

As many present will not doubt
wish to make the trip, I propose to
take you, by easy stages, from your
homes in New Bern, and land you
in far off Sitka, 1,500 miles north
and 5,000 miles west.

We will take it for granted that
tickets are purchased, baggage
checked, kissing every body good
bye, we find our way to the
o'clock train for the journey for
Chicago. The ride is delightful;
beautiful farms, gardens, country
mansions, thrifty cities, villages
and manufacturing towns, all
passed in rapid succession; but few
stops are made as we are on the
express train. Just at dark long
lines of bright lights can be seen,
from which the cars are being
approaching Philadelphia; a brief
stop only is here made and we start
on our journey across the great
State of Pennsylvania—rocked
most in the cradle of the nation,
on the cars as they speed over the
steel rails; our eyelids begin to
droop and we call to the porter to
make up our bed; snugly stowed
away we are soon asleep.

On, on we go. For some reason
we awake at 3 o'clock; looking out
of the window we see, for it is
bright moonlight, that we are
crossing the Delaware river, and
a splendid view of the famous
Horse Shoe Pass at Altoona. We
soon fall asleep again to awake on
arrival at Pittsburgh at 6 a. m.,
where the industry of the city
is so largely represented.
Thus far we have been traveling on
what is known as Eastern time;
here we change to Central time,
which is one hour slower. We
change locomotives and are soon
out of Pennsylvania, crossing Ohio,
thickly populated, every few miles
town or city, while houses and
barns are always in view.

While the shades of night are
falling fast the experiences of the
previous evening's repeated long
rest of light sleep are soon
soon after enter the great city of
Chicago. A night's rest fits us for
a visit to the wonders of this
famous city—Chicago. I saw, on
Sunday, a man who was a
city man stands in a vast hall
derives a house for miles
around. Twice since then has
been almost entirely by day, yet
like many magnificent wreaths
have sprung on both sides of wide
and fine streets, the number of
which surprise us.

As the country is uninteresting
we will take a shorter route from
St. Paul and Minneapolis—two
cities of marvelous growth—arriving
in good season for breakfast,
leaving Chicago at 10 miles north
of the city, we get our first view of
the Mississippi river, the great
waterway of the continent.
St. Louis is at the head of navigation
and is the focus of the railroad
activity of the Northeast. Clustered
around the great falls of St.
Anthony stand the colossal flouring
mills that have been more than
ever the pride and glory of Minne-
apolis since they enabled her to
pluck from Chicago's crown one of
the chiefest jewels. The following
figures will be interesting:

1854, a wild prairie inhabited by
Indians and buffaloes.
1869, population 6,829.
1880, population 100,000.
1890, population 150,000. Mining
capacity 25,000 barrels of flour
a day.
In 1882, Chicago received 10,000,
600,000 New York, 3,000,000 Min-
neapolis 32,000,000 bushels of
wheat. Do you blame them for
being proud of their city?

But to turn from the romance of
figures to that of an industry we
will visit the far famed Falls of
Minneapolis, immortalized in Long
fellow's poem, in the suburbs of the
city. Nothing you will see after
this will entirely efface the memory
of these laughing waters.
While St. Paul is the oldest city
it numbers but 110,000. Minneapolis
has today 100,000. The western
The jealousy between the two
places is laughable to outsiders.
It is said that a minister in Min-
neapolis took his text one Sunday
from St. Paul and the westerner
promptly Monday and asked him
to resign.
From this point west everything
seems to change. We strike the
great western prairies and encounter
a different style of life. They
call things by new names. They
do not have any roads, they are
called trails; no barn yards, they
are called corrals; no cowboys, they
are called cowboys; a quarter is
called a quarter; a two bit is a
half dollar four bits.

Taking the Northern Pacific Rail-
road at this point, we leave behind
the city that has been so long
standing. On the way we are
Minneapolis we pass through St.
Cloud, the scene of a recent cyclone.
What marvelous power is possessed
by the winds; everything in its way
levelled to the ground, leaving death
and destruction in its wake.
Emerging from the deep recesses
of the forests and passing rapidly
through the lake region we reach
here are over 10,000 in Minnesota
we find ourselves in a level prairie
country. As we wish to experience
a little of ranch life we will alight
at Jamestown on James River,
which the old time river, a most
prosperous town in the center of
Dakota. Before reaching this
place we pass some of the largest
farms in the world, the enormous
Dakota wheat farms comprising 50,000
acres, giving employment to 1,000
men. You can plainly see that
everything out here is done on a
large scale. Even their stories are
large scale. Even their stories are
large scale.

But we must leave the town to
see ranch life. We take a carriage
for Peak, 25 miles north.
We often wonder how places get
their names; almost always in some
accidental way. Peak was re-
ceived its name in this way. A
gentleman from Philadelphia took
his wife and a few friends to see
the new hotel, which was then
but twenty miles as they reached
a little rise of ground he pointed
out the new hotel five miles
north. He asked, pointing
to the distance, what it was
called. The name was unknown
to him. A fine team of horses
was sent over by the driver, what
a wonderful place, with the gradual
rise and fall like the waves of the
ocean! For miles, not a house,
not a tree, not even the rail road
was to be seen. What a vast
solitude! You will be lost
surely as a ship would be at sea
without a compass.
These immense, unpopulated
lands of half a continent, the
slaughter of this homeless
animal has been so great that not
one can now be found wild in the
United States. The same thing
sent East in one year from one
station on the Northern Pacific
Railroad. There are a few in the
National Park under protection of
the Government.

Occasionally we pass the white
bleached bones of the Buffalo, but
even these are now scarce as the
market value of these bones has
risen to \$200 a ton. They are
sent East for refining purposes.
We see thousands of Gophers, a
species of squirrel, and many
badgers. The most striking
feature of the country is the
large cut of water which makes its
hole in the trail, which both horse
and rider dread, as a result of
stepping into one of them.
But here we are at the black
farm house on the ranch, in our
case a very comfortable home,
above the average.
Ranch life is ordinarily very
monotonous, herding the cattle,
horses and sheep, taking them
out to graze near where they can
find water to drink and back to the
house to get the milk. After
after work hours work for the
women—laundry and fishing for the
men.

groan and tremble by their
violence; countless hot springs in-
describable in their strange beauty,
showing the most varied and lavish
display of picturesque scenery. The
park unfolds a succession of pic-
tures each more striking than the
other.

There are snow mantled moun-
tains, profound canyons, mighty
cascades, verdant valleys, beau-
tiful lakes, sylvan streams, foaming
cascades and mirror lakes. The
forests abound with game and the
water of the mountain streams are
alive with fish.

While this region has been known
a few centuries ago, matters of
some importance were not
called to it until 1871 when Dr.
Hayden, who had explored the
proposed route to Congress a
proposition to create a National
Park. A law to that effect was
adopted with little opposition.

A tour to the park can be made
in the summer months, and of
interest, but it is very fatiguing.
Arrangements can be made with
the stage company for a private
conveyance which will enable you
to take the time and see most
satisfactorily this rightly named
"wonder land."

The first point of interest in the
park is the mammoth hot springs.
These remarkable terrace build-
ings of terraces and hot springs
are situated within a
stone's throw of the hotel. The
water issues at various elevations
on the terraces from many years in
pulsing jets which overflow the
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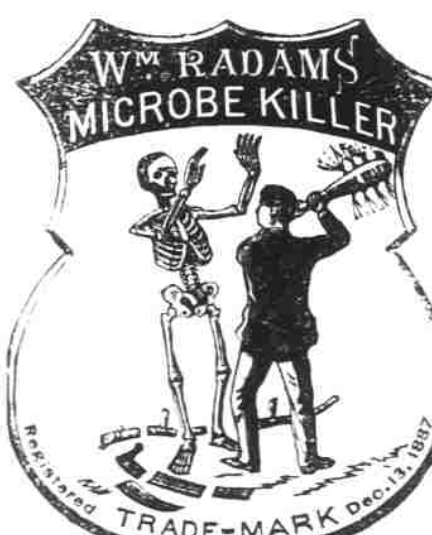
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THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!

ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY MICROBES!

AND—
RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER
Positively Kills All Microbes in the Human System!

POSITIVELY CURES
Asthma,
Bronchitis,
Consumption,
Cancer,
Catarrh,
Leprosy,
Chills and Fever.



POSITIVELY CURES
Diphtheria,
Dyspepsia,
Dropsy,
Dysentery,
Diarrhoea,
Eczema,

POSITIVELY CURES
Indigestion,
Malarial Fever,
Kidney Disease,
Paralysis,
Rheumatism,
Ringworm,



POSITIVELY CURES
Syphilis,
Scrofula,
Scarlet Fever,
Small Pox,
Sick Headache,
Tumor,
All Female Troubles.

WORD OF WARNING!

BEWARE OF FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS.

The success of the Radam's Microbe Killer has brought out many worthless imitations. Some of them are positively injurious, and we give this warning, that the public may not be deceived. See that every jug has our trade-mark on it, same as above cut.

CAUSE OF DISEASE AS GIVEN BY THE SCIENTIFIC MEN OF THE AGE.
Monarch Radam, who for years has made a special study of the cause of disease, has discovered that the most common cause of disease is the presence of microbes in the human system. These microbes, which are found in every part of the body, are the cause of all diseases, from the common cold to the most fatal of all.

TESTIMONIALS.
Now read the testimonials and convince yourself if they are genuine or not. Please investigate. I will forfeit \$1,000 if you will find any of our testimonials untrue. We give full address, so that you can write to any of them. Do not forget to enclose a stamp, and you will certainly receive an answer. We have a great many other testimonials in our office, and have the consent to show them to the afflicted. We have no authority to publish them. From the following testimony you can see at a glance that this medicine cures every disease.

Consumption.
Pasadena, May 18, 1889.
I can recommend Radam's Microbe Killer for the cure of consumption. I have been sick four years. I have employed the best physicians in San Francisco, Los Angeles, and am now taking my fifth jug of Wm. Radam's Microbe Killer. I have gained fourteen pounds in three months, and I note a steady improvement. The medicine has accomplished more for me in the short time I have tried it than all the doctors and the outlay of \$7,000, and I hope all my friends who are afflicted in the way I was, will use it.

Complicated Disease.
Pasadena, April 8, 1889.
Wm. Radam's Microbe Killer Co.,
Gentlemen:—I take pleasure in adding my testimonial to that of others who have been cured by the virtue of your medicine. I have been afflicted for several years, and for the last three or four years continued to be a bad good deal of the time. My system was so poisoned with catarrh that I was unable to do any work. I have been unable to do any work for several years, and I note a steady improvement. The medicine has accomplished more for me in the short time I have tried it than all the doctors and the outlay of \$7,000, and I hope all my friends who are afflicted in the way I was, will use it.

Catarrh.
Pasadena, July 12, 1888.
Dear Sir:—I have been suffering from catarrh of the bladder for several years, and for the last three or four years continued to be a bad good deal of the time. My system was so poisoned with catarrh that I was unable to do any work. I have been unable to do any work for several years, and I note a steady improvement. The medicine has accomplished more for me in the short time I have tried it than all the doctors and the outlay of \$7,000, and I hope all my friends who are afflicted in the way I was, will use it.

Heart Disease.
Pasadena, April 27, 1889.
Gentlemen:—My son, 14 years old, was cured, with less than one gallon of Radam's Microbe Killer, after being given up by physicians as incurable with all the remedies known to them. My wife was also cured of a severe bronchitis after a failure of the part of physicians to relieve her. I consider it far superior to all known remedies.

THE HISTORY OF THE MICROBE KILLER.
The history of the Microbe Killer is a story of scientific discovery and human suffering. It begins with the discovery of microbes by Louis Pasteur and Robert Koch, and continues through the work of Wm. Radam, who discovered that these microbes were the cause of all diseases. His discovery led to the invention of the Microbe Killer, a medicine that could destroy these microbes and cure all diseases.

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Given Away By
R. J. COODING, Druggist,
SOLE AGENT,
Corner Pollock and Middle Streets,
New Bern, N. C.

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