

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

Friday, February 23.

SENATE.—Conference reports on the Indian and consular and diplomatic appropriation bills were agreed to. The navy bill was discussed and passed, after Mr. McPherson had made an attack upon Secretary Chandler whom he charged with being a confirmed lobbyist. The District of Columbia bill passed. The legislative, executive and judicial bill was reported, with the house provision consolidating internal revenue collection districts stricken out.

Saturday, February 24.

SENATE.—The senate finished the consideration of the legislative appropriation bill. As the bill passed the house it appropriated \$20,349,186. To this the senate has added \$216,129, mostly for pay of additional clerks in the several departments. The provision which contemplated a consolidation of internal revenue districts, and a reduction of forty-four offices, was stricken out, as was also the provision requiring eight hours' labor in the departments. An amendment to the internal revenue portion of the bill, providing for the traveling expenses of officers and clerks detailed on special service, and for averaging the fees of gaugers, was ruled out on a point of order as new legislation. The committee had reported in favor of striking out the provision repealing the law of last year authorizing the appointment of an assistant secretary of war and an assistant secretary of the navy, but on motion of Mr. Gorham, the repealing paragraph was retained.

The salary of the public printer was placed at \$4,000 per year. While this was being discussed, the influence of the printers union upon the management of the government printing office received consideration. A number of senators defended the union. Mr. Hale believed that the office ought to be open to every man and woman in the country. Mr. Plumb thought it was time to set down on the union and its dominating influence. No action was taken upon the question. The following nominations were sent to the senate: A. S. Graves, Red Wing, Minn.; Theodore P. Reers, Lyons, Iowa; John Beckwith, Des Moines, Iowa; Thomas M. Atherton, Osage, Iowa; W. Grant, Fargo, Dak.

The senate confirmed Gen. E. O. M. Lambert, United States attorney for the district of Nebraska. Postmasters: James Douglass, Moorhead, Minn.; Christian Anderson, Valley City, Dak. Emory Speers' nomination for United States attorney for Georgia has been withdrawn at his request, there being a question whether he was eligible to appointment while member of the house. He will be appointed immediately after the adjournment of this congress.

HOUSE.—The bill preventing the importation of adulterated or spurious tea passed. Amendments to the sundry civil bill appropriating money to the families of the late Messrs. Herron of Louisiana and Updegraff of Ohio, members-elect to the forty-eighth congress, were defeated. The bill passed. The majority report of the special committee on the Mississippi river improvement was presented. The report of the judiciary committee in the case of Thomas J. Major's claim to a seat as a contingent member from Nebraska, was adopted. It declares Majors and others, including Secretary of State Alexander of Nebraska, responsible for the misrepresentation on which the committee reported favorably in 1882, and refers the case to the district attorney of the District of Columbia, the attorney general of the United States and the governor of Nebraska for such action as they think proper. The committee on rules reported a new rule to enable the house to take up the senate tariff bill and obtain a conference thereon, which was laid over until Monday. Mr. Flower introduced a bill to abolish all internal revenue taxes except on distilled spirits.

Monday, February 26.

SENATE.—Bills to punish false representation of officers and employees of the government and to prevent the importation of bad tea passed, and a resolution calling on the president for information regarding an agreement with other governments to bring about peace between Chili and Peru was adopted. Mr. Vest called up and spoke upon his resolution for a committee to investigate the Yellowstone park, but the expiration of the morning hour prevented action upon the measure. Mr. Vest said: Notwithstanding the fact that delay had ensued, the company's agent had gone on and commenced the erection of hotels, and, he understood, had contracted for 20,000 pounds of elk and moose meat to feed their workmen in the spring. He said they had not the shadow of authority for such an instruction and should be expelled.

Senator Angus Cameron called up the Fourth of July claims bill, the morning hour having expired, but Vest moved to lay it aside to complete the consideration of the Yellowstone Park resolution. He said if this were not done, the dedication of this tract by congress would be nullified. Senator Windom said that he thought it would take more than hour to finish this matter. He believed the secretary of the interior had acted according to law, and that the parties accused of having taken unlawful possession of the park were conducting themselves in obedience to the contract. The president sent the following nominations to the senate: Darwin F. Andrews, agent for the Indians at the Green Bay agency, Wis.; S. G. W. Benjamin, minister resident and consul general of the United States at Teheran, Persia; Wickham Hoffman, minister resident and consul general of the United States to Denmark; Lucius H. Foote, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Corea; Dwight T. Rees, secretary of legation and consul general of the United States at Madrid.

HOUSE.—The house refused to adopt the conference report on the post office bill and a new conference was ordered. The senate amendments to the internal revenue (the senate tariff bill) were returned to the senate for the correction of clerical errors and received back from that body. The deficiency appropriation bill was reported. The senate joint resolution terminating the fishery clauses of the treaty with Great Britain was adopted. Mr. Robinson of New York offered a joint resolution requesting the president to communicate with the British government in reference to the cession in Ireland to the United States. Mr. Reed called up the rule enabling the house to act on the senate tariff bill, and the house decided—131 to 126—to consider it. Pillbusting tactics were then inaugurated by the democrats. Finally a vote taken on the resolution resulted; Yeas, 120, nays 20. The point no quorum was raised and ultimately the house decided—97 to 96—to adjourn.

Tuesday, February 27.

SENATE.—President pro tem Davis gave notice that he would resign Saturday noon, March 3. Mr. McMillan reported favorably from the commerce committee the house bill to make St. Vincent, Minn., a port of entry instead of Pembina, Dak. Mr. Morrill moved that the senate insist upon its tariff amendments to the internal revenue bill, and appoint conferees, and it was carried. Messrs. Morrill, Sherman, Aldrich, Beck and Bayard were named as conferees. Several hours were spent in executive session. The president sent in the following nominations: Martin Parry Kennard, assistant United States treasurer, Boston. Registers of land offices: Charles G. Williams, Watertown, Dak.; Homer L. Pound, Harley, Idaho; Joseph Sargensen, Walla Walla, Wyo.; Laniel H. Feeman, St. Cloud, Minn.; Mond Gringager, Worthington, Minn.; Ed Smith, the Dalles, Ore. Receivers public moneys: E. Geary, Fargo, Dak.; S. E. Waters, Harley, Idaho; F. K. M. Joy, Bozeman, Mont.; A. O. Marsh, W. T.; John Ulrich, La Crosse, Wis.; John G. Pillsbury, Oregon City, Ore.; Caleb N. Thornburg, the Dalles, Ore.; D. W. Gooch, pension agent, Boston; George J. Davenport, Indian agent, Sac and Fox agency, Postmaster: George C. McKee, Jackson, Minn. Martin S. Townsend, New York, United States attorney, Northern district, New York; John P. Virginia, United States judge; Western district, Virginia; Edmund Waddell, Virginia; United States attorney, Eastern district, Virginia; Peter A. Williams, Florida, United States marshal, Southern district, Florida; James M. Meek, Tennessee, United States attorney, Eastern district, Tennessee; G. N. Tiltman, Tennessee, United States marshal, Middle district, Tennessee; R. Root, Iowa, United States marshal, Southern district, Iowa; Decius S. Wade, Montana, chief justice of supreme court, Montana; William E. Church, New Jersey, associate justice supreme court, Dakota; John B. Aliss, Washington, Territory, United States attorney, Territory of Washington.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Samuel C. Wingard, associate justice supreme court, Washington territory; John W. Foster, Indiana, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Spain; Wickham Hoffman, minister resident and consul general, Denmark; D. T. Reed, secretary legation and consul general, Madrid; S. G. W. Benjamin, minister resident and consul general, Matamoros; L. H. Foote, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Corea; Larue Beck, New York, United States consul, Ft. Erie, Canada; R. G. Dymenforth, Illinois, assistant commissioner of patents, Indian agency; D. P. Andrews, Green Bay agency, Wis.; P. B. Hunt, Kentucky, Klowa, Comanche and Wichita agency, Indian Territory. Postmasters: Edward A. Grant, Fargo, Dak.; Eugene F. Staver, Red Wing, Wis.; Amherst F. Graves, Red Wing, Minn.; John Beckwith, Des Moines, Iowa; Theo. R. Burs, Lyons, Iowa; Thos. A. Atherton, Osage, Iowa.

HOUSE.—Reed's rule, so obstinately fought over on Monday, was adopted—129 to 22. Questions of privilege, involving the right of the senate to originate a measure imposing taxes, were presented. A resolution embodying this point, and which instructed the house conferees, in case of a conference, to consider full the constitutional objection to the senate tariff bill, and report to the house on the bill, if they deem necessary, was adopted—129 to 122.

A motion by Mr. Kelly to suspend the rules, take from the speaker's table the internal revenue bill, non-concur in the senate's tariff amendments and appoint five house conferees was carried—148 to 110. Eleven democrats voted with the republicans in the affirmative, and four republicans in the negative. The conferees appointed are Messrs. Kelley, McKinley, Haskell, Randall and Carlisle. This house voted—106 to 90—to go into committee on the river and harbor bill, which was done at the evening session. Nothing was accomplished except a resolution to limit the debate to two and a half hours, and the greatest confusion reigned until the house adjourned.

Wednesday, February 28.

SENATE.—Senator Garland moved to reconsider the action of last evening by which the senate consented to the appointment of the conferees. He claimed that the senate was being trifled with by the house and duped by a petty resort to jugglery. Senator Sherman attempted to dissuade him from such a notion; but he so thoroughly insisted on the imaginary wrong that he would not listen to mollification. Senator Morrill moved to lay the motion to reconsider upon the table, which was lost by vote of 24 to 26. It began to look squally for the conference, but here Ingalls stepped in, and after some words, intended to soften Garland, he offered his resolution providing that the conference should be complete and untrammelled, and that should the conferees find that the house conferees had been hampered by instruction that would prevent free consideration of the subject, the former should withdraw and report the fact to the senate.

After a little further assertion of his belief on the part of Garland that the house did not intend to deal fairly in the matter, he accepted Ingalls' resolution, and withdrew his motion to reconsider. So all was lovely again. The senate, after the morning hour, took up the bill to give a \$40 pension to all soldiers who had lost an arm or a leg. After a debate, which lasted until 10 o'clock to-night they passed, by a vote of 27 to 14, a substitute offered by Mr. Platt reducing the amount to \$30. The president sent to the senate the following nominations: Thomas M. Kirkpatrick, collector internal revenue Eleventh district, Indiana; George W. Post, collector internal revenue, district of Nebraska. Collectors of customs: William G. Malone, district of Petersburg, Va.; William Hartstuf, district of Huron, Mich. Surveyors of customs: George Frazee, Burlington, Iowa; Robert Armstrong, Dubuque, Iowa; James M. Kercheval, Nashville, Tenn.; T. F. Casseis, Memphis, Tenn.; Oscar

Henriëhs, District of Columbia. Principal clerk public surveys, general land office, Richard L. Walker, Kansas, register land office, Wichita, Kan.; B. M. Thomas, New Mexico, register land office; Tucson, Arizona; David V. Stevenson, Nebraska, surveyor general Nebraska and Iowa; Pedro Sanchez, New Mexico, Indian agent, agency New Mexico. Postmasters: August H. Hamilton, Ottumwa, Iowa; F. J. M. Wanser, Tama City Iowa; Noah N. Tyler, Fargo, Dak.

Confirmations. D. C. Wade, chief justice supreme court, Montana; John B. Allen, United States attorney, Territory of Washington; Martin I. Townsend, United States attorney Northern district, New York; William E. Church, associate justice supreme court Dakota; James A. Meek, United States attorney, Eastern district Tennessee; Richard Root, United States marshal, Southern district, Iowa; George N. Tiltman, United States marshal Middle district, Tennessee; Daniel W. Gooch, pension agent, Boston.

HOUSE.—The house put in the day on the river and harbor bill, and took a recess until night for the purpose of completing it. The bill was not taken up, however, this morning until after being antagonized by the general deficiency bill.

In the contest the river and harbor bill came out ahead, exhibiting enough strength to carry it through the house. The bill was then debated over two hours in a general way the discussion bringing to the front the chronic objections to river and harbor appropriations.

Mr. Burrows of Michigan, who was chairman of the committee, spoke in support of the report, and he was followed by Mr. Robinson of Massachusetts and Mr. Thomas of Illinois. The latter made a very vigorous speech in behalf of the improvement, and charged the opposition to the influence of the railroad.

There was a long wrangle over the committee of conference on the tariff bill.

Thursday, March 1.

SENATE.—Mr. Bayard withdrew from the conference committee on the tariff bill and also Mr. Beck. Many other democratic senators were elected to fill their places but all declined, and the president appointed Mahone and McMill.

The president appointed as a committee to inquire into the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river, Logan, Jones (Nev.), McMillan, Jonas and Walker; visitors to West Point, Cameron (Wis.) and Harney, and as visitors to the naval academy, Lapham and Camden. The president laid before the senate a communication from the secretary of the interior, announcing the completion of the list of pensions, with their addresses, rates of pensions, etc.

Mr. Anthony said it would cost over \$60,000 to print the document. The senate resumed consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill. The provision for the payment of "old settler" or Western Cherokee Indian claims reported from the committee, was struck out.

Mr. Vest offered an amendment to the paragraph appropriating \$40,000 for the protection and improvement of Yellowstone Park, providing for a superintendent, at a salary of \$2,000, and ten assistants at \$600 each, to be appointed by the secretary of the interior to reside continuously in the park, and to have the duty of protecting game, timber and other objects of interest; the balance to be expended in the construction of suitable roads and bridges, under the direction of an engineer officer to be detailed by the secretary of war. Adopted. The committee having reported a provision authorizing the secretary of the interior to lease, for not more than ten years, small tracts, not exceeding eighty acres, for the erection of hotels, etc., Vest moved to reduce the amount of land in one tract to ten acres. Agreed to. Vest offered another amendment providing that not more than ten acres shall be leased to any one person or corporation, and no tract be leased within one and one-fourth miles of any of the geysers, or Yellowstone falls. Agreed to. The senate in executive session confirmed the following:

Civil service commissioners: Dorman E. Eaton, New York; John M. Gregory, Illinois; L. D. Thoman, Ohio. Joseph F. DeCarriacate, United States consul at Caruna. Collectors of customs: William Hartstuf, Huron, Mich.; William G. Malone, Petersburg, Va. Surveyors of customs: James M. Rocheval, Nashville, Tenn.; Robert Armstrong, Dubuque, Iowa; George Frazee, Burlington, Iowa. Registers of the land office: Chester B. Darral, at New Orleans; Moses Gringager, Washington, Minn.; Daniel H. Freeman, St. Cloud, Minn.; R. L. Walter, Wichita, Kas.; Homer L. Pound, Harley, Idaho; C. F. Williams, Watertown, Dakota; E. L. Smith, the Dalles, Ore. Receivers of public moneys: John Ulrich, La Crosse, Wis.; E. C. Geary, Fargo, Dak.; S. Waters, Harley E. M. Joy, Bozeman, Mont.; M. H. Smith, Lewiston Idaho; A. O. March, Vancouver, Wash. T. J. G. Pillsbury, Oregon City, Ore. Oscar Heinrich, principal clerk of the public surveys in general land office. Postmasters: J. H. Wolf, Tama City, Iowa; A. H. Hamilton, Ottumwa, Iowa; W. Craddock, Knoxville, Iowa; Noah N. Tyler, Fargo, Dak.

HOUSE.—The river and harbor bill occupied the whole day and night. Every item developed opposition and in the discussion of pro forma amendments the enemies of the bill deferred action. Their purpose evidently is to defeat the bill by making it impossible to have it considered in the senate. Among the amendments was the striking out of the clause appropriating \$15,000 for improving St. Anthony falls in Minnesota. Gen. Washburn himself consented to have it stricken out. When the paragraph was reached, Mr. Flower of New York, seemingly in retaliation upon Mr. Washburn for his charge last night that all the clamor with regard to the river and harbor bill had been initiated in the city only in the interest of the great trunk railroads, insinuated that Mr. Washburn was personally interested in the improvement of St. Anthony Falls.

So Mr. Washburn, rather than rest under this imputation, moved to strike the clause from the bill. Although numerous amendments were offered to the bill, very few of them were adopted. Most of the day's session was occupied in considering the appropriations for the improvements of the Mississippi river. The entire appropriations provided for this purpose amount to \$1,250,000. In the evening there were several disgraceful scenes, very nearly resulting in personal collisions.

A newspapers that the severity of the winter has frozen out all the sand in the people of a blizzarded section. A new supply will be taken aboard when ethereal mildness comes.

In a Southern store the clerk was asked if he had any "valer developments" such as they did up letters in.

ADELINA PATTI.

How She Appeared at the Cincinnati Musical Festival—Her Diamonds—Her Wonderful Voice—Nicolini.

On the opening night—a Patti night—writes a lady to the San Francisco Argonaut when there were close upon five thousand people packed in its walls, it was a brilliant sight to see. A view of it from the stage box was worth almost the price of a season ticket.

Besides the immense parquette there are two tiers of balconies—one of them running all around the room, and with the light toilets against the dark wood of the walls, the flash of gems, I may remark, en passant, that I have yet to see a lady in Cincinnati without a pair of solitaires, it was a most brilliant spectacle. They are an enthusiastic people, although they flatter themselves that they are cold and phlegmatic. And what a greeting they gave the little diva when she came tripping in! I had the peculiar sensation as I looked upon her for the first time that I was looking upon the epitome of all the human happiness that this world can give. There she stood, this marvelous woman—a greater autocrat than the English Queen, or the Czar of all the Russias—ruling, not a single people, but a world. All the gifts are showered upon her; the enchantment of an endless youth, beauty, wealth, popularity, love—for it is currently believed here that she leads a life of idyllic happiness with Nicolini—and the gift of song in its divinest entirety. Who ever heard of Patti's registers. It never seems to occur to any one that she has any. She simply opens her lips, and a flood of music pours itself forth, which is peerless, perfect. There is no evidence of any training, of difficulties overcome, of mechanical obstacles. The ease of it is inconceivable. Her voice plays among the notes like a humming bird, among the trees, trifles with a trill, caresses a sostenuto, toys mischievously with a staccato, does everything which is wonderful beyond the power of words to describe, and yet—how dare any one say "and yet," in the face of such a marvel?—and yet I have heard many a one say that she reminds them of a fashion-plate—and she does.

Her small Greek head is crowned with jet black hair, which grows around her face and neck in exactly the line of beauty. She has worn one coiffure all her life a simple one—but eminently becoming. Her dressing is, of course, a marvel of elegance and taste, and with her trim little figure—for although she is not a small woman, she has the effect of being one—she has an indescribable natty air. She has a funny little pigeon walk—for, alas! the great diva's toes incline kindly to each other—and whenever she crosses the stage, people exclaim: "What a cunning little thing she is!" She plays "La Traviata"—one of her best, they say—very much as a little child might, except in the dying scene. Until then it would never occur to any one who did not know what was going on, that Violetta was a naughty person. Albany is said to have written the hearts of Paris with the power of her pathos in the scene with Germont, but the Patti made quite a pleasant little afternoon visit of his call and flattered around the stage in the loveliest, lightest manner possible. Her death scene is really one of considerable power, too painfully realistic, many complained, but it was pleasant to see this one dramatic flash in this atmosphere of froth and flummery, laces, fashion-plates, and diamonds.

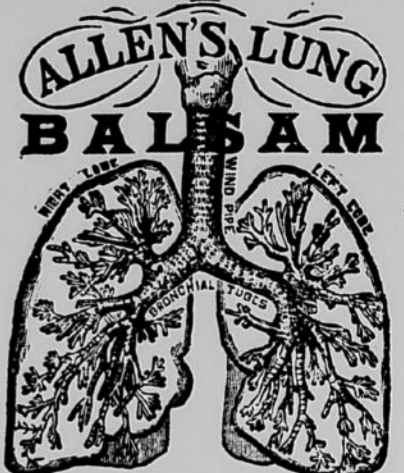
Patti's diamonds are magnificent. Beside the usual solitaires in her ears, she wore a rivière at her throat, of such tremendous solitaires as to make their genuineness doubtful, but a reporter interviewed her next day in order to assure Cincinnati, and she declared them all to be real but admits that she wears some paste in "semiramide." In addition to her bracelets and finger-rings, for which the little singer has a passion, she wore across the breast of her dress a huge mass of diamonds, which, upon inspection, proved to be a large horseshoe shoulder-clip of brilliants, to which was appended a comet of diamonds, perhaps a quarter of yard in length. Patti is very fond of the ornament, and says it is a luck-piece which she had set according to her own fancy, and made up of a lot of diamonds which were lying about doing no good.

Of course, these were all worn in the ball-room scene, in which, notwithstanding the diamonds, and a magnificent toilet of white silk, covered with lace and camellias, she looked as white, and innocent, and untrodden, as a school girl. Her music satisfies, delights, enchants the ear; but Albany transports the soul. Poor Nicolini derives no prestige from the open preference of the greatest singer of the world. He is looked upon with a contempt which the man really has not earned, for who is to blame him for taking the divine Adelina when fate gave him such an opportunity? He is a handsome man, without the traditional barbaric look of the Italian tenor, acts well, and sings fairly. But no one ever applauds him, although he gets eight hundred dollars a night. People feel called upon to take a position on a high moral ground, and as they did not dare to sit upon Patti—for by the royal right of her marvelous voice, she does as she will unquestioned—they take it out on poor Nicolini. What a funny world it is, when even moral indignation is bulldozed into taking such a crossed-eyed view of the unpardonable sin! Nicolini's manner to the prima donna is said to be a caressing deference, which is a curious commingling. It is very easy to keep up this manner on an income of five thousand two hundred dollars a night, which figure represents their joint earnings.

An Italian organ-grinder, arrested in New Haven for obstructing the walks, owns a house and lot in Italy, as a part of the proceeds of his artistic career in this country.

It is said that the late Prince Charles, of Prussia, was always unpopular in Berlin because he insisted on retaining the services of a colored valet.

STRICTLY PURE HARMLESS to the MOST DELICATE.



This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CURING CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, AND OTHER THROAT AND LUNG AFFECTIONS.

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UNIVERSAL TESTIMONY

IN FAVOR OF "KIDNEY-WORT"

The Great Specific for Kidney Disease, Liver Troubles, Malaria, Constipation, Piles, Ladies' Weaknesses, and Rheumatism.

TERRIBLE KIDNEY DISEASE. "Mrs. Hodges says, I cannot too highly praise Kidney-Wort," says Mr. Sam Hodges, Williams-town, W. Va. "It cured my terrible kidney disease. My wife, had to turn me over in the bed, before using it."

SEVERE KIDNEY DISEASE. "I was entirely cured," recently said Mr. N. Burdick, of the Chicago Box Co., Springfield, Mass. "of severe kidney disease by using Kidney-Wort."

KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES. "Several doctors failed," writes N. Steep, Allegheny City, Pa. "but Kidney-Wort cured my kidney and liver troubles of two years' standing."

KIDNEY COMPLAINT AND DIABETES. "For six years," says Engineer W. H. Thompson, of C. M. & St. Paul R. R. "I had kidney complaints and diabetes. Kidney-Wort has entirely cured me."

IT HAS DONE WONDER. "I can recommend Kidney-Wort to all the world," writes J. K. Bingham, Crestline, O. "It has done wonders for me and many others, troubled with kidney and liver disorders."

Constipation, Piles and Rheumatism. "I have found in my practice that Constipation and Piles in all forms, as well as Rheumatism, yield readily to Kidney-Wort,"—Philip C. Ballou, M. D., Moulton, Vt.

FILES 16 YEARS. "Kidney-Wort is a medicine of priceless value. I had Piles for 16 consecutive years. It cured me."—Nelson Fairchild, St. Albans, Vt.

GRAVEL PERMANENT RELIEF. "I have used Kidney-Wort for gravel," recently wrote Jas. F. Lewis, of North Andon, Maine, "and it gave me permanent relief."

20 YEARS KIDNEY DISEASE. "I had kidney disease for 20 years," writes C. F. Brown, of Westport, N. Y. "I could scarcely walk and could do no work. I decidedly thank God that Kidney-Wort has entirely cured me."

A GREAT BLESSING FOR RHEUMATISM. "It is, thanks to kind Providence, a great general blessing," truly remarks Wm. Edis, of Erie, Colorado. "The gentleman referred to Kidney-Wort, and its magical curative properties, in cases of rheumatism and kidney trouble."

RHEUMATISM ON THE BENCH. "A priceless jewel," J. G. Jewell, a Judge at Woodbury, Vt., says. "Kidney-Wort cured my rheumatism. Nothing else would do it."

FILES. "From Nantucket, Mass., Mr. Wm. H. Chadwick writes: "Kidney-Wort works promptly and efficiently in cases of Piles, as well as kidney troubles. It's a most excellent medicine."

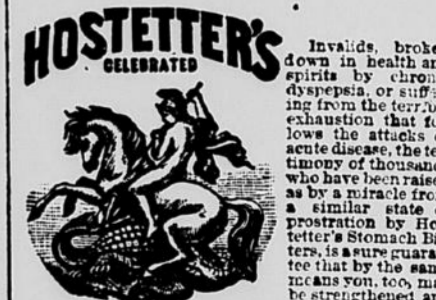
LADIES' TROUBLES. "No medicine helped my three years' peculiar troubles," says Mrs. H. Langston, of Erie, Pa. "Kidney-Wort cured me, and many of my friends, too."

OVER 30 YEARS. "I had kidney and other troubles over 30 years," writes Mrs. J. T. Galloway, Elk Flat, Oregon. "Nothing helped me, but Kidney-Wort. It will effect a permanent cure."

A Physician's Wife's Troubles. "Domestic remedies and prescriptions by myself in practicing physician and other doctors, only palliated my wife's chronic, two years' standing inflammation of the bladder. Kidney-Wort, however, cured her." These are extracts from a letter of Dr. C. M. Sumner, of San Hill, Washington Co., Ga.

SETTLED CONSTIPATION. "I have had kidney disease for 30 years," writes Mrs. Sarah Phillips, of Franklin, N. Y., near Utica. "Kidney-Wort has always all my pains and cured my settled constipation."

LADY DISCHARGES TWO SERVANTS. "I have not been able to do my house-work for many years, until lately," writes Mrs. M. P. Morse, of Hude Park, Minn. "I've now surprised all my friends, by discharging my two servants and doing their work. Kidney-Wort was the cause. I cured me and I'm strong."



Invalids, broken down in health and spirits by chronic dyspepsia or suffering from the terrible exhaustion that follows the attacks of acute disease, the testimony of thousands who have been raised as by a miracle from the verge of the grave, testify that by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a similar state of prostration by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a sure guarantee that by the same means you, too, may be strengthened and restored. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

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