

Goldsboro Weekly Argus.

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GOLDSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1893.

No. 122

W.P. OFFER our stock of LANDRETH'S TURKEY SEED at cost in order to close them out, as the season is nearly over. Miller's Drug Store.

Landreth's New Crop TURKISH SEED. We want to make a special offer for other goods in the same line. The prices are the lowest. Miller's Drug Store.

"This Ance o'er the people's rights Doth an eternal vigil keep;"
"No soothing strain of Mai's son Can lull its hundred eyes to sleep."

A DIRKAM.

BY ANGELINA W. WRAY.

I dreamt that over the winter I'd
The winter winds were sighing,
And into the orioles' empty nests
The flakes of snow were falling,
The vines along the garden wall
With crystal dew were gleaming,
And in the garden dull and bare
The summer flowers were dreaming
The snow lay deep over withered grass
The skies were cold and gray,
And slowly the dreary night came on
To end the weary day.

I woke, high up in the orchard I thought,
A hundred birds were singing,
And in the birch trees' pleasant shade
The orioles' nests were swarming,
Along the river, tall and green,
I saw the rushes growing,
And the petals white as snow
Among the grasses were showing,
The flowers held the sun's bright light,
The breezes were at play,
And swiftly the dreary night came on
To end the happy day.

—Harper's Bazar.

ON THE WING.

Some pungent Political Points and Newsy Paragraphs from the "Elm City."

NEWBERN, N. C., Sept. 3.

Editor Argus: Even in these days of political apostasy and grossness in gratitude, it is a subject of a very criticism that the Administration is so slow in complying with its election promises that "the horse that pulled the plow should eat the fodder."

Though C. J. Doctor White has we are ago tendered his resignation, Chairman Simmons, who has been promised the position, remains at home here as uncertain when he will receive recognition of his work as he was on the 4th day of March.

Mr. S. H. Lane, who hopes to succeed Mr. Robert Hancock as Collector of Customs at this port, is in the condition of the Georgia Man a job during his first courtship: He is "reared with uncertainty and distracted with doubt," as well as Mr. M. Manly, who is expecting to be Newbern's postmaster, if he lives "till a Democrat is appointed here under the present regime."

Though the negroes are largely in the majority here, the Democrats managed to elect Wm. Ellis, Esq., Mayor. In this city is fortunate, for Mr. Ellis has been the leading spirit in every city improvement the past few years, particularly in the establishment of the best system of water works in the State, the improvement of our streets and the electric street railway now in course of construction, and now that he is Mayor he pushes these enterprises with ardent vim.

Another "departure" is being made here. A city Directory containing a synopsis of its history, together with comparative statistics showing the increase in trade and shipments of different products, is being gotten up and will soon be ready for the printers. To this will be added a census for 1893, which will doubtless show some 10,000 population.

A HATCHET.

John I. Davenport.

New York, Sept. 2.—U. S. Supervisor of Election John I. Davenport no longer holds office in the Federal building. The rooms which he occupied were taken in possession at noon today by postmaster Dayton, acting under instructions from the Treasury Department. The eviction of Davenport was attended by a dramatic scene, during which Secretary Swift, of the postmaster's office, was forcibly flung into the corridor by Davenport's chief clerk, Jas. E. Doran.

Postmaster Dayton had been instructed by Secretary Carlisle to take summary means of disposing of Davenport. At 11 A. M. Secretary Swift proceeded to Davenport's office, which he found in possession of Chief Clerk Doran. While waiting the arrival of the postmaster Swift stepped to the door of the office, looking out into the corridor, Doran rushed to the open door, banged it to and looked in on the inside, leaving the office by another door. Postmaster Dayton at once obtained duplicate keys and entered the office. He then had the lock changed and the doors braced from the inside. This afternoon the postmaster informed Davenport by letter that the records now in the rooms could be had by him on application. It called for they will be put in storage. Postmaster Dayton denies any responsibility for the eviction of Davenport.

Winston Sentinel: A Winston bank received a circular this morning from a New York banking house stating that it was now prepared to furnish any amount of currency that might be needed by the Winston bank. This is another evidence that the money panic is breaking.

THE KEELEY CURE.

Two Splendid Addresses on the Subject by Two Brilliant Sons of North Carolina, Who Have been Reclaimed from the Entrailment of Strong Drink.

READ AND PONDER WELL THEIR WORDS.

N. twitting the very inclement weather of last Tuesday evening quite a goodly audience assembled in the Messenger Opera House in this city to hear the address of Capt. Swift Galloway and Mr. Dossy Battle on the Keeley Cure for alcoholism and morphinism.

Capt. Galloway was eloquently introduced by Hon. C. B. Aycock.

Capt. Galloway in his opening said that in the argument which he should submit he appeared in a dual role, namely as attorney for the State and for the defendant, that is, he appeared for society at large and for every unfortunate man who had become the victim of the dread disease of which he proposed to treat. He said that his mission here was to make an offering on the altars of the greatest moral agencies which, in the merciful providence of God, had ever been evolved through the ages for the amelioration of our fallen race; and that, speaking from personal experience, he could bear testimony to the efficacy of the Keeley treatment and declare that it fulfilled to the letter its every promise and established its every claim to the respect of the State and of the nation.

He said we toast of this age of advancement in the arts and sciences, this age of invention and in raising mankind higher in the scale of being, in expanding his mental vision, in broadening his humanity, placing higher his moral standard and increasing his prosperity, but yet a monster star train pursues and confronts and curses him as it did in the early dawn of his history—his relentless foe, Alcohol.

The speaker here drew a pathetic picture of the evil effects of alcohol upon the victims of its abuse and upon their families and upon society. He said that to arrest this mighty evil, expedient after expedient had been devised and agency after agency had been invoked and put in motion, instancing the temperance organizations, the churches and the various agencies of good orders in the pulpit and in the lecture field, etc. He conceded the great good that had thus been accomplished and declared that society owed a debt of gratitude it could never pay to the self-sacrificing and philanthropic spirits that had engaged so earnestly in these movements; but yet, said he, there has always been one class of men which it was practically impossible for those methods to affect namely, those who had become confirmed in the habit of excessive indulgence in alcoholic drink. What, said he, is the reason of the failure along this line? Here it was: There had been a failure to discover, or at least to establish the real, actual nature of the monster creature which they had so bravely fighting. It is true that as far back as fifty years ago, said he, it was faintly suggested by a few able physicians that drunkenness—the drink or vice—was a disease, not a moral fault, and that it was reserved for the latter quarter of this wonderful century, so rich in useful inventions and discoveries, and to the active investigating mind of a now living eminent physician, Dr. Leslie E. Keeley, to accept this as a rational theory and then to establish it as scientific fact. A great many physicians, he continued, deny today that the craving for alcoholic stimulants, begotten by long addiction to its use, is a disease, and yet every one of them calls a confirmed periodic alcoholic maniac, thus giving their arguments completely away in one word: for mania is a mental disease, and "dipomania" is drink mania, the uncontrollable thirst or craving for strong drink. Having satisfied his mind of the truth of his theory, the restless genius, impelled by the yearning of his soul to confer a priceless boon upon suffering humanity, set himself to find a cure for the dread disease. Unabridged by obstacles and taking fresh courage from each repulsive trial and test, he at last, after patient and assiduous toil, developed this wonderful and glorious discovery which bears his now illustrious name.

Capt. Galloway proceeded then to describe the early stage in which will power and abstinence would probably cure the disease; and then that in which it was practically impossible to permanently eradicate the disease without medical treatment in the Keeley Institute. He said that in the second stage it was his opinion, formed upon intelligent estimates by persons of good judgment on the subject, that one man only in a thousand might be cured without this risk, and he, when by the treatment one hundred and fifty out of a thousand cases are permanently rescued from the drink habit.

He described the methods pursued at the Keeley Institute, and spoke of the splendid work being done by Mr. Osborne at Greensboro, N. C. and Mr. Battle at Rocky Mount, N. C. for the disinclination and restoration of the unhappy victims of this unfortunate habit. He spoke of their ability and high character and perfect adaptation for their chosen work. He spoke of the fraternal feeling and kindly spirit ever manifested by the

patients toward each other. He said that good for nothing, naturally depraved men were rarely, if ever, seen at these sanitariums, and that the personal would compare favorably with that of any assembled body—nearly everyone that goes here for treatment is a person of honorable feeling and conduct and most of them are men of intelligence and refinement.

He said that at the Keeley Institute there is no restraint on the liberty of the patients. That they even promptly supplied every demand by the patient for liquor, well knowing that in a few days, under the mysterious but certain influence of the treatment and remedies his appetite or craving for it would entirely disappear. This effect of the Keeley cure on the system he aptly illustrated by the feeling produced on the contemplative mind by the incoming of the ocean tide.

He said that there are two classes of opponents that could easily be answered. The first, from a mistaken religious standpoint, maintained that to advocate this method of curing alcoholism and reneuing the drunkard was to depreciate the grace of God and the power of religion. He aptly combated this position and declare that such a plea would be equally applicable to the taking of medical treatment for fever or pneumonia or any other disease.

He said that society, and especially the religious world, should hail with joy any curative agency that had the power to restore the inebriate to his manhood and the full possession of his faculties and save him from a life of shame and his family from disgrace and woe, and he contended that the Keeley treatment in its grand results was proving a valuable adjunct to the cause of religion. He then cited the Duke by the Saviour to John, "Forbid him not for he that is not against us is for us."

For another class of those who denounce it as a secret remedy and who contend that it should be given to the public if it possesses the virtues claimed. Here the speaker quoted the following declaration of Dr. Keeley: "I can honestly say that if I believed my remedy would be made in all its purity, handled only by the educated members of the medical profession and administered in the proper way, I would most cheerfully throw it open to the world. The fact is, however, that my cure is the result of a system and cannot be accomplished by a simple administration of a sovereign remedy. It involves the intelligent use of powerful drugs, gradations to suit the physical condition of particular patients, changes in the immediate agents employed at different stages of the cure, and an exact knowledge of the pathological conditions of drunkenness, and their results." There, said the speaker, is as complete and satisfactory an answer to such objections as any reasonable and candid mind could ask.

He said that all eminently useful inventions and discoveries that have run counter to preconceived notions of the leading minds of the age have had bitter and fierce opposition to contend with at first, and, until by signal success, they had cleared from the track the opposing forces. That so it was with Jenner's great discovery of vaccination in the 18th century; so with Pasteur's wonderful cure for hydrophobia discovered in this generation, and he cited other distinguished instances. He declared that many of the most eminent men in the medical profession in America and Europe to-day were earnest friends and active advocates of the Keeley treatment, and that numbers of the most learned and able physicians had themselves taken the treatment, for alcoholism and the morphine habit and become cured—and, said he, the day is fast approaching when its every antagonist will confess conviction of his error and faith in this marvelous discovery.

As proof of the efficacy of this great agency, its power to accomplish the great benefits it promises, he pointed to the one hundred and fifty thousand living monuments in human flesh and blood—and he said, watch the happy faces and elastic step of the column of this grand army of the disinclined and how can you longer stand a cavilier or a doubter? He also pointed to the testimonials which this great government had given in establishing twenty-seven Keeley sanitariums in Soldiers' and Sailors' Homes for veterans.

He closed with a glowing tribute to the ladies and an appeal to all to aid in saving the precious lives that were daily being offered as victims to the insatiate monster, alcohol.

Capt. Galloway, in closing, spoke of the many happy memories he carried away with him from the Rocky Mount Institute, where he had been treated, and then introduced the able and kind-hearted manager of that sanitarium, Dossy Battle, Esq.

Mr. Battle began by assuring the audience that were it not in his power to point to the thousand happy homes and quadruple as many happier hearts, the result of the Keeley treatment obtained at the two Keeley Institutes in this State, the glorious fact of the thorough restoration of the grand man who had preceded him, alone would justify entitle the Keeley cure to all the encomiums that had been bestowed upon it. [Applause.] Mr. Battle said he felt the great responsibility upon him of having the salvation and reclamation of so many alcoholic and opium diseased persons in some measure resting upon him in his official capacity, and he approached the subject thus publicly with reverence. He thought

THE VILLAGE OAK.

There used to be an old oak-tree Before our village hostelry.

I loved its knotty wrinkled face,
For on it oft my thoughts would trace
A tale of love in days gone by.
Of hope, of bliss, or misery,
Now see that merry urchin run,
With happy shriek of mimic fun,
And clasp its trunk, already worn,
And shriek to think how very near
He had escaped the dreaded touch,
Till echo laughs again, Ah! such—
So thrilling, and so innocent
Are childhood's joys; so soon are spent
Those fleeting hours of heedless mirth,
Which fly away—scarce having birth.

Now boyhood's whooping race is run,
To go—and never to return.
I bid myself to every one,
I bid myself on manhood's bourne;
The once the blessing and the prayer,
The old one's counsel, and the fair
The kiss are each told o'er and o'er,
And 'tween again are told once more,
Last of all, beneath the tree,
Stiffing sobs of agony.
I stand a brace burst overhead
In sighs among the trembling leaves,
And seems as if, with arms outspread
It clasped me, too, like one who grieves,
As o'er my face it sudden swept
A shower of dew. The old tree wept
That I should go; and as they fell,
It whispered through its tears—Farewell.
—Dionysius L. Boucault.

THE RULES OF THE HOUSE.

Amended in Some Important Particulars—A Closure Amendment Under Consideration—Mr. Wilson Speaks Strongly Against it.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Immediately after the routine business of opening of the daily session, the House resumed the consideration of the rules and Mr. Pickler's amendment to increase the membership of the committee on rules from five to nine, was rejected.

Mr. Hooker's amendment to increase the membership to 11 was also rejected.

On motion of Mr. Gilmer, an amendment was adopted giving the committee on ways and means jurisdiction over all measures purporting to raise revenue. The purpose of the amendment is to prevent such measures as the anti-option bill and the oleomargarine act from being referred to the committee on agriculture.

Mr. Springer offered an amendment giving the committee on banking and currency the right to report at any time on matters relating to banking and currency. Mr. Gilmore moved to amend Mr. Springer's amendment by including the committee on coinage, weights and measures in the list of committees authorized to report at any time. Mr. Kilgore's amendment was agreed to by yeas, 152; nays, 95. Then the vote was taken upon Springer's amendment as amended and it also was adopted—102 to 58.

Mr. Boatner suffered an amendment which practically puts it in the power of any member who is in charge of any proposition on the floor to propose closure at any time that he thinks it advisable to do so. This amendment was debated, the consensus of opinion being against its adoption. The speeches were brief, not consuming more than five minutes apiece. Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, in three minutes making the strongest remarks against the proposition. It is not, he maintained, that the majority should be protected; the protection should be given to the minority. The Democratic idea has always been that the fewer laws made the better it would be for the country. A wise man had once said that the best laws that had ever been made had been laws to repeal previous enactments. [Applause and laughter.] Mr. Boatner, in advocating his amendment, said that it was the majority and not the minority that asked for protection. The minority should not be permitted to filibuster any measure to death. The previous question was ordered on the amendment and, pending further action, the House, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

WORLD'S FAIR VIA C. & O.

GREATLY REDUCED RATES TO THE WORLD'S FAIR BY THE DIRECT SCENIC ROUTE—CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RY.

From four to ten hours the quickest route, and the only line from the South east entering Chicago on the Lake Front over the tracks of the Illinois Central, passing in full view of the Exposition Grounds, and landing passengers at the World's Fair Station Midway Plaisance, Hyde Park or Thirtieth street, Twelfth street and Central Station, in the immediate vicinity of the great hotels and boarding houses of the South Side, which saves from two to six miles of transfers and incidental expenses in Chicago. The route is via the cities of Cincinnati and Indianapolis and through the Garden of Eden.

THE SITUATION WORSE AND WORSE.

No Guessing Where the Death Roll will End.

AUGUSTA, Ga., August 31.—A special from Beaufort, S. C., says: "Over three hundred and ninety dead bodies have been found on the islands about Beaufort and Port Royal. Over two millions of property has been wrecked near the same points. Every one of the fifteen or twenty islands lying around Port Royal and Beaufort are steeped in sorrow. On every door knob there is a bunch of crape and upon every hillside there are fresh-made graves, some already filled while others await the bodies which will be deposited in them just as soon as some can be found to do the kind Christian act of shoveling the dirt upon the coffin. The beeches, the undergrowth, trees and shrubbery, the marshes and the inlets are turning up new dead bodies every time an investigation is made. Of the many disasters and devastations which have visited this section of the country, none have been half as horrible as those which came Sunday. Already more than 200 bodies have been found, and those who are at all posted about the country and the habits of the people in the storm-visited sections are confident in their prediction that the death-roll will run as high as 500. Some of the people, and they are among the best people of this section of the State, even place the loss at more than 1,000. There has not been an hour of any dry since the early hours of Monday morning that a dead body has not been found at some point on one of the many islands. As the waters recede and the people move deeper into the storm, the ghastly pictures are uncovered. So frequent are the discoveries that the finding of a single body attracts no attention at all. It takes the discovery of at least a clump of half dozen or more to induce the people to show any feelings whatever."

SIX HUNDRED LIVES LOST OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA SEA ISLANDS. AUGUSTA, Aug. 31.—Receiver Averill, of the Port Royal & Augusta road, telegraphs to-night that the loss of life on the Sea Islands, S. C., far exceeds anything yet reported, and will not fall far short of six hundred. Great destitution exists among the seven thousand remaining inhabitants, and an urgent appeal is made for aid in the shape of provisions, crops and provisions having been entirely destroyed.

FURTHER REPORTS FROM THE GEORGIA COAST.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 31.—The Jacob Paulsen left this morning for Coffin Point, S. C., to bring the survivors of the wrecked steamer City of Savannah here. Reports of the disastrous work of the storm are still coming in. The entire coast is strewn with wreckage and debris and vessels are high and dry in exposed harbors. The bark Clara Emma Gilvery, Ball Head, S. C., loaded with phosphate, was torn from her moorings and dashed upon the shore and now lies a quarter of a mile from the dock. The beach and inlet are filled with wrecks of small craft. Dr. Wm. Duncan and C. Cunningham, who have been missing since the storm, have been heard from and are on their way to the city.

THE STORM AT BALTIMORE.

The storm which swept the South Atlantic States last Sunday night and Monday was very severe at Washington, Baltimore and New York, shaking the people up and doing considerable damage at all these places. A Baltimore dispatch of the 29th ult. reads as follows: "Not since the big flood of 1868 has such a deluge of water invaded Baltimore as that of last night. The wind blew a gale all the afternoon, whirling around corners and damaging all movable property. Early in the evening sheets of driving rain began to fall, and continued with intense fury until an early hour this morning. Roofs and chimneys were torn off, shutters and window panes were smashed and trees uprooted. Telegraph and telephone wires were soon wrecked, and the electric lights went out, leaving the greater part of the city in darkness. "The seas were piled up and rolled high in the basin. The waves flooded over the wharves and adjacent buildings. From midnight to 1 o'clock the wind blew a gale of sixty miles an hour. The rain fell

STORM ECHOES.

Over Seven Hundred Lives Lost.

CHARLESTON, S. C. Sept. 2.—The News & Courier had a careful investigation of the condition of affairs on the coast of the Carolinas and found that its reports have not been exaggerated. Loss of life will aggregate 800 in Beaufort county. Between Charleston and Savannah the storm swept away most of the homes as well as growing crops, and left the people in a terrible state. Loss of life and property was found to be greatest on St. Helena, Ladies, Wass, Coosaw, Paris, and Nathan islands. These islands have a population of about 15,000, most of whom are negroes engaged in raising long-staple cotton and working in phosphate fields. Estimates at this time as to loss of life are incomplete. There is no communication between certain of the islands, and reports of deaths are slow reaching the Coroner. There are a great many lives lost that will never be reported, as bodies have been covered with seaweed or washed out to sea. Coroner Wells, Beaufort county, supplied the following death-roll for Beaufort vicinity: Drowned on Wassau Island, 47; Coffin Point, 50; Dawthan, 37; Coosaw, 25; Chiohion Island, 26; Hunting Island, 25; St. Helena Island, 20; Savannah—Savannah field plantation, 200; Beaufort, 3; Saltwater Bridge, 4; Oshates, 6; Perry Hill, 4; Perry Clear Point, 11; Ladies Island, 27; Paris Island, 24; Lands End, 20; Kanos Neck, 60; Coosaw Mills, 5; on dredges, 5. Total, 758.

Other islands are to be heard from. Reports show that there is dire distress among the population. Their homes have been washed away and their crops destroyed. There is no work for them to do and they are suffering for food. Ex-Congressman Elliot says that "starvation is sure and imminent." A relief committee has been organized, composed of white and colored men, and an address is being prepared calling on the American people for help. Shipping has suffered and nine-tenths of the vessels in the port of Port Royal and Beaufort are wrecked. The phosphate industry has been temporarily paralyzed by the loss of dredges and tugs and damages to drying plants. The health of Port Royal and Beaufort, which suffered, is being looked after by local committees.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 2.

The mayor issued a proclamation calling a public meeting of citizens to help Beaufort sufferers. In response a large number of representative citizens, all colors, assembled in the city hall this morning. Five hundred dollars was subscribed on the spot, and large contributions of food and clothing made by merchants at the meeting. Several tugs and steamers offered their services, and the Savannah railway offered free transportation. A general relief committee was appointed, with J. B. Barnwell, chairman. A general canvass will be made in the city for food and clothing for the State coast sufferers. The first relief train departed for the destitute district this afternoon.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.

The bark Mary C. Hale, which arrived here to-day from Savannah, Ga., landed the shipwrecked crew of sixteen men of the Norwegian bark Dagny, from Mobile for Dublin, which was struck by the storm of Sunday last. They were picked up in latitude 30.08, longitude 79.34. The crew of the Dagny had a fearful experience. Second mate A. O.

LAKELAND'S NEW CROP.

At once! We want to make a special offer for other goods in the same line. The prices are the lowest. Miller's Drug Store.

Oakland had his arm badly injured by being struck by the spanker boom, and seaman Ololeon had his head split open just above the right eye, losing his mind from the effect of the injury. The balance of the crew are all more or less injured from their thrilling experience. When abandoned the vessel was partially demasted, the cabins gutted, all the provisions and water ruined, ... for hours the exhausted men had been clinging together on the after-house, expecting with every wash of the terrible seas to be hurled into eternity. They were overcome when the Hale came to their rescue it was necessary to drag them from the deck of their almost sunken vessel. They had given up all idea of being saved and the anxiety seemed to have unbalanced the minds of several of the sailors. After they were safely on board the Hale they cried like children and uttered incoherent words. The crew presented the most forlorn and pitiable appearance of any shipwrecked men landed here for some time.

BUOKLEN'S ARNICA SALVIA.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Fetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblain, Goums, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. H. Hill & Son, New York.

IT SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOUSE.

J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St., Sharpburg, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Croup, Croup, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with Pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe." When various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good, Robert Barber, of Cookeport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free Trial Bottles at J. H. Hill & Son's Drug Store. Large bottles, 50c. and \$1.00.

ELECTRIC BITTERS.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. It is used by Electric Bitters using the same name of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to cure. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Itch, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood—will drive out poisons from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of our best physicians. After using three curative Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.—Price 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle at J. H. Hill & Son's Drugstore.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

Instant relief experienced and a permanent cure by most speedy and greatest remedy in the world—Bacon's Celery Cure for Throat and Lung diseases. Why will you continue to irritate your throat and lungs with that terrible hacking cough when J. H. Hill & Son's active will furnish you a free sample bottle of this great guaranteed remedy? It success is simply wonderful. Write for it and we will tell you. Bacon's Celery Cure is now sold in every town and village on the continent. Samples free. Large bottles 50c.

Terrible Railroad Accident.

Is a daily chronicle in our papers; also the death of some dear friend, who has died with Consumption, whereof it is the cause. The Otto's Cure for Throat and Lung diseases in time, life would have been rendered happier and perhaps saved. Heed the warning! If you have a cough or any affections of the Throat and Lungs call at J. H. Hill & Son's agent, and get a trial bottle free. Large size 50c.

THE TROUBLE OVER.

A prominent man in town exclaimed the other day: "My wife has been wearing out her life from the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Indigestion. Her case baffled the skill of our best physicians. After using three packages of Bacon's Celery Cure she is almost entirely well." Keep your blood in a healthy condition by the use of this great vegetable compound. Call J. H. Hill & Son's agent, and get a trial package free. Large size 50c. Sold only by J. H. Hill & Son.

GLAD TIDINGS.

The grand specific for the prevailing malady of the age, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Indigestion, General Debility, etc., is Bacon's Celery Cure. This great herbal tonic stimulates the digestive organs, regulates the Liver, restores our system to vigorous health and energizes the muscles. Large packages 50c. Sold only by J. H. Hill & Son.

A FIGHT BETWEEN GIANTS.

Both desperate, both determined! The King of Medicines in contest with the King of Maladies! Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery against "Consumption." It is a fight between two great powers, but the first blow is the fatal blow! In its early stages, Consumption (which is Lung Acrobasis) is a disease that is almost always fatal. This has been proven beyond a doubt by innumerable success stories. Acting directly upon the blood, its scope includes such serious affections, as Tuberculosis, Dropsy, as a blood purifier and vitalizer, it stands unequalled.