THAT FATAL DAM.

The Opinion of an Expert as to Its Safety and Proper Construction.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 8.—A. M. Wellington, one of the most noted civil engineers of the country, and E. P. Burt, associate editor of the Engineering News of New York, have just completed an examination of the dam which caused the great disaster here.

Wellington states that the dam was in every respect of inferior construction and of a kind wholly unwarranted by good engineering practices of thirty years ago. Both the original and reconstructed dams were of earth only with no heart wall, but only riprapped on the slope. The original dam, however, was made in rammed and watered layers, which still showed distinctly in the wrecked dam. It was better than the new and greatly added to its stability, but it was to all appearance simply dumped in like an ordinary railroad fill, or, if rammed, shows no evidence of good effect from it. Much of the old part is standing intact, while adjacent parts of the new work are wholly carried off. There was no central wall of puddle or masonry either in the new or old dam. It has been the invariable practice of engineers for thirty or forty years to use one or the other in building high dams of earth. It is doubtful if there is a single other dam or reservoir in any other part of the United States of over fifty feet high which lacks this central wall. The reconstructed dam also bears the marks of great ignorance or carelessness in having been made nearly two feet lower in the middle than at the ends. It should rather have been crowned in the middle which would have concentrated the overflow, if it should occur, at the ends instead of the center. Had the break begun at the ends, the cut of the water would have been so gradual that little or no harm might have resulted. Had the dam been at once cut at the ends when the water began running over the center the sudden break of the dam would have been at least greatly diminished, possibly prolonged, so that little harm would have resulted. The crest of the old dam had not been raised in the reconstruction of 1881.

Wellington said that no engineer of known and good standing for such work could possibly have been engaged on it, since in the particulars mentioned it violated the most elementary and universally understood requirements of good practice. He did not believe that any other dam of equal height had ever been constructed in this country wholly of earth without some kind of special protection against leakage or abrasion by water in the center of the dam. The estimates of the original dam indicated that it was made of about half earth and half rock, but if so there was little evidence of it in the broken dam. The riprapping was merely a skin on each face, with more or less loose spauls mixed with the earth. The dam was 72 feet above the water, 2 to 1 inside slope, 1¾ to 1 outside slope, 20 feet wide on top. The rock throughout was about one foot below the surface. The earth was pretty good material for such a dam if it was to be built at all, being of a clayey nature, making good puddle. To this the fact of its standing intact since 1881 must be ascribed, as no engineer of standing would have ever tried to so construct it. The fact that the dam was a reconstructed one after over twenty years' abandonment made it especially hard on the older part of the dam to withstand the pressure of the water.

At South Fork dam the community is in a wild state of excitement as a result of the flood. The blame of the entire affair has been placed upon the South Fork Hunting and Fishing Club, and so many are some of the people that trouble is feared for W. S. Boyer, superintendent of arrangements on the lake. Some of the cottages have been broken into by marauders and the furniture demolished. The boats owned by the club have been stolen in broad daylight and reduced to kindling wood by the infuriated crowd.

HOTEL VICTIMS.

What the Register of a Johnstown Hotel Discloses.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 8.—The register and safe of the Hurlbut House were taken out of the ruins intact yesterday. The following is the entire list of dead and the survivors of the ill-fated hotel: The dead are: Mrs. E. E. Benford, Johnstown; Miss Maria Benford, Miss May Benford, Lou Benford, Mrs. Katzenstein and child, Mrs. Smith and three children, Miss Homer, Mrs. Dr. De France, Miss Laura Hamilton, Miss Ella Byrne, Jane Maloy, Minnie Houston, Mary Rogers, Ella Harrigan, Bertha Stofhel, Lottie Yost, Jennie Smouse, Ella Johnston, Charles Wilson, clerk, William Henry, J. C. Clark, Nellie Clark, Dr. Brinkey, Butler; Charles Marshall, John Byrnes, Albert Wherry, J. W. Weakland, Dr. St. John, Harrisburg; Carrie Richards, Ypsilanti, Mich.; Mollie Richards, Ypsilanti, Mich.; Jennie Wells, Tioga, Pa.; Miss Dill, Shippensberg, Pa.; Miss J. A. Cox, Philadelphia; W. L. Spitts, Philadelphia; —— Carlin, Philadelphia; J. E. Little, Pittsburgh; Sidney McCloud, Chicago; Frank D. Felt, Chicago; W. E. Down, New York; James Murray, Philadelphia; Charles Dewalt, Altoona; —— Herron, Pittsburgh.

The survivors whose names are on the register are: John D. Dorsey, of Philadelphia, in a critical condition; —— Hartley and H. W. Gulager, Philadelphia; B. H. Lane, Pittsburgh; Mary Early, Johnstown; J. L. Smith, William Marshall, Laura Rodgers, Maggie Jones, Walter Benford, F. A. Benford, Elvira Prosser.

The body of Rev. Alonzo P. Diller, rector of the Johnstown Episcopal Church, and those of his wife and child were recovered yesterday under circumstances both sad and strange. Four Episcopal clergymen, who had been sent here by Bishop Whitehead, were working about the ruins near Lincoln street, when they came upon the body of their late brother. Clasped in one rigid arm was the body of his babe and in the other his wife, whose arms were about his neck. They were removed in this position and will be so buried today, the Episcopal clergymen officiating.

Result of an Old Feud.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 8.—J. H. Benjamin, editor of the Deland News, shot and instantly killed Captain J. W. Douglass, of New Smyrna. Douglass was a prominent citizen of Dayton and a well known Democratic politician. The shooting was the result of an old feud renewed by recent attacks by Benjamin in the columns of the newspaper. Douglass assaulted Benjamin, knocking him off the pier into the marsh and jumping on him, choking him and holding his head under water. Benjamin managed to get hold of his revolver and placing it against Douglass' body fired, the ball entering his heart, and Douglass died almost instantly. There was much excitement.

A TOPEKA TRAGEDY.

Desperate Struggle With a Burglar—The Desperado Kills Mr. Rodgers, a Prominent Business Man, and Fatally Wounds His Wife—The Miserable Wretch Summarily Lynched.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 5.—At four o'clock yesterday morning the Hon. A. T. Rodgers, of Rodgers & Stranahan, merchant tailors, was fatally shot by a burglar, and his wife was shot and so badly hurt that her recovery is doubtful.

Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers were awakened by the sudden entrance into the room of a man from the outside. Springing from bed Mr. Rodgers found himself confronted by a stoutly-built and desperate-looking man armed with a revolver. He knew at a glance the character of the intruder and started to grapple with him, followed by Mrs. Rodgers. The burglar fired as they closed in on him, the ball taking effect in Mr. Rodgers' groin.

A fierce struggle ensued, in which all three took part. Several shots were fired by the desperado as his wrist was held tightly by Mr. Rodgers. One of these took effect in Rogers' left arm and another in the center of the abdomen. A third bullet entered the burglar's left hand. Rodgers got the revolver away from the burglar and struck him over the head with it. The prisoner begged piteously to be allowed to go and was at last permitted to escape, his captors being to weak to continue the struggle longer. He jumped to the porch, slid down one of the pillars, leaving blood stains on the wood, and ran for life, leaving a trail of blood.

Mr. Rodgers died in a few hours and his wife can not live. They have lived in Topeka for nineteen years and are prominent people.

Within an hour 2,000 people were scouring the country for the robber. At six o'clock a young man, about nineteen years of age, having a wound in his hand and answering the description, was arrested and taken to the prison. Immediately 5,000 people congregated about the prison, and but for the fact that there was some uncertainty about the identity of the prisoner the officer could not have held him. There is little doubt, however, that he is the right man.

The man gave his name as Nat Oliphant, and said he had just been put off a freight train by the train hands. On the left side of his forehead were two fresh cuts as if made with a blunt instrument. He wore his hat so that the wounds were not visible until it was removed. His right hand showed evidence of having been lately bitten, and there were the imprints of teeth on two of his fingers. In his pockets were found two watches, a number of rings and a breastpin which has been identified as the one taken from F. Cook's house at the corner of Fifth and Buchanan streets Monday night. The Cook house is near the Rodgers homestead.

The prisoner said the wounds he bore were inflicted by a brakeman who helped to put him off the train. The brakeman has been telegraphed at Kansas City regarding the matter. The man first said he lived in Colorado, but told others that Indiana was his home. He was taken to the county jail and Mary Klinkerman, the servant at the Rodgers house, was sent for.

In the meantime news of the tragedy had spread through the city and an immense crowd gathered in front of the jail. When the Swedish girl drove up in company with the sheriff the excitement became intense. The girl was conducted into the jail and the man Oliphant was brought before her. "That's the man," she said emphatically and without the slightest sign of doubt.

LYNCHED.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 5.—During the afternoon the crowd in front of the jail increased, but no demonstrations were made. The hoodlum element was entirely absent. Lawyers, merchants, bankers and other business men gathered in knots and discussed the situation and the unanimous opinion was that the wretch ought to hang. The idea that he might be innocent was scouted from the moment the servant girl identified Oliphant as the murderer.

Seven o'clock found 2,000 men in front of the jail. An hour later this number had doubled. Soon after eight o'clock a large part of the crowd marched to Metropolitan hall, where speeches in favor of lynching the murderer were loudly applauded.

Sledge hammers were brought and after some energetic pounding the jail was forced open and the prisoner was in the hands of the mob.

Through the streets Oliphant was dragged, the rope not yet encircling his neck. The First National Bank occupies a commanding position on Kansas and Sixth avenues, and to the entrance to this building the condemned man was led. All along the route the shouting continued, and by the time the prisoner reached the bank steps there must have been 8,000 people facing him. It was the most thrilling spectacle ever witnessed in the West. A hush settled over all as the prisoner straightened up and faced his accusers. "He wants to pray," shouted a man. Oliphant did not pray, but to a reporter who stood at his side he said: "I am guilty. I shot Mr. Rodgers and his wife, but I did it in self defense. My name is Nat. C. Oliphant. I came here from Newton. I had two accomplices last night, who were from Kansas City. I am willing to die, but I wish they would hang me from the State House so that my neck would be broken."

This was all the condemned man had to say and the mob recommenced clamoring for his blood.

In a twinkling the murderer was jerked to the ground. The ever ready rope was placed about his neck and the crowd surged toward an electric light pole standing near. Two men climbed to the cross trees with the bight of the rope. It was adjusted a moment later and before they could descend the body of Oliphant shot upward and met them. They scrambled to the ground and as they cleared the pole a pistol shot was heard.

Oliphant's arms swayed slightly and his legs drew up several times. Then he was quiet, and the light shining in his face showed that he was dead. The moment that his form was seen against the pole the crowd gave a cheer and then subsided into silence, and not until the body had hung fifteen minutes did the uproar break out again.

Three Hundred More Found.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 5.—Three hundred more bodies were found yesterday afternoon opposite Nineveh. This makes seven hundred bodies found at that point. For a couple of hours bodies were taken from the debris above the railroad bridge at the rate of about one every five minutes. An extra supply of coffins has been ordered.

The Missing Boat.

RACINE, Wis., June 5.—It transpires that the skiff that was missed from Chicago about the time of the disappearance of the murdered Dr. Cronin was picked up by the tug West and towed into Racine three days after the occurrence. It contained two oddles and a man's kid gloves.

KANSAS CROPS.

Secretary Mohler's Favorable Report For May.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 7.—Secretary Mohler, of the State Board of Agriculture has issued the official crop report for May, making the most remarkable showing perhaps, for the season in the history of the State.

Reports now in from about 300 correspondents, representing 102 out of the 106 counties in the State, indicate an unusually good condition of crops generally throughout the State. The weather conditions have been pre-eminently favorable to the development of the wheat, as well as to the growth of rye, oats and barley, while the growth of corn has been retarded somewhat by excessive rains and cool weather. The agricultural conditions generally throughout the State are excellent at this date, and the prospects for abundant harvests in all crops could not be more encouraging.

Winter Wheat—The area as estimated by the correspondents of this board in the March report was 1,333,979 acres from the abstracts of assessors' returns already in, and special reports of county clerks, kindly furnished at our request, we find this estimated too low by about 175,000 acres. A few counties are yet to be heard from. Enough, however, is known to warrant us in placing the total area for the State in round numbers at 1,500,000 acres. The probable product per acre for the State is placed by our correspondents at 22.52 bushels, a fraction higher than the average product in 1882, which was the highest in the history of the State. This average per acre gives a total wheat product for the State this year of 33,780,000 bushels, or an excess of 17,644,880 bushels above that of last year.

Spring Wheat—The area as estimated by our correspondents in a previous report is 54,920 acres, and from the abstracts of county clerks now in we are warranted in saying that the actual acreage returned by the township assessors will not be less than that amount. The plant is generally in excellent condition and promises a full crop.

Corn—The acreage as estimated by our correspondents is 4 per cent. greater than that of last year, making a total area of 7,269,638 acres. The stand is good, only a fraction over 1 per cent, is reported as having failed to grow. The wet and cold weather has retarded the growth of the plant, however, as the important matter at this date is to secure a good stand. The prospect for the crop, except where excessive rains have interfered with its cultivation or rendered replanting necessary, is entirely satisfactory through every section of the State. It seems to be entirely free from insect depredations.

Oats—Oats in a few of the eastern counties are reported damaged to some extent by chinch bugs, but generally throughout the State they are in excellent condition and in many places promise extraordinary yield.

Rye—Rye is reported a good crop. The average product per acre is estimated at twenty bushels for the State.

Summary—Corn, compared with full stand, 98 per cent. Spring wheat, compared with a full stand and unimproved vitality, 95 per cent. Oats, compared with full stand and unimpaired vitality, 95 per cent. Barley, compared with a full stand and unimpaired vitality, 98 per cent. Potatoes, compared with a full average, 105 per cent. Tame grasses, compared with full average, 105 per cent. Apples, compared with full average, 75 per cent. Cherries, compared with full average, 102 per cent. Peaches, compared with full average, 92 per cent.

Rainfall and Chinch Bugs.—With the exception of the extreme southwest portion of the State our correspondents report rains abundant—in some sections excessive—for the month of May; and the weather being cool, the conditions were not only highly favorable to a vigorous growth of cereals, but in an eminent degree favorable to the destruction of chinch bugs, which in the early spring, probably because of the mild winter, were exceedingly numerous. Without this providential interference the damage must have been immense. As it was, in some localities wheat and oats were seriously hurt. The crisis, however, seems to be passed. The old bugs, which have done the damage, after depositing their eggs, seem to have filled their mission and died, and the young broods are reported either dead or in a dying condition. Enough, however, are likely to survive to be the source of much anxiety and loss before the corn crop is made.

Lard Tank Explosion.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., June 7.—Shortly after ten o'clock yesterday morning while General Manager Woods, of the N. K. Fairbank & Co. lard refinery, and George D. Lewis, superintendent of the same company's refinery at St. Louis, were testing the heat of a lard tank an explosion occurred which seriously injured the two men and a steamfitter named John Gavin. They were standing directly over the vat when it exploded, and were thrown to the ceiling above and covered with the boiling-hot lard. Lewis, in addition to being badly scalded, had his ankle bone fractured and received two dangerous wounds about the head. Physicians, however, think there are chances of his recovery. The injuries of the others, while serious and exceedingly painful, are not considered fatal. The accident is supposed to have been due to an over pressure of steam.

Fatal Barn Burning.

WINCHESTER, Kan., June 7.—The six-year-old son of Mr. Kessenger, a farmer who lives a few miles south of town, while playing in his father's stable Wednesday evening set fire to it and was burned to death before help arrived. Nothing but a few charred bones were recovered. All the contents of the stable were consumed by the flames, including a stallion belonging to Mr. Kessinger.

Must Pay the Bonds.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 7.—A verdict was rendered yesterday in the United States Court against the Board of Education of Atchison for $31,699.40 on bonds to the amount of $26,000 held by Francis M. Dekay, of Orange County, N. Y., issued in 1869, by the board of which John A. Martin was president.

Coal Rates in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 7.—The Railroad Commissioners have met representatives of the railroads doing business in Kansas to discuss the soft coal schedule of rates promulgated last March. This was the final hearing, a number of adjournments having been taken. After considerable talk the railroad men requested that further discussion of the matter with the board be postponed until July in order that the representatives of the different roads might be able to reach an agreement among themselves. The board respectfully declined this proposition and notified those present that if the arguments had ceased the board would take the rate question under advisement.

THE TYPICAL CLUB-MAN.

He Is Tolerant Because He Is in Dead Earnest About Nothing.

The typical club-man is tolerant because he is in dead earnest about nothing. If there were any thing that could arouse him to a lively activity, it would be his own comfort; but as his own comfort consists so largely in being placid and unexcited, it follows that he is defeating his own ends when he actively defends even his own independence and will. This is, of course, the fault of the age as well as of the individual, but it comes to life in club life as it does nowhere else. There are a great many men who find in club life the comforts which would be beyond their means in their own homes, who are able on a given income to live far more luxuriously with the aid of these institutions than they could in any other way. It has been said that this fact hinders marriages, and very likely this is true.

Men who are accustomed to having things to suit them in a club, and who are not able to keep up an establishment, naturally think a great deal before they give up the comforts they have for the doubtful blessings of a home which must be managed on an economical basis. This view of life may be selfish, but it is undoubtedly the one taken by many of our marriageable men, and it is difficult to see how it is to be changed. Men belong to one or several clubs, which have a restaurant; they get for a moderate sum a capital dinner, with the best of company, varied from day to day, and when they contrast this with a dinner of herbs in their own home, they do not always find the prospect sufficiently alluring to take the risk. "I would like to be married," a man said in my hearing, not long since, "but I am more fond of good dinners and good company that I am of domesticating, and I've concluded to worry along with my clubs." The melancholy part of it comes when the men are getting along in life.

Then many of their friends have married and have homes of their own, and little by little the club seems to lose its delights. The lonely bachelor somehow finds himself stranded, and wishes he had made a different decision long years before. I won a certain amount of approval in a discussion of this sort once by laying down the principle, that while a man might manage to have a more lively, and more agreeable time remaining single until he was forty, the trouble is, that when he is forty, he finds that he should have been married ten years. —San Francisco Argonaut.

—The clock that is stopped keeps time as well as any other, at least it never gives it away.—Merchant Traveler.

Distanced in the Race.

Why should Dr. Pierce's medicines not distance all competitors in amount of sales, as they are doing, since they are the only medicines sold by druggists possessed of such wonderful curative properties as to warrant their manufacturers in guaranteeing them to cure the diseases for which they are recommended. You get a cure or money paid for them returned. The Doctor's "Golden Medical Discovery" cures all diseases caused by derangement of the liver, as biliousness, indigestion or dyspepsia; also all blood, skin and scalp diseases, tetter, salt-rheum, scrofulous sores and swellings and kindred ailments.

Don't hawk, hawk, and blow, blow, disgusting every body, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and be cured.

THE best way to mark table linen: Leave the baby and a blackberry pie alone at the table for three minutes.

EXTRAORDINARY but nevertheless true. We refer to the announcement of B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., in which they propose to show working and energetic men how to make from $75 to $250 a month above expenses.

THE woman who has the fewest number of "confidential friends" is always the happiest.

Do not purge nor weaken the bowels, but act specially on the liver and bile. A perfect liver corrector. Carter's Little Liver Pills.

BELFAST, Ireland, is the center of real linen making, as Dundee, in Scotland, is of hempen fabrication.

IF afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, June 10.			
CATTLE—Shipping steers	$3 20	@	4 10
Butcher steers	3 00	@	4 15
Native cows	2 00	@	3 35
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	4 00	@	4 22½
WHEAT—No. 2 red	72	@	74
No. 2 soft	76	@	78
CORN—No. 2	25	@	27
OATS—No. 2	19½	@	21
RYE—No. 2	37	@	38½
FLOUR—Patents, per sack	2 20	@	2 40
HAY—Baled	5 00	@	7 00
BUTTER—Choice creamery	12	@	16
CHEESE—Full cream	10	@	10½
EGGS—Choice	10	@	10½
BACON Hams	10	@	10½
Shoulders	5	@	6½
Sides	7	@	8
LARD	6½	@	6¾
POTATOES	20	@	40
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 00	@	4 45
Butchers' steers	3 75	@	4 50
HOGS—Packing	4 00	@	4 30
SHEEP—Fair to choice	3 60	@	4 60
FLOUR—Choice	3 50	@	4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 red	80	@	80¼
CORN—No. 2	31	@	31½
OATS—No. 2	22½	@	23
RYE—No. 2	40	@	40½
BUTTER—Creamery	14	@	15
PORK	12 20	@	12 25
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Shipping steers	3 75	@	4 25
HOGS—Packing and shipping	4 00	@	4 45
SHEEP—Fair to choice	4 00	@	5 25
FLOUR—Winter wheat	4 50	@	5 40
WHEAT—No. 2 red	78½	@	79
CORN—No. 2	38	@	38½
OATS—No. 2	21½	@	22
RYE—No. 2	38	@	38½
BUTTER—Creamery	15	@	17
PORK	11 80	@	11 85
NEW YORK.			
CATTLE—Common to prime	4 00	@	4 60
HOGS—Good to choice	4 50	@	5 25
FLOUR—Good to choice	4 40	@	5 80
WHEAT—No. 2 red	81½	@	81¾
CORN—No. 2	41½	@	42
OATS—Western mixed	26	@	30
BUTTER—Creamery	13	@	17½
PORK	13 25	@	13 50

A Veil of Mist

Rising at morning or evening from some lowland, often carries in its folds the seeds of malaria. Where malarial fever prevails no one is safe, unless protected by some efficient medicinal safeguard. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is both a protection and a remedy. No person who inhabits, or sojourns in a miasmatic region or country, should omit to procure this fortifying agent, which is also the finest known remedy for dyspepsia, consumption, kidney trouble and rheumatism.

"I SEE something in the paper about Emin Bey," said Mrs. Snaggs to her youngest. "I wish you would look it up in your geography and tell me exactly where it is."

Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers.

Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass, stock country in the world. Full information free. Address Oregon Immigration Board, Portland, Oregon

CLOVES came to us from the Indies, and take their name from the Latin clauvus, meaning a nail, to which they have a resemblance.

G. M. SCOTT, of Okolona, Miss., wrote to Dr. Shallenberger:

"Your Antidote for Malaria is certainly the best thing for chills and fever that has ever been sold in the South. I have been selling it for *two years*, and know it to be the best medicine I have ever dealt in. It is perfectly harmless, and a sure cure in every case. Sold by Druggists.

HON. MRS. MAXWELL-SCOTT, of Abbotsford, is preparing for the press some unpublished journals of her great-grandfather, Sir Walter Scott.

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LOUISA M. ALCOTT wrote the only hymn of her life, "My Kingdom," at thirteen years of age.

WHEN an article has been sold for 24 years, in spite of competition and cheap imitations, it *must* have superior quality. Dobbins' Electric Soap has been constantly made and sold since 1865. *Ask your grocer.*

WOMEN who have to attract attention by improprieties are always last in the procession.

HAVE no equal as a prompt and positive cure for sick headache, biliousness, constipation, pain in the side, and all liver troubles. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them.

IT is the easiest thing in the world for the people of Vanity Fair to make fools of themselves.

GLENN'S Sulphur Soap is a genuine remedy for Skin Diseases.
Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

GINGER is a native of the East and West Indies.

Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 Doses One Dollar

Vigor and Vitality are quickly given to every part of the body by Hood's Sarsaparilla. That tired feeling is entirely overcome, the blood is purified, enriched, and vitalized, the stomach is toned and strengthened, the appetite restored. Try Hood's Sarsaparilla now.

S. S. S.

THE WORLD COURT — The world ought to done for me in the cure which was so bad as to ble by the physicians went to be treated. One me a copy of an adver- Swift's specific, and I relief from the first few gradually forced out of soon cured sound and months since I quit take had no sign of return of the dreadful disease.

TO KNOW IT. — know what S. S. S. has of a malignant Cancer, be considered incura- in Chicago, where I of my neighbors sent tisement in regard to began taking it. I got doses; the poison was my system, and I was well. It is now ten ing S. S. S. and I have

MRS. ANN BOTHWELL.
An Sable, Mich., Dec. 29, '88.

Send for books on Blood Diseases and Cancers, mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO. Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

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Cures all Diseases Peculiar to Women!
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RUPTURE CURED. Send for 96-page ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET. BEST RUPTURE TREATMENT and CURE in the WORLD. Photo-engravings of ruptures 3 feet around successfully treated. No PAIN, no OPERATION, no PADS BEHIND to hurt the back and kidneys, no STRAPS to chafe the thighs; no time lost, no hindrance to business or pleasure; bowels comfortably supported AT ONCE, and patient braced up for walking, riding or working with body in ANY position. Medical profession highly endorse it soon as seen. Glowing Testimonials from HUNDREDS of Patients all over the country. Address or call on Dr. D. L. SNEDIKER, Emporia, Kan.

EGYPTIAN ROSE-BLOOM, or Cleopatra's Secret. A perfect beautifier for the Complexion. Removes tan, moles and freckles like magic. Leaves the skin like a pink-tinted pearl. Guaranteed harmless. Trial bottle 50 cents. Address NATIONAL PHARMACY CO., BOX 223, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN
For Stablemen and Stockmen.
CURES
Cuts, Scalds, Bruises, Sprains, Galls, Strains, Lameness, Stiffness, Cracked Heels, Scratches, Contractions, Flesh Wounds, Stringhalt, Sore Throat, Distemper, Colic, Windgall, Poll Evil, Fistula, Tumors, Splints, Ringbone and Spavin in its early Stages. Directions with each bottle.
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
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W. BAKER & CO.'S **Breakfast Cocoa**
Is absolutely pure and it is soluble.
No Chemicals are used in its preparation. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
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CURED OF SICK HEADACHE.
W. D. Edwards, Palmyra, O., writes: "I have been a great sufferer from Costiveness and Sick Headache, and have tried many medicines, but
Tutt's Pills
is the only one that gave me relief. I find that one pill acts better than three of any other kind, and does not weaken or gripe." Elegantly sugar coated. Dose small. Price, 25 cents.
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