AN ALPENA MIRACLE.

MRS. JAS. M. TODD, OF LONG RAPIDS, DISCARDS HER CRUTCHES.

In an Interview with a Reporter She Reviews Her Experience and Tells the Real Cause of the Miracle.

(From the Argus, Alpena, Mich.)

We have long known Mrs. Jas. M. Todd, of Long Rapids, Alpena County, Mich. She has been a sad cripple. Many of her friends know the story of her recovery; for the benefit of those who do not we publish it to-day.

Eight years ago she was taken with nervous prostration, and in a few months with muscular and inflammatory rheumatism. It affected her heart, then her head. Her feet became so swollen she could wear nothing on them; her hands were drawn all out of shape. Her eyes were swollen shut more than half the time, her knee joints terribly swollen and for eighteen months she had to be held up to be dressed. One limb became entirely helpless, and the skin was so dry and cracked that it would bleed. During these eight years she had been treated by a score of physicians, and has also spent much time at Ann Arbor under best medical advice. All said her trouble was brought on by hard work and that medicine would not cure, and that rest was the only thing which would ease her. After going to live with her daughter she became entirely helpless and could not even raise her arms to cover herself at night. The interesting part of the story follows in her own words.

"I was urged to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and at last did so. In three days after I commenced taking Pink Pills I could sit up and dress myself, and after using them six weeks I went home and commenced working. I continued taking the pills, until now I begin to forget my crutches, and can go up and down steps without aid. I am truly a living wonder, walking out of doors without assistance.

"Now, if I can say anything to induce those who have suffered as I have to try Pink Pills I shall gladly do so. If other like sufferers will try Pink Pills according to directions they will have reason to thank God for creating men who are able to conquer that terrible disease, rheumatism. I have in my own neighborhood recommended Pink Pills for the after effects of la grippe, and weak women with impure blood, and with good results."

Mrs. Todd is very strong in her faith in the curative powers of Pink Pills, and says they have brought a poor, helpless cripple back to do her own milking, churning, washing, sewing, knitting, and in fact about all of her household duties, thanks to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., for 50c. per box, or six boxes for $2.50.

Dimpleton—I was playing poker with my father-in-law last night and I won all he had. Dashaway—Was he mad? Dimpleton—On, no; He said I would have gotten it anyway.

John Bunyan made himself very popular among his people by remembering them all. He said a face never left him.

Bulwer-Lytton knew all the odes and other poems of Horace by heart. He translated large portions of Horace's poems into English verse.

George Gould will not own a racing stable this year, but may go in for turf honors next season.

The National league season opens April 13.

Captain Rustin has 50 candidates for places on the Yale nine.

Two football teams composed of women played in London recently.

Hawaii can raise more kinds of cane than any other sugar growing place in the world.—New York World.

A poetical New Hampshire editor speaking of trees, says: "Every tree is a feather in the earth's cap, a plume in her bonnet, a tress upon her forehead; wherefore plant trees!"

NEBRASKA CONGRESS

DOINGS IN BOTH SENATE AND HOUSE.

Monday

Senate—The senate ordered Auditor Moore to pay employees, and in committee of the whole recommended the passage of Pope's pure food and drug bill.

The following bills were introduced:

S. F. No. 331, by Dale—To amend section 1965, chapter 21, of the consolidated statutes of Nebraska for 1891 by requiring the oil inspectors to report monthly to the auditor and to allow deputies hotel expenses.

S. F. No. 332, by Wright—To amend section 1123-7, of the consolidated statutes of Nebraska for 1895, and to repeal said sections.

S. F. No. 333, by Hahn—Providing for the payment of the money received in redemption of real estate sold at tax sale to owner of the certificate.

S. F. No. 334, by caldwall—To provide for the transferring of all moneys paid into the state treasury by the general government for the benefit of the soldiers' and sailors' home to the general fund of said home, and to repeal all laws in conflict with this act; whereas, the general government pays into the state treasury of Nebraska the amount of one hundred ($100) dollars per annum per capita towards the maintenance of the inmates of the soldiers and sailors' home of this state.

House—The house spent the afternoon in a parliamentary struggle over senate file No. 259, Watson's bill providing for a change of venue in criminal cases on affidavit of the attorney general. A call of the house was made and warrants issued for Representatives Cain, Ely, Jenkins, Johnston of Nemaha Johnson of Douglas, McNitt, Langhorst, Robertson, Sutton of Douglas and Wart, who were absent and unexcused. While the warrants were in the hands of the sergeant-at-arms, the house adjourned.

Tuesday.

Senate—As this was the last day for the introduction of bills it was a busy day. A resolution was introduced instructing the attorney general to commence proceedings against the state treasurer and ex-state treasurer and their bondsmen for the collection of nearly half a million dollars interest on state funds

Eleven new bills were introduced. Fourteen out of sixteen amendments to the constitution were favored. Senate file No. 317, which adds this section to article 12 of the constitution was killed:

"The legislature may authorize cities to frame charters for the government of their municipal affairs, but such charters or any amendments thereto shall not become operative until they have been ratified by the voters of the city or municipality in the manner prescribed by law."

House—Fifty-nine new bills were introduced, twenty-five indefinitely postponed and twenty-three recommended for passage and general file. Hilton was condemned by the following resolution.

Whereas, The late chief oil inspector, Frank Hilton, in his report shows that certain fees, aggregating about $5,000 received by him in the discharge of the duties of his office and which fees he declines to turn over to the state treasurer; therefore,

Resolved, That this body condemns the action of the said Hilton in the premises, and recommends that the proper authorities of the state take such measures and institute such proceedings as may be necessary to secure such fees, and punish any violation of law.

The sugar bounty bill was made a special order for Thursday at 2 p. m.

The cigarette bill was approved, it was amended so as to prohibit the sale of cigarette paper as well as cigarettes and the material for their composition.

Wednesday.

Senate—Nearly all the constitutional amendments having been enrolled and engrossed they were taken up and passed, the senate stopping only long enough to reconsider the indefinite postponement of No. 317, permitting cities to ratify by vote any charter authorized by the legislature. It was referred to the judiciary committee. In less time than it takes to tell it the following constitutional amendments were passed:

Senate file No. 271, providing for the investment of the permanent school fund in school district bonds, and permitting the sale of securities and reinvestment.

Senate file No. 273, permitting the legislature by a three-fifths vote to change salaries of state officers.

Senate file No. 274, for the merging of city and county governments.

Senate file No. 275, permitting the legislature to provide that in civil actions two-thirds of a jury may render a verdict, and to authorize juries of less than twelve men in inferior courts

Senate file No. 276, for the creation by the legislature of courts inferior to the supreme court.

Senate file No. 279, for five supreme judges, each to be elected for a term of five years.

Senate file No. 280, defining an elector to be a male citizen twenty-one years old who shall have been a citizen of the United States ninety days, an inhabitant of the state one year, a resident of the county for ninety days and a resident of the precinct for thirty days, providing he is able to read his ballot in English and write his name.

Senate file No. 281, adding three railroad commissioners to the list of state officers.

Senate file No. 283, permitting the legislature to fix the salaries of supreme judges.

Senate file No. 284, permitting the legislature to crete a state office by a three-fourths vote and to abolish an office created, two-thirds of the members concurring.

Senate file No. 288, providing that all votes may be by methods other than ballot, if the secrecy of voting be maintained.

Senate file No. 289, that a city, town, precinct or municipality may donate to works of international improvement or manufactory by a two-thirds vote at an election.

House—The relief committee, to which house roll No 525 was referred, reported recommending the passage of the bill. This is a bill providing for an additional relief appropriation of $100,000 for the drouth sufferers of the west. The committee amended the bill and reported it, recommending that it pass appropriating $200,000. It was made a special order in the forenoon for Friday at 10 o'clock.

An amendment by McNitt that house roll No. 534, providing that counties may use certain funds for relief purposes, be considered at the same time was adopted, and the two bills were made a special order for the hour named in Bee's motion

Thursday.

Senate—The Akers water right bill and the Omaha canal bill pass.

A number of bills were introduced among them were the following.

To require the stamping of the year on cans of all canned goods and to provide a penalty for the violation of the same.

To authorize counties, townships, precincts, cities and villages to issue bonds to aid in the construction of highway wagon toll bridges across any boundary river in the state of Nebraska.

To compel railroad companies to furnish stock tickets or free transportation from initial stations to destinations and return to persons who accompany live stock for the purpose of caring for the same, and to refund fares paid by persons who journey after live stock to accompany its shipment, and to provide a penalty for the violation thereof.

To require railroads to build and maintain joint passenger depots and switches.

To establish and regulate telephone charges.

House—Several petitions on the age of consent and one from Omaha protesting against the bill providing for the appointment of the fire and police commission by a board, consisting of the govenor, the attorney-general and the commissioner of public lands and buildings were read.

The house then spent the forenoon acting on committee reports. It was a day when everything went, and nearly every bill reported was placed on general file.

The sugar bounty and irrigation bills were passed through committee of the whole.

MYSTERY OF A LOST SHIP.

It Is Believed that She Has Been Found, but Her Crew Is Missing.

Local shipping men are deeply interested in a search that is now being made for information regarding the Philadelphia bark, Mary P. Kitchen, which sailed from Penarth roads, England, Jan. 1, 1889, for Montevideo, and has long been given up as lost, says the Philadelphia Record. The investigation is being made by the French government through the Department of State and at the instance of Bernhard Aarons, a wealthy merchant of Paris, whose son shipped on the bark for the purpose of studying navigation and seamanship. So confident were all interested parties that the vessel had been lost that insurance on the bark and the lives of some of her crew was paid several years ago.

No question as to the loss of the Kitchen was ever raised until yesterday, when a letter was received from Lloyds at London stating that a bark which was believed to be the Kitchen, had arrived at Montevideo May 2, 1889, and was still afloat under the name of Kisson. Nothing had been learned, however, of the whereabouts of the officers or crew that sailed originally on the Kitchen. There has, however, been received a suggestion that Capt. James Ryan, who commanded the bark, together with young Aarons, had been murdered by the crew, who afterwards sold the boat in the Argentine Republic after changing her name.

Capt. James Ryan, who formerly commanded the old cape ship Tonawanda, has not been heard from since the Kitchen was reported missing The Kitchen was purchased for him by John Diehl, a cooper, doing business at 119 Water street, this city, and had visited this port several times. William Diehl believes that the vessel was lost in 1889 in the North Atlantic Ocean. Capt. Ryan changed the bark's name to the Lottie Diehl, but on her visit to Penarth the British Board of Trade ordered her name changed back to the Kitchen, and it so remained when she left Penarth. Her cargo consisted of coal. Capt. Ryan's life was insured in the Equitable Insurance Company, and the claim was paid soon after the vessel was given up for lost.

Mr. Aaron's letter was sent to the French Consul at this port, and in it he inquired what had become of his son, whose term of five years' sea service had expired and who was daily expected at his father's home in Paris. This letter, with other information, was transmitted to Secretary Sharwood of the marine exchange for an investigation, which is now being carefully made.

Chinese Letter Writing.

It is customary in China for the writer of a letter to address the man to whom he is writing as "my elder brother," and usually begins with the phrase, "May all the blessings of life be showered upon you; such is the wish of your imbecile junior." The address on the envelope is, "From my humble cabin to the glorious palace of pearls of my elder brother," and it makes no difference whether he lives in a dugout on the side of a hill.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Light Suppers.

The old tradition that to eat anything just before going to bed was sure to produce indigestion and render sleep impossible is now happily exploded. It is not good, as a matter of fact, to go to bed with the stomach so loaded that the undigested food should render one restless, but something of a light, palatable nature in the stomach is one of the best aids to quietude and rest in bed. The process of digestion goes on in sleep with as much regularity as when one is taking violent exercise to aid it, and so somethnig in the stomach is a very desirable condition for the night's rest. Some physicians have declared, indeed, that a good deal of the prevalent insomnia is the result of an unconscious craving of the stomach for food in persons who have been unduly frightened by the opinion that they must not eat before going to bed, or who have, like many nervous women, been keeping themselves in a state of semi-starvation.

Nothing is more agreeable on retiring for the night than to take a bowl of hot broth, like oat meal gruel or clam soup. It is a positive aid to nervous people, and induces peaceful slumber. This is especially the case on cold winter nights when the stomach craves warmth as much as another part of the body. Even a glass of hot milk is grateful to the palate on such occasions, but a light, well-cooked gruel is better, and, in our climate during the cold months of winter, should be the retiring food of every woman who feels as so many do, the need of food at night.

The Utica and Meadville railroad fifteen miles in length was sold by a receiver in New York the other day. It brought just $25.

A Cape Cod Word.

A Massachusetts woman used a word before me recently that I have spent fruitless hours trying to trace. It was, as nearly as I can render it in spelling "toschence," the "o" short. She said it was a word used by the old people of Cape Cod, and it means the last of anything—the last surviving member of a family example, with an implied disparagment. She had no idea of its derivation, and it struck me as a delightful morsel for the Philological society.—Washington Post.

The Rare Bowery Girl.

As a plain, cold, matter of fact a real Bowery girl is as rare as a chrysanthemum in July. The Bowery nowadays is almost entirely devoted to business men. Eqcept the tramps, floaters and impecunious tourists who find nocturnal lodgings in the cheaper hotels along the Bowery, that thoroughfare contains very few domiciles, and a still smaller number of shops or factories where women are employed. East side working girls, morning and evening, do not go through the Bowery to their places of employment, but cross it generally, going westward in the morning and eastward in the evening. There is comparatively little foot travel on the Bowery nowadays compared with what there was qefore the establishment of the elevated railroad and the introduction of the cable system on the Third avenue line. A stranger in New York desiring to see pearls of the feminine east side population would be better repaid for his trouble by taking a stroll along Division street than by walking through the owery. Decidedly more women poss through Grand street in a day than through the Bowery, and the latter is no longer truly typical of New York, but rather a resort for strangers and sightseers.—New York Herald.

Drought Proof Field Corn.

Here is something new. Despite 110 days without a drop of rain, Salzer's new Yellow Dent Corn yielded on a large acreage over sixty-eight bushels per acre, while the Department of Agriculture reports the average yield on corn but a trifle over twenty bushels per acre in the United States. Now think of the possibilities of this corn in a good corn season! It will go double this yield then, or 136 bushels.

If You Will Cut This Out and Send It with 14c postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will get free a package of this Drouth Proof Corn and their mammoth catalogue. CNU

Mrs. Grundy Says:

That timid people in necessity are afraid to call for the police.

That it is highly fashionable to bow to virtue and then pass on.

That there are families who fast until they give a dinner party.

That now is the time to go out equipped for bargains of all kinds.

That some prefer to be peacocks abroad than simple frogs at home.

That specially small furniture has to be made for some modern flats.

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