HORRORS OF A SUDDEN SNOWSLIDE IN ARMENIA.

Their Lives-Snow Pifty Feet High.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press describes a journey which he took from Van in Turkey to the vilmiles distant, the scene of a terrible snowslide last March. We take up his story from the time he arrived at

Shandalen: Arriving, at length, at our journey's end, we began to realize a little the severity of the accident that has ocform an accurate idea. Since leaving more than 2,000 feet, but we find the wild and romantic. It is built at a Tigris converges with the one we have followed. Even here the space between the mountains available for buildings is not more than 400 or 500 feet, and the houses are built as closely together as possible, and in such a peculiar fashion that the roofs of the first story form the streets that are by bridges over the narrow lower streets, now mostly filled with snow. The comparatively few second story rooms rise above these roof streets. As you stand and look about you the mountains rise in majestic grandeur on every side; here a blank perpendicular wall of rock; there a steep mountain side where a few trees, perhaps, find standing room, and you feel as if down this steep ravine, beginning from a point some three miles away, that the avalanche swept, leaving destruction in its path. After two or three days of steady

snowfall the people of the village were cheered by the bright shining forth of the northern sun. Until 10 o'clock on this warm day they were busy about their usual avocations, when they were suddenly startled by a noise like the firing of 100 cannon, Simultaneously the bright sun was one end of the village found great trees crashing in upon them and their houses falling about their heads. The people of the south end of the village, as they were able to come forth, which, for some minutes they could not do, the great pressure from without making the opening of doors impossible, found several inches of snow on their roofs, but the north end was buried under a mountain of snow. Along the hither edge of this snowy mountain one and another were seen to be wholly or partially buried, and the affrighted survivors set to work to extricate them from their peril. About 100 persons were thus taken out alive, but under that debris were buried fiftynine souls, destined never more to see the light of day. From the house thus swept away a few of the people were ent at work; some happened to be at other houses, and quite a number of soon wailing in agony over the loss of those most dear to them. The scenes of that day beggar description. To-day The snow, which was piled fifty has now most melted away, and one can judge a little of what really happened. The first and greatest mischief was not from the snow itself, but from the violence of the wind, it forced before it. Great trees that had stood the tempests for scores of pears, torn up by their roots, their boughs wrenched away, and large trunks often broken off or twisted into kindling-wood, just as a cyclone treats its victims, had been brought fifty or one hundred rods and strewn in wild ruins upon and among the houses and in the bed of the river and on the bank beyond, and then snow had been piled upon them. It was the cloud of snow thus tossed into the heavens and carried for a half mile or more by this terrible wind that darkened the sun at midday. Such a powerful wind is said not to be a usual accompaniment of avalanches here. The explanation given is that the snow was light and fresh, not compacted as is usual, and so, rising in a column, it pressed the air of the narrow valley before it with resistless force.

I have been to the graveyard and seen where fifty-seven victims are sleeping together in a common grave. One victim was a Turk, buried elsewhere, and one woman, the wife of the village priest, who had gone to the has conceived a plan for the wholesale spring for water has not yet been selves, lie the daughter of another priest, thirteen years of age, and the Cigarettes are smoked exclusively by young husband to whom she had been after they had remained three days work in a factory where 500,000 eigaburied, and doubtless many died by inches who might have been saved could they have been found earlier.

Emperor Maximilian's Wife.

with one of her ladies of honor, and also shows much interest in her gar den. When the weather is fine size walks a great deal in the park surrounding her Chateau de Bouchant, and plays with a dog which the queen gave to her sister-in-law.

Will Man Ever Be Able to Conquer

Violent displays of natural force, says the London Standard, are painfully hostlle to human progress. If A Mountain of Snow Precipitated Upon a the valley of the Thames were fre-Village -- Fifty-Nine Persons Losing quently racked by earthquakes, Lonquently racked by earthquakes, London would be an impossibility. A very slight tremor would tilt the Egyptian obelisk into the Thames and topple down St. Paul's cathedral. A volcano lage of Shandalen in Armenia, lifty in Middlesex would lower the quotations for government securities and seriously diminish the rateable value of the metropolis. For prosperity there must be peace, especially with the powers of nature. America itself would not be what it is if these horrible cyclones occurred in every State curred, but of which only the seeing and and at frequent intervals. The ques hearing on the spot can enable one to tion arises whether these atmospheric disturbances may possibly be affected the top of the pass we have descended for the better in course of time by that sort of indirect influence which civilisituation of the village exceedingly zation exercises on climate. It is true that man may mar a climate as well as point where another branch of the mend one. He disturbs the rainfall by unduly cutting down the forests, thereby producing alternations of drought and flood. But in other instances the cultivation of the soil appears to ameliorate the climate, and nature grows more kindly as man fulfills his mission to "subdue the earth." We seem on the verge of learning how most used, being connected with others to disarm the sea of its fury. It is one by bridges over the narrow lower of the strangest—we might say the oddest-discoveries of modern times that the crested wave which seems irresistible in its force loses all its terror and much of its power when encountering a film of oil. When the storm threatens to overwhelm the ship the skipper has merely to fetch up his oil can, and, though the wind continues to howl and shriek shut out from all the world. It was through the rigging, the waves are powerless under the oleaginous film. It is too much to expect that the wild winds will ever be subject to human control after this fashion, except by some long-continued and occult process unconsciously carried out. It will be a strange result, and yet it seems a possibility, that man will be able to meet the storm more successfully at sea than on land. More probably, as population in these States becomes more dense, and the consequent danger of disaster is increased, men will adopt overclouded, while the inhabitants of a mode of building suited to the necessities of the case, as the Swiss have done in the case of the avalanche, There is, however, a favorable element in the problem, even if matters should not improve. Cyclonic outbursts such as those which have been displaying their energies in the United States are in a very circumscribed area, It is saddening to read of the mischief that is done-human beings crushed by the fury of the blast, and hard won property irretrievably destroyed. But the space thus visited is a mere scrap compared with the broad continent which spreads from the Atlantic to the Pa-

Brigham's Eighteen Widows.

cific. The storm path is but a dimin-

utive line compared with the smiling

area on every hand.

Eighteen of Brigham's widows live here still, says a Salt Lake City letter. Some of the widows live with their children were at school. These were families in the "Lion house"-so called from the carved stones that cap the pillars of the entrances,-where they lived during Brigham's lifetime, but I have been over this scene of ruin. the main building in which he lived is now the headquarters of the church. feet high, above the river, and for None of the widows have remarried, two hours blocked its course, reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Amelia, it will be remembered, was the most attractive of Brigham's plurality, and was the recipient of his most conspicuous favors. She was too good to live in the prophet's harem, and he built for her, across the street from the Lion house, an elegant mansion of stone, somewhat similar to some of the residences that adorn Prairie avenue, in Chicago. It was furnished by him with costly luxuriance, and here he abode, during the last years of his life, in the bosom of his favorite, while across the way in the old adobe structure, which was erected soon after the exodus from Nauvoo, the other seventeen remained without a murmur.

Courtiers came to woo her, and it was reported at one time that she had been "sealed" to one of the apostles, a business man who lives at Ogden; but she rejected his addresses and still wears a widow's weeds. The Gentiles know little about her, but the Mormons say she is still true to Brigham, and believes that she will yet sit with him in glory. She was the wife of his old age, and never had any children.

For Cigarette Smokers.

Boston possesses a tobacconist who killing off of wealthy idlers. He says: At one end, a little by them- "Did you ever see a workingman smoking a cigarette? Of course not. wealthy chaps. Now, I don't mind wedded but three days before. One telling you outright what it was that woman and child were rescued alive I hinted at. I'm a cigarette hand. I rettes are rolled every day. More than twenty men among us are Socialists. What would be easier than for us to put a deadly poison into a whole day's batch of tobacco? Then away would go thousands upon thousands of The ex-Empress Charlotte of Mexico, our oppressors at a puff. Here and sister of the king of the Belgians, is in there a good enough man would fall, a much more tranquil state of mind but the great majority would be the than formerly. Her splendid black kind that hurt us, and the kind that the hair has whitened, but her health is world would be happily rid of. When good, and she has recovered from her the time comes to bring about anattack of madness which followed her archy-and mighty soon that may be, I being told of the execution of Maxi- can tell you-we've got it in our power milian. She is very fond of music, to destroy multitudes of the non-prospending many hours in playing ducts ducing classes by just making them smoke themselves to death. It is perfectly simple and feasible. We know a poison one whiff of which would be deadly."

Minneapolis has more than doubled of the Belgians one day refuned from its inhabitants in a little over two some boys who were torment agit, and years, and is new a city of 100,000 people,

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

The experiment in acclimating the tea-plant in France is giving encouraging results.

About \$25,000,000 are invested in the manufacture of bread, cracker and other bakery products in this country. representing some 7,000 establish-ments, \$45,000,000 in material, giving an annual production of \$70,000,000.

Lecturing in Boston on the sun, Professor Samuel P. Langley said that if a column of ice having a diameter-at its base of forty-live miles, and extending to the moon, were erected on one of our Western prairies, and all the heat of the sun were concentrated suddenly upon it, it would melt and become paper in a single second.

Recent investigations throw some light on the relations between the presence of starch and sugar in plants. It is found that sugar occurs in the leaves and ac umulates in the stem until the moment of the formation of starch in the seeds. It then passes first into the inflorescence to support it, and subsequently into the seeds themselves, where it is replaced by starch. The function of the sugar would appear, therefore, to be that of furnishing the seeds with the elements of starch.

Lecturing recently upon the geologi. cal history of Palestine, Professor E-Hull, F. R. S., mentioned that the physical phenomenon which renders the Holy Land unique among all countries is the remarkable depression of the Dead sea, the surface of which is not less than thirteen hundred feet below the level of the Mediterranean. As the sea can have no outlet saline matters gather in great quantity, and 24.57 pounds of salts are found to exist in each hundred pounds of surface water, while the Atlantic contains but six pounds in each hundred.

Cannibalism in Russia.

The Terskija Vedomosti reports a case which shows that the superstition attributing magical power to the eating of human flesh is not confined to the Australian aborigines. In the graveyard of the village of Naurusow, in the Naltshik district, the police noticed that the grave of a recently buried child was much disturbed. Suspicion fell on a man reputed to be a sorcerer. His hut was searched, and he was found sitting at the fire, on which was a pot simmering. He refus al to answer any questions, but, on the adjoining bedroom being examined, a large portion of the body of the missing child was found hanging from a hook, and in a corner of the room were the skulls of several children.

out further ceremony. When the table family wi hout walting for an invitaingly, "What will you make use of?" is generally the first question. If there be a bed in the house it is given to a stranger. If none, which is frequently the case among the graziers of Groar Reynet, he must take his chance for a form, or bench, or a heap of sheepskins, among the rest of the family. In the morning, after a solid breakfast, he takes his sopie, or glass of brandy, orders his slave, or Hottentot, to saddle the horses, again shakes hands with the men and kisses the women, wishes them health, and they wish him a good journey. In this manner a traveler might pass through the whole country.

We Should Help One Another. Mr. NORMAN HUNT, of No. 169 Chestnut St., Air, Nothian Hunt, of No. 188 Cheshint St., Springfield, Mass., writes April 10, 1883, say-ing: "Having the affliction caused by kidney and liver diseases, and after enduring the aches, pains, weakness and depression inci-dent thereto until body and soul were nearly distracted, I sought for relief and a cure from my trouble, and was told by a friend who had been cured by it himself, that the best and only sare cure was Hunt's Remedy, and upon his recommendation I commenced taking it, and the first few doses improved my condi-tion in a very marked manner, and a con-tinuance of its use has justified all that my friends claimed for it—that it was a sure and permanent cure for all diseases of the kidneys and liver. Several of my friends in Spring-field have used it with the most gratifying results, and I feel it my duty as well as a pleasure to me to recommend Hunt's Remedy in the highest possible terms."

Manufacturer's Testimony.

4r. H. W. Payne, manufacturer of harness, saddlery, trunks, valless, etc., No. 477 Main Street, Springfield, Mass., writes us under date of April 10, 1863: "Gentlemen—I have used Hunt's Remedy, the best medicine for diseases of the kidneys,

liver, bladder and arinary organs, and have received great benefit to my health from its use, and I find that it will do just what is claimed for it; it will cure disease and restore health. I therefore pronounce it the best medicine that I have ever used." medicine that I have ever used."

Boston and Albany Railroad.

Albert Holf, Esq., paymaster Boston and Albany Railroad, at Springfield, Mass., writes April 23, 1883: "I have used Hunt's Remedy, and my experience with it has been such that I can cheerfully say that I am satisfied that it will do just what it promises to do, if used according to directions."

THERE are thirteen murder cases pending in Mercer county, Ky, Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator cores all forms of Heart Discose, narvousness, sleeplessness. To one foreign lady who visits the United States 100 American ladies visit Europe.

Wells' Health Renewer restores health vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. \$1

NO HOME EXEMPT.

The Source of These Mysterious Troubles That Came to Every Household Expinited. The following article from the Democrat and Chronicle, of Rochester, N. Y., is of as striking a nature and smannes from so re-liable a Sorree, that it is berewith republished entire. In addition to the valuable matter it contains; it will be found exceedingly inter-lations.

sting: It is to be found exceedingly interesting to the follow or the publication of the most unusual statements which follow are, first, gratitude for the fact that I have been saved from a most horrible dea h, and, secondly, a desire to warn all who read this statement against some of the most decoption in the most decopstatement against some of the most decop-tive influences by which they have ever been surrounded. It is a fact that to-day thous-ands of people are within a foot of the grave and they do not know it. To tell how I was caught away from just this position, and to warn others against nearing it, are in job-jects in this communication.

On the first day of June, 1881, I lay at my residence in this city surrounded by my

residence in this city surrounded by my friends and waiting for death. Heaven only knows the agony I then endured, for word can never describe it. And yet, if a fee years previous, any one had told me that years previous, any one had told me that I was to be brought so low, and by so terrible a disease, I should have scoffed at the idea. I had always been uncommonly strong and healthy, had weight over 20 pounds and hardly knew, in my own experience, what pain 9f sickness were. Very many people who will read this statement realize at times that they are unusually tired and cannot account for it. They feel dull and indefinite pains in various parts of the body, and do not understand it. Or they are exceedingly hungry one day and entirely without appetite the next. This was just the way I felt when the relentless malady which had fastened itself upon me first began. Still I thought it was nothing: that probably I had taken a cold which would soon pass away. Shortly after this I noticed a heavy, and at times a neuralgic, pain in my head, but as it would soon are day and be gone the next. I had neuralgic, pain in my head, but as it would come one day and be gone the next, I paid but little attention to it. However, my stomach was out of order and my food often failed to digest, causing at times great in-convenience. Yet I had no idea, even as a convenience. Yet I had no idea, even as a physician, that these things meant anything serious, or that a monstrous disease was becoming fixed upon me. Candidly, I thought I was suffering from malaria and so doctored myself accordingly. But I got no better. I next noticed a peculiar color and odor about the fluids I was passing—also that there were large quantities one day and very little the next, and that a persistent froth and seam appeared upon the surface, and a sediment settled in the bottom. And yet I did not realize my danger, for, indeed, seeing these symptoms continually, I finally became accustomed to them, and my suspicion was wholly disarmed by the fact that I had no pain in the affected organs or in their vicinity. Why I should have been so blind I cannot understand. annot understand.

There is a terrible future for all physical neglect, and impending danger always brings a person to his senses, even though it may then be too late. I realized at last my criti-cal condition and acoused myself to overcome it. And, oh! how hard I tried. I consulted the best medical skill in the land. I visited all the prominent mineral springs in America, and traveled from Maine to California. Still I grew worse. No two physicians agreed as to my malady. One said I was troubled with to my malady. One said I was troubled with spinal irritation; another, nervous prostra-tion; another, malaria; another, dyspepsia; another, heart disease; another, general de-bility; another, congestion of the base of the brain; and so on through a long list of com-mon diseases, the symptoms of all of which I really had. In this way several years passed, during all of which time I was steadily crowwere the skulls of several children.

The wretch, upon being interrogated as to where was the remaining portion of the child's body, pointed silently to the pot. His daughter, a miserable, starved girl, admitted, on examination, that the father used regularly to steal the bedies of little children, cook and cat the flesh, and from the fath make ointments and medicines, which he gave as charms. He had threatened to kill and eat her if she ever gave information of his doings.—London Times.

I really had. In this way several years passed, during all of which time I was steadily grow-ing worse. My condition had really become pitiable. The slight symptoms I at first experienced were developed into terrible and constant disorders—the little twigs of pain had grown to cake of agony. My weight had been reduced from 207 to 120 pounds. My live was a living mass of pain. My pulse was uncontrollable. In my agony I frequently fell upon the floor, convulsively clutched the carpet, and prayed for death. Morphine had little or no effect in deadening the pain. For six days and nights I had the death premonitory biccoughs constantly. My urine was filled with tube resistance.

Hospitality of the Duich Boers. during all of which time I was steadily grow

When a traveler arrives at a habitation he alights from his herse, enters the house, shakes hands with the men, the house, shakes hands with the men, the house of the house and sits down with kisses the women and sits down with- | Foots detailed to me the many remarkable out further ceremony. When the table | cures which had come under his observation, is spread, he takes his place among the | by means of this remedy, and urged me to try it. As a practicing physician and a grad-uate of the schools, I cherished the prejudice tion; this is never given, on the supposition that a traveler, in a country so thinly inhabited, must always have an appetite for something. According the least beneficial. So solicitions, however, was Dr. Foote that I finally promised I would be a solicition of the least beneficial. waive my prejudice and try the remedy he so highly recommended. I began its use on the first day of Jone, and took it according to directions. At first it sickened me; but this I thought was a good sign for me in my de-bilitated condition. I continued to take it, the sickening sensation departed and I was able to retain food upon my stomach. In a few days I noticed a decided change for the few days I noticed a decided change for the better, as also did my wife and friends. My hiccoughs ceased and I experienced less pain than formerly. I was so rejoiced at this improved condition that, upon what I had believed but a few days before was my dying bed, I vowed, in the presence of my family and friends, should I recover I would both publicly and privately make known this remedy for the good of humanity, wherever and whenever I had an opportunity. I also determined that I would give a course of lectures in the Corinthian Academy of Music, in this city, stating in full the symptoms and in this city, stating in full the symptoms and almost hopelessness of my disease and the remarkable means by which I have been saved. My improvement was constant from that time, and in less than three months I had gained twenty-six pounds in flesh, became entirely free from pain, and I believe I owe my life and organic condition wholly to came entirely free from pain, and I believe I owe my life and present condition wholly to Warner's Safe Cure, the remedy which I used. Since my recovery I have thoroughly reinvestigated the subject of kidney difficulties and Bright's disease, and the truths developed are astounding. I therefore state deliberately, and as a physician, that I believe more than one-half the deaths which occur in America are caused by Bright's disease of the kidneys. This may sound like a rash statement, but I am prepared to fully verify it. Bright's disease has no distinctive symptoms of its own ease has no distinctive symptoms of its own (indeed, it often develops without any pain whatever in the kidneys or their vicinity), whatever in the kidneys or their vicinity), but has the symptoms of nearly every other known complaint. Hundreds of people die daily, whose burials are authorized by a physician's certificate of "Heart Disease." "Apoplexy." "Paralysis," "Spinal Complaint," "Rheumatism," "Pneumonia," and other common diseases, when in reality it was Bright's disease of the kidneys. Few hysicians, and fewer people, realize the ex-tent of this disease or its dangerous and in-sidious nature. It steals into the system like a thief, manifests its presence by the com-monest symptoms, and tastens itself upon the constitution before the victim is aware. It is nearly as hereditary as consumption, quite as common and fully as fatal. Entire families, inheriting it from their ancestors, have died, and yet none of the number know

or realized the mysterious power which was removing them. Instead of common symp-toms it often shows none whatever, but brings death suddenly, and as such is usually supposed to be heart disease. As one who has suffered, and knows by bitter experience what he says, I implore every one who reads these words not to neglect the slightest symptom of kidney difficulty. Certain agony and possible death will be the sure result of such neglect, and no one can afford to hazard I am aware that such an unqualified state ment as this, coming from me, known as I am throughout the entire land as a practitioner and lecturer, will arouse the surprise and possible animosity of the medical profession, and astonish all with whom I am acquainted, but I make the foregoing state-

to produce, and traths which I can shlustantiate to the letter. The welfare of those who may possibly be sufferers such as I was, is an ample inducement for me to take the step I have, and if I can successfully warn others from the dangerous path in which I once walked, I am willing to endure all professional during requirements.

sional fild personal consequences.

J. B. Haston, M. D. But.t. fights and cock fights are popular Sunday accussments in Mexico.

Wrecked Manheed.

Victims of excessive indulgance or youthful indiscretions and persicious solitary practices, suffering from Fremature Decay or old age, Nervous Debility, Lack of Self-confidence, Impaired Memory, Loss of Manly Powers, and kindred symptoms, should send three stamps for large illustrated treatise, giving means of certain cure, with numerous testimonials. Address Wobld's Digremsany Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Ove firm in Dade county, Fla., proposes to plant 100,000 coccanut trees.

FLM GROYE, N. C.—Dr. G. N. Roberson says: "I prescribe Brown's Iron Bitters and find it all it is recommended to be."

ALABAMA mills are sending cotton cloths

Sydney Smith being ill, his physician advised him to "take a walk upon an empty stomach." "Upon whose?" asked Sydney. Still better steps to take would be the pur-chase of Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Pleasant Purgative Pel-Discovery" and "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are especially valuable to those who are obliged to lead sedentary lives, or are afflicted with any chronic discase of the stomach or bowels. By druggists.

The Western Union Telegraph company uses 1,000,000 blanks in three days.

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KEORUE, Iowa.—Dr. E. E. Fuller says: "1 have used Brown's Iron Bitters in my own family with excellent results. Tur Old Testament revision will be pub-

or those with weak lungs, spitting of blood, bronchitis, or kindred affections of throat or lungs, send two stamps for Dr. R. V. Pierce's treatise on these maladies. Address the doctor, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Nervous debility, the curse of the American

people, immediately yields to the action of Brown's Iron Bitters. INDIANOLA, Texas, annually ships \$2,000,-

000 worth of pecan nuts.

"From the worst stages of Heart Disease I consider myself cured by the use of Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator.—T. M. Towns, Tilton, N. H." Thirty years have proved the Heart Legulator a sure remedy. Bold by druggists at \$1 per bottle.

LORD NAPIER, of Magdala, the oldest British general, is seventy-seven.

Frazer Axle Grease.
One greasing lasts two weeks; all others two or three days. Do not be imposed on by the humbug stuffs offered. Ask your dealer for Frazer's, with label on. Saves your horse labor and you too. It received first medal at the Centennial and Paris Expositions. Sold everywhere.

Rheumatine-Goutaline, Dr. Elmore's, 165 William St., N.Y., is the only real curative ever discovered for rhounatism, and best remedy known for kidney, liver and stomach discovers. Abundant proofs. Send for circulars.

For Dyspersia, Indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Drug-gists, is the best tonic; and for patients recoverng from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

For Thick Heads. Heavy stomachs, bilious conditions—Wells' May Apple Pills—antibilious, cathartic, 10 25c

On Thirty Days' Trial. The VOLTAIC BELT Co., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for Belts and Electric Appliances on tria for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

Nature is the great teacher, she clothes the fowls and animals with warmer clothing for winter; helps them to cast it off in summer; makes the best Hair Oil, Carboline, which is Petroleum perfumed, and sold at \$1 a bottle.

Gastrine.
Elegant and palatable remedy for indigestion. Should be taken before or after meals.
Gastrine is in liquid form. Sold by druggists.

Don't Die in the House. on Rats." Clears out rats, mice "Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, roaches, bcd bugs, flies, ants, moles, chip-munks, gophers. 15c.

The habit of running over boots or shoes corrected with Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners

Instantly Relieved.

Mrs. Ann Lacour, of New Orleans, La., writes: I have a son who has been sick for two years; he has been attended by our leading physicians, but all to no purpose. This morning he had his usual spell of coughing, and was so greatly prostrated in conse-quence that death seemed imminent. We had by the house a bottle of Dr. Wm. Hall's Balcam for the Lungs purchased by my husband, who noticed your advertisement yesterday. We administered it ac cording to directions and he was instantly relieved Durno's Catarrh Sauff cures Catarrh and all af-

Baker's Pain Panacea cures pain in Man and Beast. For use externally and internally,



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sure remedy, Hostet ter's Stomash Bit ters. Diseases of the ters. Discussed the organs manned beget others far more servers, and a delay is therefore instandent. Dryspepta, liver complaint, chills and faver, sarly ricumstate twingree, kidney weathers, bring resums to dily trentile it inflict with I seem; then in using this referre and safe medians.

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