A THRILLING EXPERIENCE!

Remarkable Statement of Personal Danger and Providential Escape.

The following story—which is attracting wide attention from the press—is so remarkable that we cannot excuse ourselves if we do not lay it before our readers, even though its length would ordinarily preclude its admission to our limited space:

To the Editor Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat:

SIR—On the first day of June, 1881, I lay at my residence in this city surrounded by my friends and waiting for death. Heaven only knows the agony I then endured, for words can never describe it. And yet, if a few 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, and weighed over 200 pounds and hardly knew, in my own experience, what pain or 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 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 nothing of it; that probably I had taken a cold which would soon pass away. Shortly after this I noticed a heavy, and at times neuralgic, pain in one side of my head, but as it would come one day and be gone the next, I paid little attention to it. Then my stomach would get out of order and my food often failed to digest, causing at times great inconvenience. Yet, even as a physician, I did not think that these things meant anything serious. I fancied I was suffering from malaria and 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 scum appeared upon the surface, and a sediment settled. 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.

I consulted the best medical skill in the land. I visited all the famed 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 spinal irritation; another dyspepsia; another, heart disease; another, general debility; another, congestion of the base of the brain; and so on through a long list of common diseases, the symptoms of many of which I really had. In this way several years passed, during which time I was steadily growing worse. My condition had really become pitiable. The slight symptoms I at first experienced were developed into terrible and constant disorders. My weight had been reduced from 207 to 130 pounds. My life was a burden to myself and friends. I could retain no food on my stomach, and lived wholly by injections. I was a living mass of pain. My pulse was uncontrollable. In my agony I frequently fell to the floor and 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 hiccoughs constantly. My water was filled with tube-casts and albumen. I was struggling with Bright's disease of the kidneys in its last stages!

While suffering thus I received a call from my pastor, the Rev. Dr. Foote, at that time rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of this city. I felt that it was our last interview, but in the course of conversation Dr. Foote detailed to me the many remarkable cures of cases like my own which had come under his observation, by means of a remedy, which he urged me try. As a practicing physician and a graduate of the schools, I derided the idea of any medicine outside the regular channels being in the least beneficial. So solicitious, however, was Dr. Foote, that I finally promised I would waive my prejudice. I began its use on the first day of June, 1881, and took it according to directions. At first it sickened me; but this I thought was a good sign for one in my debilitated condition. I continued to take it; the sickening sensation departed and I was finally able to retain food upon my stomach. In a 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, and this letter is in fulfillment of that vow. My improvement was constant from that time, and in less than three months I had gained 26 pounds in flesh, became 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 re-investigated 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 (indeed, it often develops without any pain whatever in the kidneys or their vicinity), but has the symptoms of nearly every other common complaint. Hundreds of people die daily, whose burials are authorized by a physician's certificate as occurring from "Heart Disease," "Apoplexy," "Paralysis," "Spinal Complaint," "Rheumatism," "Pneumonia," and other common complaints, when in reality it is from Bright's disease of the kidneys. Few physicians, and fewer people realize the extent of this disease or its dangerous and insiduous nature. It steals into the system like a thief, manifests its presence, if at all, by the commonest symptoms and fastens itself upon the constitution before the victim is aware of it. 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 knew or realized the mysterious power which was removing them. Instead of common symptoms it often shows none whatever, but brings death suddenly, from convulsions, apoplexy or 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 symptoms of kidney difficulty. Certain agony and probable death will be the sure result of such neglect, and no one can afford to hazard such chances.

I am aware that such an unqualified statement 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 statements based upon facts which I am prepared to produce and truths which I can substantiate to the letter. The welfare of those who may possibly be sufferers such as I was, is an ample inducement for me take to 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 and personal consequence.

J. B. HENION, M. D.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 30.

TASTE AND ETIQUETTE.

Showing That Different Persons Attach Entirely Different Meanings to the Words Constituting the Caption Hereof.

Different persons have entirely different opinions in regard to taste and etiquette. Some are sticklers for certain manifestations of good breeding, while others lay stress upon other and quite dissimilar rules of behavior. For instance:

There are men who would be ashamed to eat with their knives, even in private, but who will talk at the top of their voices in the public reading-room.

And men who, though they would scorn to remain seated in a horse-car while a pretty girl is standing, will throw a banana skin on the sidewalk, regardless of the inevitable consequence.

And women who are scrupulously neat as to their hands and fingers, but who will, nevertheless, persist in wearing the biggest hat at the theater that they can get hold of.

And women who sing like seraphs, and yet will they keep the car window wide open though they know that it means pneumonia to one-half of their fellow-passengers, and catarrh and sore throat to the other half.

And women whose conversation is a liberal education and perennial delight to the listener, and yet their hair presents first-class presumptive evidence that it has had no acquaintance with comb and brush for a month, at least.

And men who never forget to lift their hats to a lady, but who can not be trusted with impunity for a dollar.

And men who would die rather than eat their soup from the end of their spoon, but who will lie like Ananias upon the slightest provocation.

And men who are scrupulously careful to give a lady the inside of the walk, and yet think nothing of calling upon you at your busiest hour and boring you until you wish they were dead.

And women who would never presume to help themselves at table until everybody else is supplied, who will nevertheless say the spitefulest things imaginable about their dear friend behind her back.

And boys who never forget to say "Yes, sir," and "Yes'm," but who are taken with sudden sickness the moment they are asked to do an errand for their mothers.

And girls who do not have to be coaxed to play upon the piano before company, but who will turn around and giggle when a strange man makes remarks about them in the street.

And men who would not clean their nails in public, but who will shove a pewter quarter on to a blind man.

And men who always say "beg pardon" before telling you you lie, and who nevertheless will inevitably fail to remember to pay their butcher bills.

And men who would never interrupt another while he is speaking, but who will advise their best friend to invest in a worthless stock, simply because they have some of that stock which they wish to dispose of.

And men who are too polite to look over your shoulder when you are writing, who think nothing of registering false oaths at the custom-house almost daily.

Many more instances might be adduced, but the above will suffice to show that we do not all think alike upon these little matters of etiquette.—*Boston Transcript.*

How to Preserve Sheep-Pelts.

Where farmers kill but a few sheep during the season they can make better use of the pelts than to sell them if they know how to preserve them. For mats take two long-wooled skins and make a strong suds, using hot water; when it is cold wash the skins in it, carefully squeezing them between the hands to get the dirt out of the wool; then wash the soap out with clear, cold water. Then dissolve alum and salt, each a half pound, with a little hot water sufficient to cover the skins, and then let them soak in it over night for twelve hours; then hang over a pole to drain. When they are well drained spread or stretch carefully over a board to dry. When a little damp have one ounce each of saltpeter and alum pulverized, and sprinkle on the flesh side of each skin, rubbing in well; then lay the flesh sides together and hang in the shade for two or three days, turning the under skin uppermost every day until perfectly dry; then scrape the flesh side with a blunt knife to remove any remaining scraps of flesh. Trim off projecting points; rub the flesh sides with the hands. They also make good mittens. Lamb skins, or even sheep-skins, if the wool be trimmed off evenly to half or three-fourths inch long, make beautiful and warm mittens for ladies and gentlemen, and the girls with a little practice can make them.—*Chicago Times*

—Not long since a durable monument of cement was raised on the site, in the Island of Hawaii, on which the famous Captain James Cook fell in 1779. It is the custom among sailors to inscribe their names upon small pieces of copperplate and nail them to the trees in the vicinity of the monument.

If the water in your Washing is hard or alkali, use the Standard Soap Co.'s Petroleum Bleaching Soap. Its effect will surprise you.

LATE NEWS SUMMARY.

Domestic.

Texas is reported overrun with tramps.

O'Donovan Rossa will not prosecute Mrs. Dudley.

A female resident of Gardiner, Me., has been made dangerously ill by the bite of a cat.

Vice President-elect Hendricks has returned to Indianapolis from his Southern tour.

The steamer Alaska at New York has been attached by the Lake Winnipeg in a suit for salvage.

The President has transmitted to Congress the second annual report of the Civil Service Commission.

Lake Ontario is frozen ten miles out from the Canadian shore, and the ice is strong enough for teaming.

The bark Enina, New York, January 18th, for Austria, has been passed at sea, dismantled and on fire.

Ex-Mayor Edson, of New York, has been fined $250 and sentenced to fifteen days in jail for contempt of court.

A strike is impending in the Tuscarawas Valley, 3,000 coal miners refusing to accept a reduction of wages.

Rents in New York tenements and business houses, real estate men there declare, will go downward this year.

The latest cut down in pay is in the case of the Mayor of Auburn, Me., who is reduced from $250 to $200 per annum.

A loss of $60,000 was occasioned by the burning of the opera-house and some business structures at Mt. Sterling, Ky.

English detectives have been inspecting the passenger lists of the several steamship lines in New York for several days past.

Frank Hanneman, a saloon keeper at St. Louis, was fined $6,000 for keeping a saloon twenty days after his license expired.

By fire in a residence near St. Charles, Minn., recently, two daughters of M. Burns, aged 7 and 11 years, were burned to death.

A conscientious ex-horse-car conductor in Jersey City has sent the company $50, the amount of "knock-downs" while on the road.

A large number of counterfeit $10 treasury notes, bearing the head of Daniel Webster, have been put into circulation in Philadelphia.

John Kelly who has been at Rockaway beach for his health, not being benefited, has returned to New York. His condition is said to be critical.

The fund to the credit of the money order office in the United States Treasury, on account of unclaimed money orders, now amounts to $1,200,000.

In an Ohio town, where a revival has been in progress for several weeks, 800 converts have been made and all the saloons in the place closed out.

Fire in the Philadelphia alms house, February 12th, entirely destroyed that portion set apart for the insane, and thirty inmates were roasted to death.

The Boston Board of Aldermen have passed an order making an unanimous vote necessary hereafter for the issuing of a license for a pugilistic exhibition.

A Maine man who received two years ago a legacy of $40,000, paid over his last nickel for whisky the other day, and rolled into a snow-bank to freeze to death.

Adelbert Lerch, editor of the Council Bluffs *German Free Press*, has been sent to jail for burglarizing Geises' brewery and stealing several hundred dollars.

A bill has been introduced in the lower House of the Missouri Legislature requiring that telegraph and telephone wires in all cities of the first-class shall be laid under ground.

All of the five men who blew open the safe in Seely's bank, of Osceola, Pa., and stole $1,500, were captured near Elmira, N. Y., on the night of the 13th, after a desperate fight.

A woman in New York who showed her faith in a faith-cure doctor by leaving $5,000 with him, on account, lost both faith and money by his sudden decamping with the funds.

The late Admiral Powell, in his will, endowed the Columbian University of Washington with property to establish a naval school to prepare students to enter the Naval Academy.

The entire family of Philip Schraut, a German baker, living at 322 Lombard street, Philadelphia, have been poisoned by water impregnated in pipes with oxydized lead. One child has died.

A sugar war has broken out between Spreckels, of the California Refinery, and the American Refinery, which has had the effect of reducing its price to lower rates than ever before ruled in this market.

Miss Cora Peters and a man named Gremsen were married by telegraph the other day, she in Indiana and he in Arizona. The girl's parents frowned on the match, and hence this queer ceremony.

Two youths who smoked cigars in a bob-tail car on a New York line, and answered rudely to ladies who asked them to desist, were sent to the Island Correction for three months each a few days ago.

At Baltimore the 13th inst., Owen Leonard, while intoxicated, demanded liquor at John Murray's saloon. Being refused, he attacked Murray with a knife, when the latter drew a revolver and shot him dead.

Albert A. Hill, formerly of the editorial staff of the San Francisco *Chroicle*, and late treasurer of the United States Bridge Company, is reported to the police as missing from home, No. 6 Poplar street, Brooklyn, since the 3d inst.

Dr. Goersen who was sentenced to hang at St. Louis on March 5th for poisoning his wife and mother-in-law, will probably escape the gallows. Sadie Louder, niece of Goersen's wife, confessed that her testimony which convicted Goersen is false.

Foreign.

It is said that there over 40,000 Irish people out of work in London, and fully one-tenth of them have been discharged since the recent explosion.

English towns of less than 10,000 inhabitants have scarcely grown at all in the last decade. The increase of ports and seaboard towns is much greater than that of those inland.

The canal which Germany intends to construct to unite the North and Baltic seas is to be large enough to admit the largest war vessel passing through it. It is estimated that the work will be completed in five years.

The Chinese government will, it is stated, make an international matter of the expulsion of the Chinese from Eureka, Cal. a few days ago, and claim indemnity from the United States government for business injury done to the Chinese.

Two islands that were thrown up by the great Java earthquake last year have again sunk out of sight and below the deep water line of navigation. The volcano Merapi, which started the previous disturbance, is once more unusually active.

A German engineer has invented an electric target on which a hand indicates the exact point where the bullet strikes it. That ingenious arrangement will do away with human pointers, and effectually prevent many accidents to life and limb.

Four hundred omnibuses pass under the marble arch at the corner of Hyde Park, London, every day. The omnibus drivers work sixteen hours per day, with four quarter hours for meals, and, unlike the cabmen, have little or no opportunity for "tips."

If left to itself Sierra Leone will not produce sufficient food to keep its people for six months time. Nearly everybody desires to trade; no one desires to till the soil. There are sheps in every conceivable locality, but if an American vessel chances to be delayed a week in arriving there is a great dearth of flour, and even of rice.

MARKET REPORTS.

Portland.

WHEAT—Per ctl, valley, $1.17½@1.20; Walla Walla, $1.10@1.12½.

FLOUR—Per bbl, standard brands, $4.25; superfine, $4.00; country brands, $3.75.

BEANS—Per ctl, small whites, $2.25; bayos, $3; pinks, $2.50; butter, $2.50.

BUTTER—Per lb, choice dairy, 30@32½c; country store, 12½@15c; Eastern, 22½@25c.

CHEESE—Per lb, choice local, 15c; imported, 12@14c.

DRIED FRUITS—Per lb, apples, 5@8c; plums, 6@8c; prunes, 8@8½c; peaches, 13c; raisins, $2.25 ℔ bx.

EGGS—Per doz, 18c.

LARD—Per lb, pails, 12c; tins, Eastern, 12c; tins, Oregon, 11½c.

OAT MEAL—Common, $3.50 ℔ ctl.

CORN MEAL—Per ctl, $3.

HOMINY—Per ctl, $3.75.

CRACKED WHEAT—Per ctl, $3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Per ctl, $3.75@5.50.

RYE FLOUR—Per ctl, $4.

RICE—Per lb, China No. 1, 5½c; mixed, 4½c; Hawaiian Islands, 5½c.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, 1½c; onions, 1½c ℔ lb; carrots, $1@1.50 ℔ sack; turnips, $1@1.50; beets, $1@1.50.

CANNED GOODS—Tomatoes, 2½-lb cans ℔ doz, $1.10, gallons, $3.50; pie fruits, assorted, $1.50, gallons, $4; green corn, $1.25@1.60; oysters, $1.25@2.25; lobsters, $1.75@2.75; jams and jellies, $2.50.

COFFEE—℔ lb, Guatemala, green, 11½@12½c; Costa Rica, 12½c; old Government Java, 20c.

POTATOES—Irish, ℔ bu, 25@30c; sweets ℔ lb, 12½c.

POULTRY—Chickens, ℔ doz, $3@3.50; ducks, $7@8; geese, $9@10; turkeys, ℔ lb, 10@11c.

PROVISIONS—Hams, ℔ lb, 13@16c; bacon, 11@12c.

GROCERIES—Pickels, ℔ keg, $1.10@1.25; starch, ℔ lb, 7@9½c; codfish, 6c; mackeael, No. 1, kit, $2, No. 2, $1.75; herring, dried, ℔ 10-lb bx, 75c.

SUGARS—Quote bbls: (A) patent cube, 6⅞c; (A) crushed, 6⅞c; dry granulated, 6½c; golden C, 5c; extra powdered, 7c.

SEEDS—Wholesale to farmers ℔ ctl, red clover, $15; alfalfa, $16; white clover, $35; alsike, $32; timothy, prime, $7.50; Kentucky blue grass, extra clean, $15; perenneial rye grass, $15; red top, $12; orchard grass, $18; rye black, $2; bone meal, ℔ ton, $38; bone phosphates, $45.

SPICES—℔ lb, pepper, 18@25c; mustard, 18c; ginger, 18c; cinnamon, 27½c; nutmeg, 80c; sage, 30c.

TROPICAL FRUIT—Lemons, $6.50@7 ℔ case; bananas, $3.75; cocoanuts, 8c; oranges, $1.50@3 ℔ 100.

BRAN—Per ton, $13@15.

MIDDLINGS—Per ton, $20@25.

GROUND BARLEY—Per ton $22@25.

OATS—Choice milling, 36c; choice feed, 30@33c.

HAY—Per ton, timothy, baled, $11; loose, $12.

HOPS—Per lb, 10@12c.

WOOL—Valley, 13@15c; eastern Oregon, 12@15c.

GRAIN BAGS—Per lb, Calcutta, 22@36c, 7½@7¾c.

HIDES—Per lb, green, 5½@6; dry, 15½@16c; one-third off for culls; deer, $12½@25c; bear, black, $1.95@5; buckskin, Indian, dressed, 50@60c; elk, 10c.

BROOMS—Per doz, $2.25@6.50.

San Francisco.

BAGS—Calcutta wheat bags, 5½c.

FLOUR—Best city extra, $4.37½@5.00; medium, $3.75@4.25; shipping superfine, $2.75@3.75.

WHEAT—No. 1 grades, $1.28; choice milling parcels, $1.35 ℔ ctl.

BARLEY—No. 1 quality, 90@92½c; brewing, $1.02½@1.10.

OATS—Surprise and milling, $1.35@1.45; No. 1, $1.20@1.25; No. 2, $1@1.10; off grades, 75c@$1: black, $1@1.10 ℔ ctl.

CORN—Large yellow, $1.15@1.15; small yellow, $1.15@1.20; white, $1.10@1.15 ℔ ctl.

CRACKED CORN—Per ton, $27.50@28.

CORNMEAL—Feed, $27.50@28 ℔ ton; fine kinds for table, 2½@3c ℔ lb.

SEEDS—Mustard, $2.25@3 for brown, and $2@2.25 for yellow; canary, 4½@4¾c; hemp, 3½@3¾c; rape, 2½@3c; timothy, 5½@6c; alfalfa, 15c ℔ lb; flax, $2.25@2.50 ℔ ctl.

MIDDLINGS—Per ton, $15@17.

HAY—Alfalfa, $8.00@11.00; wheat, $10@14; oat, $8@12; barley, $7@11; mixed, $7@10.

STRAW—Per bale, 60@70.

HOPS—Per lb, 10@12c.

BRAN—Per ton, $12@13.

RYE—Per ctl, $1.05@1.10.

BUCKWHEAT—Per ctl, $1.50@1.75.

GROUND BARLEY—Per ton, $21.50@23.50.

POTATOES—Early rose, 70@80c; river reds, 60@70c; Petalumas, 90c@$1; garnet chile, 70@80c; peerless, 75c@$1.20; Humboldt kidney, $1.10@1.40; do red, $1.10 ℔ ctl; peachblows, $1@1.10.

ONIONS—Per ctl, $1.50@2.25.

DRIED PEAS—Green, $2.50; niles, $1.50; blackeye, $2.25 ℔ ctl.

BEANS—Bayos, $2.50@3; butter, $1.60@1.35; pink, $1.60@1.65; red, $2.25@2.37½; lima, $1.75@1.85; small white, $1.25@1.50; pea, $1.50@1.75 ℔ ctl.

VEGETABLES—Green peas, 6@7c ℔ lb; carrots, 30@50c; turnips, 50@60c; beets, 40@60c; parsnips, $1; cabbage, 50@60c ℔ ctl.

FRUIT—Apples, 35@75c; pears, $1@2; lemons, California, 75c@$1.25; limes, Mexican, $10@12; oranges, California, 85c@$1.10 ℔ box.

DRIED FRUIT—Sun-dried apples, 2½@3c; apricots, 9c; blackberries, 9c; figs, 4c; peaches, 14@15c; pears, 4c; plums, 7½c; prunes, German, 5; do, French, 6@6½c, ℔ lb; raisins, new crop Layers, $1.75@2 ℔ box.

HIDES—Dry, ℔ lb, usual selection, 16@16½c; dry kip, 16@16½c; dry calf, 19@20c; salted steers, 50 to 55lbs, 7½@8c.

WOOL—Mendocino, 18@20c, ℔ lb.; Humboldt, 18@24c; San Joaquin, 6@8c; eastern Oregon, 14@16c

LARD—Eastern, 11@11½ for tierces, and 11½@11½c for pails; California, 10-lb, 8@8½c.

HONEY—Comb, 7c; extracted, 4@5c ℔ lb.

BEESWAX—Quotable at 24@26c ℔ lb.

BUTTER—Fancy, 27c; choice, 26@27c; fair to good, 24@25c; ordinary, 20@22½c; mixed store shipments, dull at 12½@17½c; pickled roll, 22½@25c; firkin, 19@21c for good to choice, and 15@16c for ordinary to fair. Eastern, 1½@15c ℔ lb.

EGGS—℔ dozen, 25@26c.

POULTRY—Turkeys, gobblers, 12@14c; hens, 16@18c; dressed do. 12@17c ℔ lb; roosters, $5.50@6.00 for old and $6@7.50 for young; hens, $6.50@8.00; broilers, $5@5.50, as to size; ducks, $8.00@9.50 ℔ doz; geese, $2.25@2.50 ℔ pair.

TALLOW—Grease, 3@4; crude, 5½@6c; refined, 7½@7½c ℔ lb.

CHEESE—California, 12@13c.

SALT—Per ton, $16.

RICE—Hawaiian, 4¾; China, 3¾@6½c.

SUGAR—Dry granulated, 7½c; extra fine cubes, 7½c; fine crushed, 7¾c; powdered, 7¼c; extra fine powdered, 9c; extra golden C, 6½; golden C, 6c.

Major Franke Clarke, senior member of the firm of Clarke Bryan & Howell, Bryan, Texas, committed suicide Sunday by shooting. The cause is unknown. He is supposed to have been laboring under mental aberration at the time. The bank is in a prosperous condition.

Officer rediscovered two negroes obstructing the track of the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad, near Luling, Texas, for the evident purpose of wrecking an approaching train. In arresting the miscreants they were killed.

Will Adams, a young man 26 years of age, and Tinie Wilmouth, a pretty 18-year-old girl, were found dead Sunday morning at Shelbyville, Ky., with a bullet hole in the temple of each. A pistol found near the bodies belongs to Adams. It is supposed the lovers quarreled.

They have a grand opera in Paris in which 1,027 girls wear ballet dresses.

HEALTH, WEALTH AND HAPPINESS

Are more intimately connected with a sound stomach and good condition of the blood than most people suppose. Thin blood means weakness, languor and misery. A dyspeptic stomach means all the horrors you can think of. Brown's Iron Bitters means enriched blood, good digestion, healthy appetite, sweet sleep and vigorous strength. Mr. Henry Hallam, South Seventeenth street, St. Louis, says: "Brown's Iron Bitters relieved me of dyspepsia, purified my blood, and gave me an appetite." Thousands of others testify in the same way.

ARRESTING THE PROGRESS OF CONSUMPTION.

In this disease, as every one is aware, the only hope of the patient lies in the establishment of a higher vital condition. Efforts are made to reach this through out-door exercise, and by various other means for improving the general health which are known to invalids and physicians. Now, in the Vitalizing Treatment of Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 Girard Street, Philadelphia, has been discovered an agent that gives directly this higher vitality, which generally becomes apparent at the very outset of its use. This is manifest in an almost immediate increase of appetite, and in a sense of life and bodily comfort. If the Treatment is continued, a steady improvement nearly always follows; and where the disease has not become too deeply seated, a cure may be confidently looked for. If you would have satisfactory evidence of this, send to Drs. Starkey & Palen for such documents and reports of cases as will enable you to judge for yourself, and they will be promptly furnished.

All orders for the Compound Oxygen Home Treatment directed to H. E. Mathews, 609 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, will be filled on the same terms as if sent directly to us in Philadelphia.

—The volcano Kiiawea, on the Island of Hawaii, is 14,000 feet high and is said to be again showing a bad disposition. Five years ago it gave the town of Hile a free show, which it ended by running down the curtain of oblivion on the town itself. The mass of lava was half a mile in width, thirty to fifty feet in thickness, and buried Hile much as Vesuvius did Pompeii.

—A story came to me the other day of an engineering party in Dakota that had seated themselves at their dinner table in a tent, when a party of cowboys rode up. One of them dismounted, and thrusting his pistol in the middle of a rice pudding that was placed in the center of the table, called out: "Whoever wants pudding must ask me." No one seemed to care for dessert that day. —*Chicago Rambler.*

—The "City of Churches" is Brooklyn, N. Y.; the "City of Masts" is London; the "City of Monuments" is Baltimore, Md.; the "City of Refuge" is Medina, Arabia, where Mohammed took refuge when driven by conspirators from Mecca; the "City of the Sun" is Baalbec; the "City of the Tribes" is Galway, Ireland, the residence in 1235 of thirteen tribes who settled there; the "cleanest city in the world" is Broek, in Holland, and the dirtiest city is——. —*Chicago Herald.*

—Quill pens are again in fashion. They are well adapted for the large, angular penmanship now in favor among ladies.—*Chicago Herald.*

The human heart is like heaven; the more angels the more room.

HOW PALE YOU ARE!

Is frequently the exclamation of one lady to another. The fact is not a pleasant one to have mention, but still the act may be a kindly one for it sets the one addressed to thinking, apprises her of the fact that she is not in good health, and leads her to seek a reason therefor. Pallor is almost always attendant upon the first stages of consumption. The system is enfeebled, and the blood is impoverished. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will act as a tonic upon the system, will enrich the impoverished blood, and restore roses to the cheek.

Without a rich heart wealth is an ugly beggar.—*Emerson.*

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