UNDER THE AVALANCHE.

Full Confirmation of the Mountain Horror in the Leadville District.

The Miners' Huts Swept Down and Buried Deep Under the Snow Slide—Expeditions Visit the Scene.

Special to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

LEADVILLE, Col., April 26.—Before daylight this morning a special train left here having on board a large number of miners, whose destination was the Homestake mine, the scene of the snowslide accident. Friends of the eleven men who are supposed to be buried under the avalanche were also on the train. The train would proceed eight miles to a point known as the Eight Mile house, and thence the party would go on foot to the Homestake, six miles across the country. The men were armed with picks, shovels and axes, and would reach the buried men as soon as energy and muscle could do it. Another relief party left at midnight. They go via Sowbelly gulch, and inform the miners there of the catastrophe, and together proceed in a body to the scene. A body of miners have also left Red Cliff, and the three parties would reach the Homestake about the same hour. How much work will be required before the remains are found cannot be told. It is probable that the cabins have been swept down the little valley hundreds of feet, if this should prove to be the case a great amount of snow will have to be turned over before the bodies are all recovered. Many, however, think the snow came sweeping down the adjoining mountain, and lies almost where it fell. If this should prove to be the case it will not take long to recover them.

THE FIRST DISCOVERY.

M. F. Sweeny and Michael Conerty, two miners who made the first discovery of the accident, tell the following story: Many of the men working at the Homestake were intimate friends of these, and none of them had been in town since January. A considerable amount of mail matter had accumulated for them, and their friends in the city were growing uneasy at their long silence, although it was never for an instant supposed any terrible calamity had befallen them. At last Sweeny and Conerty concluded they would pay them a visit and carry up their mail to the mine. With this in view they left Leadville day before yesterday morning, and, after a long and hard walk through snow, reached the place where cabins ought to stand, which is a sort of basin on the mountain side. Their horror can be imagined when they found the cabins not in sight, and that the little valley, or depression in the surface, was completely filled with snow. The mine is worked by a tunnel, and, going up to it, they failed to find the least sign of life, and the big dump and the mouth of the tunnel were covered with many feet of snow. It is impossible to tell for what length of time these men have been imprisoned. It may have been for only a day or two, but it is feared it was weeks ago when the snow came down upon them. The young men fired their revolvers and made all the noise possible, but echoes alone broke the silence.

THE GENERAL ALARM.

Retracing their steps, they reached Sanderson's eight-mile house, and told the story. The miners assembled there did not give credence to the story, thinking that the two men were mistaken as to the location of the cabins. A party, headed by Frank Sanderson, left at once for the purpose of verifying the report, and when they returned gave it as their conclusion that there was no room for doubting the catastrophe.

The Homestake mine is the oldest silver and lead producing property in the Leadville district. It was located early in the seventies. The mine is situated at the timber line in a very rugged and almost inaccessible place, and several times it has almost cost the lives of men who have gone there in the winter time. On one occasion Col. Thomas Smithan, an old Leadville miner, started with a companion from Oro City to take some provisions and medicine to the mine and, becoming lost and frenzied with the cold, wandered for several days on the mountain. They were fortunately found by miners employed at the mine, who had considered themselves deserted in this lonely place and were making an effort to reach the settlement in California Gulch.

ALL DEAD.

The first rescuing party reached the scene of the disaster at 8:10 a. m. Nothing was visable except the snow, which had probably fallen and accumulated during the past two months, and which lay to a depth of forty feet over the cabins. The snow had settled and packed, rendering the progress of the rescuing party very difficult. Axes had to be used in cutting the way through. Three excavations were made before the cabins could be located. The first structure found proved to be the one in which provisions, feed and general stores were kept. No bodies were found there. From this point the position of the other cabins could easily be determined, and work was pushed vigorously. The bunk house was next reached, after clearing away a space large enough a log was taken from the wreck of the cabin and the first body discovered. Although the building was crushed in by the slide and subsequent pressure, this body bore no trace of injury, and was not encumbered by fallen timbers. Death must have resulted from cold or suffocation. The body stood erect, the the head slightly thrown forward, as if listening. The arms were half raised, as if in defense. The whole position indicated apprehension. Near him lay one of his companions, in a bunk, face downward, with his arms crossed under his head. Several large logs lay upon his body, and he was undoubtedly crushed to death. After three hours hard work the opposite side of the cabin was reached, where the bodies of three men were found in an upper bunk clasped in each other's arms. These bodies, like the first, were free from overhanging timbers, and the attitude indicated suffocation. The limbs of the three were so strongly interlocked as to require the united efforts of six or eight men for fully half an hour to separate them. From here the workers tunneled to another corner, when one man was found beside a bunk in the attitude of prayer. Death came by freezing or suffocation. In the bunk lay two of his companions, showing no signs of having been disturbed from their slumbers. A tunnel was then made to another corner, where two men were found, the first with his nose scraped off and his head and body flattened sideways between two timbers, which lay about two inches apart. His companion was also crushed by timbers. His face and limbs were badly scratched. The snow around these bodies was profusely stained with blood. Owing to the fact that all of the faces were covered with half an inch of white mould, the features could not be recognized. All were in night-dresses. Their clothes were deposited near the bunks in which they slept. The color of their hair and their size furnishes a doubtful clew to recognition. Some friends and relatives of the dead men were on the ground and identified them as nearly as was possible. A clock and watch were found which had both stopped precisely at 9:30. The clock was an alarm clock and the alarm was set for 6 o'clock and went off when taken up. A Police Gazette was found dated February 14, also a letter from a lady friend in Ohio, dated February 10, to one of the men. The letter with his answer, sealed, was found near the foot of the bed. The letter will be forwarded to-day with a request that when opened the date of writing be given. In this way it is believed the exact date of the disaster can be determined. From the amount consumed of the twelve months' supplies taken to the mine on the first of January, and from the Police Gazette and the letter found on the bed, it is believed that the slide occurred between the 20th and 25th of February. The third and last cabin was the cook house and it was entered, but no bodies were found in it. The rescuing party left the mine at 4 p. m., and arrived in Leadville at 9:15 to-night. Another party leave here to-morrow morning to bring the bodies to Leadville, where they will be cared for by their friends. It was reported that eleven men were missing, but there were ten bodies found in the cabin, and it is believed no more were there. Friends now say ten is all that were there. The names of the rescued are the same as those published yesterday.

NOTHING IN A NAME.

How Many Lives have Been Beclouded and Wrecked—Advice to Parents.

Limekiln Club.

"I verily believe," said Brother Gardner, "dat de foolishness of surtin parents in tyin' names to deir offsprings has beclouded and wrecked many lives. De ole man who was shoveling snow was nex' deah to me de odder day was named Henry Clay. I was on de idea dat he would make a mighty smart man, but de minit he got old 'nuff to realize who an' what Clay was he pulled right back. He couldn't neber git dar, an' he knowed it. Instead of bein' addressed as Henry Clay eberybody calls him 'Hank Dirt,' an' he's gwine to be called dat till de clay kivers his coffin.

"Some y'ars ago a naybur o' mine named his baby 'Washington Lincoln Grant Smith.' He war' bound to fill dat boy chock full o' military genius and statesmanship, but de chile wasn't 4 y'ars old before he realized dat it was too steep. He hadn't reached 10 before he was a thief an' a liar, and de odder day he went to prison for burglary. De name was too long fur de public to grapple wid', an' so he was called called 'Wash Grant.' Later on it got to be 'Washboard,' an' by de name of Washboard Smith he am registered on de prison books.

"I has seen Prime Minister Jones drawin' a swill cart around, while clus behind him, leading a yaller dog by a piece of old clothesline, came Montmorenci Stubbins. I has seen Queen Catherine Bivens at de washtub, while de Princess Bienville was a' hangin' out de clothes fur her. I has whitewashed on de same job wid Czar Jackson an' I has blacked stoves alongside George de Fo'th Bones.

"De white folks am jist as bad, an' it really does me good to see by de papers dat 'Hortense Victoria Clark' has skipped out wid 'De Lisle Fritzhue Brown,' who was a purfeshional roller skater on a salary of $5 per week. Ebery day de police judge am sendin' Zachariah Chandlers, Roscoe Conklings, Thomas Jeffersons and Henry W. Longfellows to de jug, an' ebery day de good old names of Jane an' Betsey an' Sarah an' Emma an' Lucy am growin' in contempt wid de female sect.

"Speakin' fur de cull'd people alone, I say dat de fadder who rises above Moses or Samuel or William when huntin' for a name for a boy baby am coaxin' biles an' bunions to grow whar' dey doan' need to. De mudder who can't make a selection from Chloe, Catherine, Violet an' Sarah Jane needn't feel riled if her gal runs off wid a bow-legged stove blacker an' ends up her days in a garret. Let us now attack de reg'lar purceedin's."

Poor Fellows.

Prostrated, debilitated, enfeebled, they feel as if they were hardly worth picking up. They would hardly give the toss of a bright penny for a chance of a choice between life and death. But even such forlorn people can be renewed by the use of Brown's Iron Bitters. It vitalizes the blood, tones the nerves, and renovates the system. Mr. Isaac C. Weed, Burr's Mills, O., says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for general weakness, and it helped me greatly."

Chewing Gum.

Cleveland Leader.

"Excuse me; there is one of my chewing gum customers," said the confectioner, as he walked to to the front of the store in response to the signal from a stylishly-dressed young man who had entered. Returning to where the reporter was standing, he asked; "Did you know that the people are at present afflicted with a chewing gum craze? There was never such a demand for the stuff as now."

"What started the craze?"

"I am sure I cannot tell. The men seem to be the only ones afflicted by it, however. My chewing gum customers were formerly all women, but the men have taken to it wonderfully of late. The reason for this, I think, can be found in the confession made to me the other day by the young man who was just in here. 'I am trying to stop chewing tobacco, and I find gum a good substitute,' he said. If that is the case the tobacco dealers' profits must be falling off considerably, for at least a score of men buy gum here regularly now."

"What kind of gum is most in demand?"

"Spruce, I think. There are several kinds, however. Taffy, tolu and paraffine gum is more pleasing to taste than spruce but it is not so good, I think."

"The effects of gum chewing are very beneficial," said a physician who was spoken to on the subject. "It aids digestion wonderfully to chew gum fifteen or twenty minutes after eating, for the reason that a copious flow of saliva is excited. If persisted in too long, however, the effect may be injurious, for the reason that the constant drain on the salivary glands reduces the quantity of the saliva. It is much preferable to tobacco, I at sure, and it will be found an excellent substitute for the weed.

FAST TELEGRAPHERS.

A National Transmitting Tournament to Take Place Shortly—Speedy and Accurate Sending—Quick Receiving.

Philadelphia Call.

There is, perhaps, no class of workers who possess a higher standard of intelligence than the telegraph operators. It is a business which requires much time and patience, combined with unwearied application. The chief attributes of a good operator are punctuality, regularity, ability to work any apparatus, carefulness, acquaintance with frequently used names and terms, patience and a knowledge of the general features of the various systems of telegraphy. Punctuality is one of the principal requisites, since a second or two to a telegraph operator is much more valuable than it is to most persons. Trials of speed have frequently been indulged in, but no one particular operator claims to be the fastest transmitter. It is a sort of a tradition among telegraphers that the best record was made in 1867 by Nicholas J. Snyder, a brother of George W. Snyder, now superintendent of the Bell Telephone company in this city, but just exactly what Mr. Snyder did to acquire fame is not known. On October 8, 1884, C. B. Gunther of the New York Stock exchange received the answer "All right" in twenty-six seconds after writing a message to a customer at the exchange in this city.

J. Chapman of the London Stock exchange took 7 minutes and 50 3-5 seconds to send 250 words in March, 1884. In the same tournament J. Denett of the Central telegraph office did it in 7 minutes and 30 4-5 seconds, and A. Brooker, also of the Central, in 7 minutes and 48 seconds. Morse instruments were used, and accuracy as well as dispatch was considered. Hence Mr. Chapman, though not the fastest of the three, won by reason of his accuracy.

A CONTEST IN NEW YORK.

There has never been any local contests in Philadelphia of skill in rapid sending, but several have taken place in New York City. The latest occurred on Sunday, April 5th, in the rooms of the United Press. Great interest was manifested by the operators in all parts of the country, as it was understood that this trial was but the forerunner of a national contest in which all the famous "flyers" of the profession will take part, and the winner of which will be the acknowledged champion. The contest was a successful affair, and the time made was astonishing. Five hundred words of selected matter was sent, and twelve operators competed for fame and money. Mr. J. W. Roloson, of the Stock Exchange, proved to be the winner, making a record of 10 minutes and 32 seconds. Frank J. Kihm, of the United Press, finished with the next best time, 10:38; but was only awarded third prize for slight faults in the formation of certain characters. Wm. M. Gibson, of the Stock Exchange, received second money, transmitting the matter in 10:57. A contest of this kind is very trying to the competitors, as the slightest nervousness on the part of the sender will cause him to "break," and before he can recover himself a few seconds are lost. Thus it may readily be seen that a few breaks made during a contest of only 500 words will materially change the time of the result. Messrs. Roloson, Kihm and other competitors were so nervous while sending that they broke themselve no less than five or six times, which made the time slower than it would have been.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE NATIONAL TRIAL.

At a supper given by the contestants a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the national contest, and it was resolved to have the men at this tournament send for one hour, each sender being allowed to choose an operator who will receive what is sent. This will no doubt prove more satisfactory to all concerned, as it is claimed that 500 words is too short for a fair test. The United Press, it is understood, will offer $500 for a first prize, and if the record of 2,731 words in one hour is eclipsed its general manager, Mr. Walter P. Phillips, who was the receiver when this record was accomplished, will personally give a good medal to the winner. Other prizes will be offered by the manufacturers of telegraph instruments, and a fund will be subscribed to entertain the competitors from distant cities. This should prove a very interesting tournament, not only in telegraphic circles, but also to the commercial world. Many "old timers" are already shaking off their rustiness by practicing, and cause the managers of their offices much surprise by the manner in which they are now getting off the business.

Other cities will soon have local contests, the winners of which will probably be sent as representatives. Some very fast transmitting will no doubt be developed, and the winner will have to make the lightning travel very fast to be successful. The prizes are so liberal that the tournament will attract attention in all parts of the country, and it will settle the much vexed question as to who is the fastest sender in this country.

Philadelphia has some very fast men to choose from to uphold the honor of the Quaker City, and will not be very far behind at the finish.

FAST PHILADELPHIA MEN.

Among the fastest operators of this city are W. R. Weaver, who has a record of eighty-three messages an hour for four consecutive hours; William A. Connor of the Associated Press, Walter Blair, John A. Hartman, Charles McConnell, Harry Wallon and A. G. and Elgin Saylor, all of the Western Union; Jules Eves of the Stock Exchange, and J. B. Fleshman, Thomas Tibbets, Harry C. Leahy, Andrew Wallace and H. W. Schussler of the Baltimore and Ohio. Paul Hemus of the Bankers and Merchants', a boy of 14 years, is considered one of the very fastest in the city.

New York will be hard to beat, as some of the most rapid men in the profession are centered there. Among them are Gibson, Roloson, Martin, Kihm brothers, Catlin, McCarthy, McCloskey, Ayres, Waugh, Curtis, Prentice, and many other, too numerous to mention.

Boston also has a fine array of talent, Woods, Hutchinson, Kettles and others ranking very high in the profession. Some operators can receive as fast as it is possible to send, but are unable themselves to send at a faster speed than 30 words per minute. On the other hand, others can send at a lightning speed but are almost incapable of receiving at all. The highest speed is from 45 to 50 words per minute. The average speed is from 25 to 30 words per minute in the ordinary transmission of messages.

A Bold Break for Liberty.

Philadelphia Record.

While the Pacific express, which left New York at 8 o'clock on Saturday night, was speeding along at the rate of forty miles an hour, and as it was passing through Morrisville, on the Pennsylvania side of the Deleware, about 10 o'clock, Wm. H. Browning, a handcuffed prisoner, who was proceeding to West Chester, to answer a charge of bigamy, dashed headlong through a car window and escaped. Browning was in charge of Deputy Sheriffs Hooper and Baker, of West Chester, of this state. He is a coachman by occupation and lately lived at No. 1274 Third avenue, New York, and was acquitted in the general sessions, on Saturday, upon an indictment charging him with assaulting his young wife Margaret, who appears to be Mrs. Browning No. 2, the lawful wife being at present a resident of West Chester.

Browning sat handcuffed in a seat directly in front of the two deputy sheriffs. While the train was running between Morrisville and Penn valley, on the Pennsylvania side, Conductor Jones appeared to collect the tickets. Just as he reached the seat on which Browning sat, the latter hastily arose and the conductor stepped aside to let the man pass, and in doing so got in front of the West Chester officials and completely blocked their passage. Browning instantly mounted the seat on the other side of the aisle, and, placing his manacled hands above his head, dashed through the window. The act was such a bold and hasty one that many of the passengers did not know what had occurred until the matter was explained to them. An attempt was made to stop the train, but this was not accomplished until it had reached Tullytown, four miles from where the prisoner jumped. The deputy sheriff then alighted and walked back in the dark to where they thought Browning had left the train. Not a trace of the prisoner could be found. The search was kept up all of Saturday night and yesterday, and all that could be found was Browning's hat. It is thought that the man must certainly have been injured in some way, as the train was going at such a rapid rate that the train hands say that he could not possibly have escaped being hurt. It is also likely that he may be concealed in some out-of-the-way place in that section.

Browning has recently figured quite prominently in police circles in New York. He was married in Philadelphia in January last to an accomplished girl, with whom he afterward went to reside in New York. The man obtained employment as a coachman with John R. Rutter, the well-known banker, of No. 809 Madison avenue. Browning was insanely jealous of his wife, and whenever he left the house for any length of time he nailed down the windows and placed padlocks on the doors. Whenever she went out, which was seldom, he accompanied her. The neighbors say she was always richly dressed, and had a graceful bearing and lovely face. Her beauty was of the blonde type, but her face was seldom seen, as she wore a veil continually.

In the latter part of February Mrs. Browning called upon Inspector Byrnes and made complaint that she had been assaulted and robbed in her rooms at No. 1274 Third avenue. She minutely described everything alleged to have happened on that occasion, and told how three young men who had loitered in that neighborhood had stolen in her parlor. Continuing her story she said:

"Three rough looking young men stood before me. I asked them what they wanted, when one of them rushed suddenly upon me and threw me back on the bed. I resisted with all my strength, but in vain. A coarse, strong hand held me down, and my lips were closed by the hands of another. I could not make an outcry. While two of the ruffians held me down, the third one assaulted me. Then one let go his hold, while his confederate held me, but I did not cease to struggle. One of the men tried the bureau drawer, and, finding them locked, he forced them open. He took from the bureau a diamond ring and a diamond breastpin and $100 in bills. The ruffians then left the house as suddenly as they had entered. I was not able to leave my bed for some time, owing to the brutality of the assault."

The next day John Daily and Michael Bayley, of No. 1294 Third avenue, were arrested and identified by Mrs. Browning as the men who had committed the crime. They were also held to answer the charge of robbing the dry goods store under Browning's rooms. Several days later, when the three young men were to be given a hearing, Mrs. Browning was sent for but could not be found.

Browning was called upon and said: "My wife is 19 years old. We have been married only one month. Before leaving she wrote me this note:

"'Your locks and bars have no power over me. You may lock me in but you can't spoil my fun.'"

Browning, continuing, said that he left home to drive Mr. Rutter to his bank, and upon returning found his wife had disappeared' leaving the note on the bureau. He had searched for her everywhere, but could not find any trace of her whereabouts.

Several days later the missing young wife surprised Inspector Byrnes one afternoon by suddenly appearing in his office. He was still more surprised when she related her tale. It was to the effect that she had never been assaulted or robbed; that the three young men whom she had accused were entirely innocent of the charge made against them by her, and that the job had been set up by her husband to imprison the young men because he was jealous of them and believed they were intimate with his wife. The woman, however said that her husband had frequently beaten her, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. The three young men were immediately released. Browning was tried on Saturday last in the general sessions, and, when acquitted, was handed over to the West Chester officials, who had learned of his whereabouts owing to the notoriety the case obtained through the newspapers.

Is it not Singular

that consumptives should be the least apprehensive of their own condition, while all their friends are urging and beseeching them to be more careful about exposure and overdoing. It may well be considered one of the most alarming symptoms of the disease, where the patient is reckless and will not believe that he is in danger. Reader, if you are in this condition, do not neglect the only means of recovery. Avoid exposure and fatigue, be regular in your habits, and use faithfully of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It has saved thousands who were steadily falling.

A Stranger in Washington.

"Beg your pardon, sir, but I've just arrived in this city. Can you tell me where Mr. Hendricks lives?"

"Mr. who?"

"Mr. Hendricks of Indiana."

"Don't know him, sir. Never heard of such a man, and I've lived here all my life. Perhaps you will find his name in the directory."

The grain elevator of George A. Fry burned at Defiance on Saturday morning. Loss, $5,000; insurance, $3,000.

LIBERTY'S WEARY SOLE.

The Big French Statue Aboard Ship Ready to Sail to New York.

New York Journal.

Liberty will sail for New York on the 1st of May. She is now aboard a French corvette, which is taking in coal for the voyage. Her complexion is dark red—a sanguinary color. After she has stood in the air awhile she will tan to a dark reddish green color and will look like the bronze statues in Central park.

Her face is said to be a likeness of Bartholdi's mother, and resembles the face of the Goddess of Liberty on the silver dollar. Liberty comes to us in 300 fragments, but her head is in one piece, showing that it is solid.

Some persons have objected that Liberty stands on the wrong leg, saying that her right instead of her left foot should be thrown forward. Most artist in this country who have examined ancient works of art say that the attitude of the statue as Bartholdi has given it is the proper one.

General Stone proposes to light the statue by putting a circle of electric lights around the base, throwing the light up by reflectors and then to put a powerful light and lens in the blazing torch which can be seen by ships far out at sea.

The pedestal already looks pretty large though it rises but sixteen feet from the ground. Work upon it, suspended last fall, will be renewed next week. It will take three month to finish it, so Liberty will not be on her feet before the Fourth of July.

Liberty will be laid by her pedestal, in sections, till it is finished.

A ferry has long since been chartered to run between the Battery and Bedloe's island.

Good-bye, rheumatism, good-bye; St. Jacobs Oil knocks you sky high.

High-Priced Seeds.

New York Sun.

In many offices around and in the big Produce Exchange there are numerous little shallow boxes piled on window sills, tables and desks. The boxes are generally filled with corn and wheat and other grain, samples of the stocks held in the big elevators and stores along the river fronts and in the fleets of canal-boats in the Brooklyn basins. A grain dealer was running his hand through a sample of No. 1 spring wheat, when a young man said:—

"Good as gold."

"Yes, but, unlike some other farm products, it is not worth its weight in gold."

"Squashes, for instance?"

"Perhaps you would like to know something about high-priced farm products There is a new variety of oats called the Clydesdale. A measured bushel weighs fifty-one pounds. While they will not retain their full weight in this country, they will double the market value of the product of an oat field. The enterprising farmer pays $5 a bushel for the seed. There is the new Fife spring wheat, which sells for $3 a bushel, and the new style of field corn, known as Chester Mammoth and Golden Dent, sells for about the same.

"In the matter of garden seeds, the farmer must pay prices that make him squeal. Last year a Newark man brought out what is known as Henderson's white plume celery. Unlike common celery, it does not need to be banked up to whiten the leaves, and what is more, these leaves are as much like ostrich feathers as anything you can imagine. During the American Institute fair the plants on exhibition were frequently torn to pieces by guests who used the leaves for buttonhole bouquets. The seedman who is introducing the plant paid $450 for a small truck-load of plants, and he now sells the seed at $40 a pound.

"A new French bean is selling at 50 cents a quart. The new Eclipse beet seed sells for $2.50 a pound, while the seed of the new lettuce called the Oak Leaf sells for $2 an ounce. Even a new variety of parsley is high priced, the seed of the style called Emerald selling for $2 a pound.

"You sarcastically mentioned the squash. That was because you didn't know all about squashes. There was a specimen of a new squash on exhibition in town last fall for several weeks that weighed 223 pounds. Its flavor was as excellent as its size was enormous. The seeds obtained from this big aquash sell for 3 cents apiece, or $3 an ounce.

"But when you want to find farm products that are really worth their weight in gold you must take the flower seeds raised by the farmer's wife. This year there is great variety of new flowers. It would bewilder you to name them. These seeds are always sold by the packet at from 25 to 50 cents. That sounds cheap, but there are new styles in daisies, lady's slippers, petunias, and pansies, the seeds of which are worth in the market by the ounce a sum that will take your breath away. The petunia grandiflora is a sample. It is an exceedingly beautiful flower. The packages of seeds contain three or four hundred seeds each, but the seed is an impalpable powder almost, it is so fine. The package retails at 75c, but by the ounce the seed is worth $500. An ounce will make five thousand packages. You can see what the retail price of flower seeds and the retailer's profits are from that statement."

PILES! PILES! PILES!
A SURE CURE FOUND AT LAST!
NO ONE NEED SUFFER.

A sure cure for Blind, Bleeding, Itching and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered by Dr. Williams (an Indian Remedy,) called Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment. A single box has cured the worst chronic cases of 25 or 30 years standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions, instruments and electuaries do more harm than good. William's Indian Pile Ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense itching, (particularly at night after getting warm in bed,) acts as a poultice, gives instant relief, and is prepared only for Piles, itching of the private parts, and for nothing else.

Read what the Hon. J. M. Coffinberry, of Cleveland, says about Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment: "I have used scores of Pile Cures, and it affords me pleasure to say that I have never found anything which gave such immediate and permanent relief as Dr. William's Indian Ointment. For sale by all druggists and mailed on receipt of price. 50c and $1. Sold at retail by Kuhn & Co.

C. F. GOODMAN
Wholesale Agent.

The Fenian Ram.

The Fenian ram that aroused considerable public curiosity through the columns of the newspapers two years ago is still at New Haven Conn., in a wooden building on the bank of the Mill river. It is about thirty feet long, cigar shaped, burns petroleum for fuel, and can make excellent speed under water. It is said to have cost $15,000. No one is allowed to see it except those in whose charge it is, and they refuse to talk about it. The building has no side windows and the door is strongly barred.

There are 6,000 business lots for sale within the corporate limits of Des Moines.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN OMAHA TO BUY

FURNITURE

IS AT

DEWEY & STONES'

One of the Best and Largest Stocks in the United States To Select From.

NO STAIRS TO CLIMB.

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YOUNG MEN!

Who have trifled away their youthful vigor and power, who are suffering from terrible DRAINS and LOSSES, who are weak, IMPOTENT and unfit for marriage.

MEN of all ages, who find their POWER and vitality, nerve and SEXUAL STRENGTH weakened by early habits or EXCESSES, can receive a positive and lasting CURE, NO matter of how long standing the case may be, or who has failed to cure, by a few weeks or months use of the celebrated

MYRTLEAIN TREATMENT

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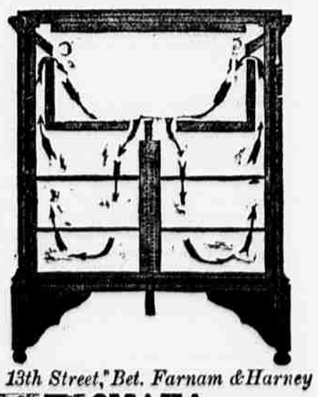

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