulls split open and brains extruding. Just behind a heap of corpses lies alone the body of a woman. The face is downward, the head burned, the brain exposed, and from the empty socket of the eye the brains are slowly oozing. The arms and legs were burned off.

A little further off is the body of another woman, nude, the entrails protruding and the head missing. It is a ghastly sight.

The dead were piled in heaps, especially near the exit, where the charred remains were four feet deep. Arms, legs and skulls mingled in inextricable confusion. In some cases only the trunks remained, with no vestige of clothing on any of the bodies.

The flames licked most of those who escaped, and dresses were burned from the backs of their wearers, who tore off their blazing hats as they rushed for the street, their heads singed to the roots of their hair. The clothing not burned off was literally torn off. No painter ever imagined a last judgment so appalling.

The flames rose to a fearful height. The fire brigade came quickly, but the blockade in front of the burning mass was simply frightful, and the hose was compelled to play over the heads of the multitude. The scorched people cried for the firemen to save them, which they did. The cries from within were cries never to be forgotten for intensity of anguish.

The fire originated on the left side of the bazaar. The illuminating apparatus of the cinematograph exploded and set fire to the Turkish curtains and hangings. In a few moments the flames spread along the whole side of the bazaar. The public threw themselves instinctively to the right side of the building, which backed on a high wall of an adjoining edifice. The

bazaar altogether had eight doors, three in front and one on the left side. In the rear were four, like French windows, which were specially reserved for the employees. The crowd near the main entrance was able to escape, but at the other end, not knowing of the doors reserved for the employees, found themselves hemmed in.

As the fire spread the pressure on the right side, where there were no exits, kept steadily increasing. Here a number of the victims were crushed to death. Happily, the wall of the Hotel Du Palais, against which the bazaar backed, furnished a barred window. Immediately on the alarm being given the servants hurriedly broke the bars, and were able to rescue a large number of persons.

Suddenly, above the roar of the flames, were heard cries of terror and despairing appeals for help from the end where the unfortunates were being burned alive. The firemen threw hundreds of buckets of water upon them from above at the greatest risk to themselves, but their courageous efforts were all in vain.

In the Avenue Montaigne, the Place Alma and the Rue Francois, adjacent streets, there was a veritable flight of maddened people, mostly women without skirts, petticoats or hats, their feet naked and their clothing either burned off or torn off. Every available space was taken by assault.

The whole of the highest society in Paris is in a horrible pell mell, husbands seeking and calling for wives, and fathers seeking and calling for daughters. One young woman, still wearing on her breast the badge of a stall attendant, was seen rushing about in her petticoat, her dress having been torn off to be thrown over a lady who was in flames. Her one anxiety was to find her parents and tell them of her safety.

Words would fail to describe the horror of the scene at the Palais de l'Industries, where the bodies are exposed on the side next to the Avenue Banton, in a portion of the building now in course of demolition. Here in a large room, covered with rough planks, and on sheets spread over planks, the bodies as they arrive from the ambulances are being placed in three long rows. Here is exemplified death by fire, with all its horrors. Bodies completely nude, limbs twisted in writhings of agony, some still having shreds of clothing which assist recognition, in spite of horrible disfigurement, bones visible through fire eaten flesh, some merely skeletons or grinning skulls blackened with smoke.

After the flames had been subdued there was no sign of the masonry, the girders and other structural parts which are usually left after a big fire. The whole edifice was reduced to ashes, with a heap of charred corpses as the most noticeable object. The ground was a sodden mass of debris, of clothes, boots, shoes, coins, keys and miscellaneous remains of articles on sale at the stalls.

Delaware's Bribery Investigation.
Dover, Del., May 5.—The committee appointed last week to investigate the newspaper charges of bribery upon the part of members of the general assembly met yesterday afternoon. J. H. Hoffecker, of Wilmington, testified that he had been retained as counsel for Mrs. H. Victor Ganse, and that he wrote to Senator Pyle and Representative McCullough, both of whom, the lawyer stated, said it would require from \$1,900 to \$1,500 to push the bill through. Senator Pyle and Representative McCullough both denied Hoffecker's statements. McCullough stated that Mr. Hoffecker mentioned money to him, but that he told the attorney that he was not in that kind of business. It is evident from the testimony adduced that the committee will report no foundation for the charges so far as the members of the legislature are concerned.

Mrs. Magowan Sues For Alimony.
Trenton, May 5.—Mrs. Mary E. Magowan, from whom ex-Mayor Frank A. Magowan secured a divorce in Oklahoma a year ago, yesterday filed a bill in the court of chancery asking to have that decree declared null and void, and an order made against Magowan to pay her alimony for the support of herself and children. Mrs. Magowan declares that through fraud, duress and misrepresentation she was induced to withdraw her opposition to the suit instituted in Oklahoma, and she charges that Magowan never had a legal residence in Oklahoma to make the divorce valid. She charges him with ill treatment and with having failed to keep his agreement whereby she was to get \$5,000 a year for the support of herself and children.

Train Wrecked by a Monster Rock.
Chicago, May 5.—A ponderous rock, weighing ten tons, while being swung from a flat car crashed through the sides of two cars on a westbound Chicago and Alton passenger train yesterday, wrecking the cars and injuring a number of people. The injured are: Alice Hayes, San Antonio, Tex., head cut and body bruised; Mrs. O. B. Wilson, Chicago, nervous prostration from fright; Dr. G. R. Van Horne, Rockford, Ill., back seriously strained; T. J. Murphy, Chicago, cut about the head; Mrs. James Mills, Lincoln, head and hands cut.

Southern Miners on Strike.
Chattanooga, Tenn., May 5.—Advices from upper east Tennessee and southern Kentucky show that a general strike in all the coal mines in that section will probably occur during the next few days. Already the miners at Jellico, Glenmary, Robbins and Helmswood, numbering 2,500, are out, and the indications are that every mine between Chattanooga and Somerset, Ky., will soon be abandoned. The cause of the trouble is a general reduction of 18 per cent.

General Miles Off For Europe.
New York, May 5.—Major General Nelson A. Miles left today on the steamer St. Paul on his way to the seat of war in Europe. He had been preceded to New York by Captain Maus, his personal aide, and Mr. Dawson, his secretary. On arriving on the continent the party will go straight by rail to Brindisi.

Two Killed in a Southern Wreck.
Knoxville, Tenn., May 5.—Passenger train No. 2, on the Southern railway, was wrecked and turned over last night near Bluff City, 100 miles from Knoxville. Two people are reported killed and others wounded.

A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED.

Thursday, April 29.
Sudden flood at Guthrie, O. T., caused the loss of 29 lives and \$100,000 worth of property.

According to a dispatch from Cape Town the British cape squadron will remain in Delagoa bay until the middle of June.

The long contest for United States senator from Kentucky ended in the election of W. J. Deboe, a state senator on the 112th ballot.

During a fire in a Brooklyn tenement Mrs. John Newell and Mrs. Celia Barnett were suffocated to death and the two little sons of Mrs. Newell killed by being thrown from a window, falling to strike the net held for them.

Friday, April 30.
A new steamship line has been established between San Francisco and Japan.

Dr. Traill Green, the well known physician and scientist, died yesterday at Easton, Pa.

Lieutenant Farrow, the alleged insurance swindler, is still in jail at Pittsburg, unable to secure bail.

Kent W. Ford, a broker, has been expelled from the New York Consolidated Exchange for "obvious fraud."

In an interview in London ex-Ambassador Bayard said that he thought Cleveland was still the logical leader of the Democracy.

Saturday, May 1.
Two men were killed yesterday by the collapse of a new brick oven at Albany, N. Y.

The Michigan house of representatives passed a bill to prohibit photographic reproductions of prize fights.

Ex-Governor Altgeld denies that he was in any way responsible for the irregularities of the management of the Globe Savings bank, of Chicago.

For the murder of Henry Daniels, an old negro, his stepdaughter and her child, seven negroes, three of them mere boys, were lynched at Sunnyside, Tex.

Monday, May 3.
Ex-Congressman John P. Ferry died suddenly at his home in Portland, Me., yesterday, aged 86 years.

Rudolph Goldstein turned on the gas and committed suicide in Buck's hotel, Brooklyn, N. Y. He was out of work.

President McKinley and Secretary Alger will attend the reunion of the Army of the Potomac at Troy, N. Y., on Aug. 29.

Fire at Pittsburg early this morning destroyed three business blocks, caused \$3,000,000 loss, and Fireman Atkinson was killed by falling walls.

John J. Gilmore, an ex-convict of Elmira, (N. Y.) reformatory, is under arrest for seriously stabbing Frederick Lalor in the Cable hotel, New York city.

Tuesday, May 4.
New Jersey postmasters: John L. Derby at Cranford; William H. Larison at Madison.

Actor James B. Gentry was removed to the Eastern penitentiary, in Philadelphia, to serve his life sentence for the murder of Actress Madge Yorke.

Serious rioting has occurred in the San Luis province of Argentina, caused by the great destitution and suffering there and the delay of congress in sending aid.

Dr. Zertucha, the alleged betrayer of the Cuban General M. Havana, has been arrested and taken to Havana. It is understood that the Spanish will deport him to Chafarinas Island, the Spanish penal station off the African coast.

Wednesday, May 5.
Ex-Senator Coke is critically ill at Waco, Tex.

Oscar Wilde is still in prison in England, but will be released on the 18th or 19th of this month.

Fish packers and dealers of all the great lakes ports will meet in Chicago Friday to form a pool.

Joseph Thorne, the inventor of the Thorne typesetting and distributing machine, died at Sing Sing, N. Y., yesterday, aged 72.

The statue of Professor Gross, the distinguished Philadelphia surgeon, erected at Washington, was unveiled this afternoon.

STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Rapid Flies in Wall Street Drive the Bears Into a Panic.

New York, May 4.—Several factions combined to give a strong tone to the market for stocks today, and the upward course of prices was practically without interruption of any reactionary tendency all day, in nearly all of the standard shares. The bears were fairly driven into a panic. Closing bids:

Balt. & Ohio, 13 1/2; Lehigh Valley, 23 1/2; Ches. & Ohio, 18 1/2; N. Y. Central, 99 1/2; Del. & Hudson, 107 1/2; N. Y. Central, 99 1/2; D. L. & W., 18 1/2; Pennsylvania, 51 1/2; Erie, 10 1/2; Reading, 25 1/2; Lake Erie & W., 14 1/2; St. Paul, 73 1/2. All a.s.t's paid.

General Markets.
Philadelphia, May 4.—Flour steady; winter superfine, \$2.75; do. extra, \$3.15; 1 1/2; Pennsylvania roller, clear, \$4.15; do. straight, \$3.50; do. winter, \$4.15; do. extra, \$4.15; city mill, clear, \$1.00; Rye flour dull at \$2.50; do. barrel. Wheat weak; contract wheat, May, 80 1/2; No. 2 Penn., 81 1/2; No. 1, 82 1/2; No. 2, 83 1/2; No. 1 northern spring, spot, 84 1/2; No. 2 red, May, 78 1/2; do. June, 79 1/2; do. July, 79 1/2; do. September, 79 1/2; do. October, 79 1/2; do. December, 79 1/2. Corn quiet; steamer corn, spot, 27 1/2; No. 2 yellow for local trade, 27 1/2; No. 2 mixed, spot, 28 1/2; No. 2 mixed, May, 28 1/2; Oats quiet; No. 2 white, carlots, 26; No. 2 white, clipped, carlots, 26; No. 2 white, May, June and July, 25 1/2; Hay firm; choice timothy, \$14.15 for large bales. Beef steady; beef hams, \$21.50; Pork steady; family, \$15.50; Lard dull; western steamed, \$4.30. Butter quiet; western creamery, 13 1/2; do. factory, 13 1/2; Eggs, 17; imitation creamery, 10 1/2; New York dairy, 10 1/2; do. creamery, 10 1/2; fancy prints jobbing at 19 1/2; do. extra, wholesale, 18c. Cheese quiet; large, 9 1/2; small, 10 1/2; 1/2; part skims, 4 1/2; full skims, 2 1/2; Eggs dull; New York and Pennsylvania, 10 1/2; western, fresh, 9 1/2; southern, 8 1/2.

Live Stock Markets.
New York, May 4.—Cable quote American steers at 19 1/2; dressed weight; sheep at 10 1/2; dressed weight; refrigerated beef at 7 1/2; Calves quiet, steady; veals, 24; Sheep and yearling lambs firm, spring lambs dull; unshorn sheep, 4 1/2; clipped do., 3 1/2; unshorn lambs, \$5.50; clipped do., \$4.50; 5 1/2; northern spring lambs, 7 1/2; per 100 lbs. Hogs steady at \$4.50.

East Liberty, Pa., May 4.—Cattle supply light; prime, \$5.00; bulls, stags and cows, \$2.75; common to good oxen, \$2.75; Hogs steady; prime assorted, \$4.10; best Yorkers, \$4.10; common to fair Yorkers, \$4.00; heavy hogs, \$4.00; pigs, \$3.50; roughs, \$2.50. Sheep steady, unchanged.

WYANDOTTE CAVE.

PARTIAL DESCRIPTION OF THIS WONDERFUL "GROUND HOLE."

Among the Many Curious Things the Greatest Is the Pillar of the Constitution—It Is 44,000 Years Old or Many Thousand Times That Age.

Wyandotte cave is inferior to Mammoth in length, and yet a walk through its 23 miles of avenues and chambers convinces the visitor that there is enough and to spare. Of course he usually takes only the three routes—12 miles—and is satisfied. As is the case with all other caves that are in business, a bear bears the credit of discovering this natural wonder. It was in this way: In the early days of this state a hunter one day saw a bear and shot but did not kill it, whereupon he gave chase and was in close pursuit, when, lo and behold, it disappeared! This much puzzled the seasoned hunter, and he stood in amazement, but finally summoning his resolution he went to the spot where the animal had vanished. There was a large opening in the side of the hill. Investigation revealed the existence of this vast underground possession. So much for tradition. The same thing occurred with every other cave, and why not with this?

The existence of this cave has been known for years. As early as 1812 it was owned by a white man who gathered saltpeter in its chambers and made gunpowder—a precious article in the backwoods. The early settlers worked the cave that way for years, going farther and farther from the entrance in search of this mineral. Finally it ceased to be necessary or profitable to make their own powder, and the owner of the cave abandoned it, and the land reverted to the general government. In 1849 or 1850 a man named Rothrock bought the land and explored the cave. At that time only four miles were known, but by chance a small opening was noticed, and an investigation revealed the fact that a new and greater portion had been discovered. This unknown route was explored, six miles more of cave came into possession of the owner, and it first occurred to him that he had a bonanza.

The new find brought the cave into notice, and subsequent discoveries have placed it among the wonders of America. It was 46 years ago that Mr. Rothrock, then a young man, commenced acting as guide among the labyrinth of passageways under the hill. Now comes one of the most interesting features of the cave. When he began his visits here, he heard the drip, drip of the waters that never cease and saw the stalactites—little fingers of stone which had been made by the dripping waters. To test the growth of the stone stems he marked one with the smoke of a candle and awaited results. Almost 60 years have elapsed, and he returns today to the stone timekeeper and measures the growth—three-sixteenths of an inch. There are columns here seven feet high formed by the constant drip of water. Only a few feet from the top you pass from the known to the prehistoric.

Wyandotte is beautiful in sediment formation—stalagmites and stalactites that form from floor and ceiling, growing scarcely a hairbreadth in a year, but gradually lessening the distance between their crystal points until in time they meet and form columns of translucent stone, beautiful and chaste in design, the despair of architects. Fancy a chamber of imposing dimensions, the lofty ceiling supported by these divinely wrought pillars, the concave walls veneered with a coating of sparkling diamonds, the delusive glitter of gold and silver in boundless wealth, and you have Aladdin's cave, as rich as the avareicious vision of the Arabian dreamer.

The new routes reveal the beauties of crystal, the old route presents the tumuluous, the grand. The passages and chambers are rough, broken, the barren ruggedness that turns one's thoughts to grandeur. This route terminates in the climax of attractions. This is the senate chamber, and from its center, seemingly out of a boiling caldron of molten lava that had been chilled and left immovable, rises the pillar of the constitution. It stands alone, the grandest column ever erected by man or his master. Thirty feet in height, 75 feet in circumference, with fluted surface and unbroken body, it stands in perpetual darkness, no ray of light ever gilding its sparkling exterior save that from a flickering candle.

Let us take out our notebook and calculate the age of this venerable pile. The gray bearded guide has told us that the fragile finger of stone grew three-sixteenths of an inch in nearly 50 years—one inch in 245 years. This pillar is 80 feet high, 360 inches—two centuries and 45 years to one single inch. But then it forms from floor and ceiling, so that 2 inches are formed in that time. According to our calculation, it has been 44,100 years since the foundation of this column was laid. But we have omitted one factor. The stone finger would have formed in that time, but this is 600 times as great in diameter. Our pencils and books again—but this is bewildering. We cannot conceive of the lapse of time contained in the 44,000 years. Why go on piling ages upon ages? Who is brave enough to say that America lacks age? Why, compared with this, the Rameses were but squatters upon the homestead of antiquity.

Before leaving I found a small piece of rock the Indians had dug from the pillar. It had been 700 years since the redskins had made ornaments from this beautiful stone, and I carried it away with me as a relic (as ancient as an American can well stand up under) of the column whose foundation was laid in the eternity of the past.—Indianapolis Journal.

Solomon was called by the Jews of his time the White King, from the color of the robes he wore. The allusion made in the New Testament to the lily of the field, a white flower, in connection with Solomon, is thus made clearer.

HEAD OF PEOPLE'S PARTY. Great Statesman Tells Wonderful Cures by Dr. Greene's Nervura.

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Now is the time everybody is deciding what to take for a spring medicine. That remedy should be taken which has the best record, gives the best results, makes the most cure. Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy stands preeminent as the greatest medical discovery of the age. It has demonstrated by its countless cures among prominent and famous personages whom everybody knows, as well as among the common people everywhere, that its record stands highest among medicines, that its results are unequalled and unrivaled, and that no other remedy in the world ever made so many cures, such wonderful restorations to health as Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. This is the reason Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy should be used now—first, because it is the greatest and grandest medicine on earth, and second, because everybody needs a spring medicine, and Dr. Greene's Nervura is the best and surest remedy possible to take. Hon. Andrew L. Bowen of So. Dorset, Vt., stands at the head of the People's Party of Vermont, being Chairman of the State Committee of the People's Party, and Chairman of the State Convention, where he was nominated as Representative to Congress. This great statesman, well known to everybody, gives a grand and glowing endorsement to Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy and its truly wonderful cures. He says:— "I have known of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy for many years, and of many cases where great benefit has been derived from its use. Especially in the case of a lady who was bed-ridden and on whom all other remedies had failed, who used it and got great help. She now goes around the house and is comfortable. All the reports that have come to my knowledge, for biliousness and constipation. Sugar coated, easy to take, perfect to act. Dr. Greene, 35 West 14th St., New York City, the most successful physician in effecting cures, can be consulted free, in person or by letter. Nothing to pay for consultation, examination or advice. This fact, together with the low price of his health-giving medicines, places a sure cure in the reach of all.

ANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION REGULATE THE LIVER ALL DRUGGISTS ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative. They never grip or cramp, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO. Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York.

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