# PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the senate a bill reported by Mr. McMillan, from the committee on commerce, was passed, giving the secretary of war authority to compel the alteration of railroad or other bridges scanning navigable waters of the United States, which may be obstructions to navigation.

A bill was introduced to enlarge and strengthen the Sny levee on the Mississippi river. The bill for punishing persons for falsely personating United States officers or employes passed. A joint resolution was adopted appropriating $10,000 for the contingent fund of the senate to defray expenses incurred in investigations. The national bank bill was again debated. Adjourned.

During the session the speaker laid before the house the following message from the president: To the House of Representatives—I transmit herewith the report of the secretary of state of the 21st inst., whereby your honorable body, and through you the people of the United States may become apprised of the generous contribution made by her Britainic majesty's government towards efforts for the relief of Lieut. Greely's Arctic exploring party, by presenting to the United States the Arctic steamship Alert. CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

When the reading of the message was finished, Mr. Randall called for the reading of the report in full. The offer was so generous, coming from a friendly power, it ought to be treated with respect. The report of the secretary of state was read and several times applauded.

Mr. Randall asked unanimous consent that the communication be spread upon the journal of the house. He further asked that the communication be referred to the committee on foreign affairs with the object of having a more formal and appropriate recognition of the act of the British government. [Applause.]

"I object!" exclaimed Mr. Finnerty.

Mr. Randall then put his request in the form of a motion, and it was agreed to, Messrs. Finnerty and Robinson (N. Y.) alone voting in the negative.

Finerty declared that the United States should not be put to shame by the acceptance of any such favor.

"We are too great a nation," he said, "to humble ourselves so far as to receive assistance of that sort. If we have no ships of our own, we have money enough to buy them, and the British flag shall not float over American seamen. The members of congress who vote for accepting the offer will sign their political death warrants, and the party that favors it will insult the Irish-American voters, who will resent it at the next election."

The military appropriation and post route bille passed the house.

The Senate was not in session on the 23rd.

The house committee on ways and means, through Mr. Morrison, reported the bonded spirits extension bill, stating it was not a unanimous report. Referred to the committee of the whole. Mr. Belford offered a resolution giving delegates the right to vote in committees. Referred. The house committee on the public libary reported to the house the senate bill providing for the erection of a congressional library. The provisions of this bill were discussed very fully in the senate, and are generally known. The plans proposed are criticised by eminent architects, among whom is W. H. Wilcox of St. Paul, who is now here. The day was mostly passed in receiving reports of committees and debating the pleuro-pneumonia bill.

In the senate on the 25th, a joint resolution was offered appropriating $100,000 for sufferers by the recent southern cyclones. The McPherson bill providing for the circulation of national banks passed—43 to 12.

The McPherson bill, as it passed the Senate, is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That upon any deposit already or hereafter made by the United States bonds, bearing interest, in the manner required by law, any national banking association making the same shall be entitled to receive from the controller of the currency circulating notes of different denominations in blank, registered and countersigned, as provided by law, and not exceeding in whole the amount of par value of bonds deposited: provided, that at no time shall the total amount of such notes issued to any such association exceed the amount at such time actually paid in of its capital stock, and that all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

That associations organized for the purpose of issuing notes payable in gold, under the provisions of section 5185, Revised Statutes of the United States, upon the deposit of any United States bonds, bearing interest, with the treasurer of the United States, shall be entitled to receive circulating notes to the amount and in the manner prescribed in the act for other national banking associations.

Senator Harrison introduced a bill of great importance to soldiers and their widows. It provides a pension for all soldiers who served during the war of the rebellion in the military or naval service for a period of six months and were honorably discharged, provided they are now disabled.

The President sent to the senate the following nominations: Horatio C. Burchard, Illinois, director of the mint; Commodore William G. Temple, rear admiral of the navy.

Registers of Land Offices—Byron C. Tiffany, Grand Forks, Dak.: Alonzo H. Church, North Platte, Neb.: Edward S. Butler, Neligh, Neb.

Receivers of Public Moneys—William J. Anderson, Grand Forks, Dak.; William B. Lambert, Neligh, Neb.; Samuel W. Sherify, Los Cruces, New Mexico.

The Senate confirmed Frank C. C. Lord, collector of internal revenue, district of Nevada; William R. Wheaton, register of land office, San Francisco; Emanuel G. Swanstorm, receiver of public moneys, Duluth.

A resolution was adopted in the house for an inquiry as to whether the act of the Dakota legislature taking railroad property does not conflict with the organic act establishing that territory. A joint resolution was presented appropriating $30,000 more for the Ohio river flood sufferers. Bills and resolutions were introduced prohibiting foreigners from acquiring or owning lands in the United States; authorizing the coinage of silver dollars and fractions thereof under the metric system, gold metric dollars and other coins; establishing an inter-state railway transportation bureau for the regulation of commerce with foreign nations and among the states; appropriating $500,000 for persons made destitute by the overflow of the Mississippi river and tributaries. The pleuro-pneumonia bill was discussed, and Mr. Hatch of Missouri, a democratic member, ridiculed the Democrats for always following the wake of the Republican party.

A bill by Mr. Nelson, to provide for the examination and survey of the Red River of the North and Minnesota river, with the view of improving and connecting them with the navigable waters of the same, and to appropriate a sufficient sum of money therefor.

A bill by Mr. Washburn in the house to-day authorizing the construction of a foot, carriage, and railroad bridge across the Mississippi river at some point between Fort Snelling and St. Anthony's falls in Minneapolis.

A bill was reported to the house to-day providing for a civil government for Alaska; also a bill requiring Pacific railroad companies to pay the cost of the survey of their lands.

Mr. Raymond of Dakota introduced a bill authorizing the city of Aberdeen to purchase a quarter section of land near that city; also a bill granting to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway company the right of way through the great Sioux Indian reservation; also a bill to create a new land district in Dakota.

In the senate on the 26th the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter was reported favorably and made a special order for March 12. The bill which recently passed the house was referred to this committee which amended it by substituting the bill passed by the senate last session. By the terms of the latter Gen. Porter is simply placed on the retired list with the rank of colonel, and prohibited from receiving any pay, compensation, or allowance, prior to his appointment. In the house bill he is to retain "the rights, titles, and privileges held by him at the time of his dismissal from the army;" but this clause is eliminated from the amended bill.

A joint resolution was adopted thanking the governmentof Great Britian for its gift to the United States of the steamer Alert to aid in the relief of the Greely party. The bill abolishing the military reservation of Fort Rice, Dak., was reported adversely and indefinitely postponed. The bill authorizing the construction of additional steel vessels for the navy was debated.

In executive session the senate confirmed: Horatio C. Burchard, Illinois, director of the mint; Eugene O. Fecht, Michigan, consul at Paso Del Norte; Daniel B. Dyer, Kansas, agent of Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, Indian Territory; Henry M. Lawton, Texas, agent of Indians, Guapard agency, Indian Territory. Postmaster, William J. Sullivan, Leon, Iowa.

In the house nothing but routine business was done, and the greater part of the day was devoted to the discussion of the pleuro-pneumonia bill.

Mr. Cox (N. Y.) asked unanimous consent for the immediate passage of the senate joint resolution expressing the appreciation of congress and the people of the United States of the generous act of her Britannic majesty's government in presenting to the United States the arctic steamship Alert.

Mr. Robinson (N. Y.) was on hand, however, to interpose objections.

### Democratic National Convention.

A meeting of the democratic national committee was held in Chicago on the 22d.

The first thing done which was regarded with special significance was the first ballot on the time for holding the convention. Dates from early in May to the middle of August were proposed, the earlier dates generally being regarded as in the interest of St. Louis, and as these dates were taken up and acted upon, there was corresponding interest on the part of representatives of the rival cities. The first ballot was for the 20th of May, the vote begin 17 to 20. The final vote on the location showed that the vote on this date really indicated the strength of the respective cities of St. Louis and Chicago, the latter getting twenty-one votes for location and the former seventeen. The next ballot on the date fixed it on the 24th of June, but this was changed, after the location was agreed upon, to the 8th of July. Three ballots for the location were taken the last result was Chicago 21, St. Louis 17.

The following call was presented by the executive committee, and agreed upon:

The national Democratic committee, having met in the city of Washington on the 22d of February, 1884, has appointed Tuesday, the 8th day of July next, at noon, as the time, and chosen the city of Chicago as the place, for holding a national Democratic convention. Each state is entitled to representation therein equal to double the number of senators and representatives in congress of the United States. The Democrats of each organized territory and the District of Columbia are entitled to send two delegates, subject to discretion of the convention as to their admissisn. All Democratic citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations and differences, who can unite with us in an effort for a pure, economical and constitutional government, are cordially invited to join in sending delegates to the convention.

The call is signed by all the members of the national Democratic committee. On motion of McHenry of Kentucky, it was resolved that the next meeting of the committee be held at the Palmer house, Chicago, July 7th next. The committee then adjourned.

### I. O. O. F.—Minnesota Grand Encampment.

The tenth annual grand encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Minnesota was opened Wednesday, the 26th, at 9 o'clock, at Odd Fellows' hall, St. Paul There was a full attendance of delegates.

The report of the grand patriarch was presented. It showed a very favorable state of affairs from twenty-six deputy district grand patriarchs.

The report of the grand representative to the sovereign grand lodge was presented. It showed that the report of the sovereign grand sire denoted a net gain the last official year of 18,050, making a total membership of 493,997 in the United States; encampment membership, 85,110- net gain, 4,467.

Mr. Williams' report as grand treasurer shows receipts, $786.72; expenditure of grand encampment for the year, $258.46; in treasury at close of term, $528.26.

The encampment proceeded to the election of officers—with the following result:

Grand Patriarch—Thomas Riley, St. Paul.
Grand High Priest—W. K. Read, Lanesboro.
Grand Senior Warden—E. R. French, Brainerd.
Grand Scribe and Treasurer—J. F. Williams, St. Paul.
Grand Junior Warden—J. Minges, Wilton.
Grand Inside Sentinel—A. G. Long, St. Paul.
Grand Representotive—C. W. Smith, Minneapolis, (elected 1883, for two years.)

### The Markets.

MILWAUKEE.—Wheat, No. 2, 91¼c; bid May 97c.
Corn—No. 2, 53c.
Oats—No. 2, 32c.
Rye—No. 1, 59c.
Barley—No. 2, 58¾c.

CHICAGO.—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 89¾c@91¼c; No. 3 spring, 79@81c.
Corn—53c@53⅛c.
Oats—32c.
Rye—57¼c.
Barley—62@63cc.
Flax Seed—$1.53.
Pork—$18.12½@18.27½.
Lard—$9.60@$9.67½.
Hogs—$6.60@7.25.
Cattle—$5.00@5.75.

ST. PAUL—Wheat, No. 1 hard, 99c; No. 2 hard, 93@95c, No. 1 regular, 90c; No. 2 regular, 83c@87c.
Corn—No. 2, 51c@58c; new mixed, 45c@48c; rejected, 44c@46c.
Oats—No. 2 mixed, 31½c@32½c.
Barley—No. 2, 60c; No. 3 extra, 48c; No. 3, 38c.
Rye—No. 2, 53c.
Ground Feed—$18.00@18.50.
Corn Meal—$20.00.
Bran—$12.50@13.00.
Baled Hay—Wild, $5.75@6.25; timothy, $9.00.
Live Hogs—$5.75.
Dressed Hogs—$7.50@$8.00
Timothy Seed—$1.10.
Clover Seed—$5.50@6.50.
Potatoes—42c.

### McMillan on Land Grant Forfeitures.

Senator McMillan, speaking of the probable fate of the land grant forfeiture bills, said:

I think that the senate will probably not act as promptly on all these bills, as the house seemed inclined to. I presume some of them will pass; indeed, the senate was, I believe, the first to pass a bill of this nature, at this session. I think, however, that in some cases, at least, a forfeiture proposition will meet with very strong opposition. The Northern Pacific case will receive a good deal of careful attention. The senate has always been inclined to a favorable consideration of the claims of the Northern Pacific. It has opened up a vast country, and a very valuable one, and there is a general feeling among us, at this end of the capitol, that the road is entitled to a good deal of credit for what it has done for the people, and if it ought to be tried with consideration and as much leniency as possible.

### Scintilations of Science.

In the north-eastern island of Terra del Fuego the Ua people who intermarry frequently with the more Southern Yahgans (as they are called by the English missionaries) are the tallest race on the globe, according to the French mission to Cape Horn report, presented to the Academy of Sciences, Paris, by Dr. Hahn. In stock and speech this tall people appear closely related to the Patagonians of the Continent.

Prof. Osborne Reynolds says that steel ropes as transmitters of power have a great advantage over shafts, because the stress on the surface will be uniform, the velocity will be uniform, and may be at least 10 to fifteen times as great as with shafts, say 100 feet per second; the rope is carried on friction pulleys, which may be at distances of 500 or 600 hundred feet, so that the coefficient of friction will not be more than 0.015 instead of 0.04

Beer as an article of ordinary diet has been discontinued in at least 27 pauper lunatic asylums in England, with the result that in no instance has the apparently important change led to any sort of physiological inconvenience. Many of the Superintendents in whose asylums the modification was made, and through them many of the patients testify cordially to the benefits derived from the change. The question, says the Journal of Mental Science, is not one of teetotalism, or even primarily of a financial order, but one of pure expediency and good management. In all probability the disuse of beer as an element of the diet of pauper lunatics in English asylums will be more extended, and will be watched with interest.

From personal experiments Dr. Speck maintains that a cold bath, besides causing a very perceptible diminution of the temperature of the body is the direct influence of producing a moderate increase in the rate of respiration with, of course, a corresponding alteration in the absorption of oxygen and excretion of carbolic acid, and a very slight increase in the activity of the oxidation processss in the body. The latter increase occurs about 20 minutes after taking the bath, and then this effect is succeeded by a slight diminution. The resparatory rate, which is slightly increased during the bath, resumes its normal condition after it, or sinks below the normal rats, and again rises in about 20 minutes after the bath, when the rate remains at the returned rate of increase for a long time with unusually deep respirations. Dr. Speck failed to notice the marked increase of the oxidation processes which most other experiments have observed as one of the results of the cold bath in the course of their tests.

## THE RED SUNSETS.

**No Correct Explanation of the Phenomena Yet Given.**

No recent phenomena has more puzzled astronomers than the remarkable appearance of the atmosphere as observed after sunset and before sunrise during the last five months. These brilliant glows have been seen in all parts of the habitable world. They were first noticed on the 28th of August, and they may still be seen, both morning and evening, when the state of the atmosphere is favorable. It is well known, in fact, that on any clear day the matter by which the appearance is produced may be seen around the sun, extending to a distance of twenty or thirty degrees. The phenomena have been ascribed:

1. To watery vapor in the atmosphere.
2. To meteoric matter through which the earth has been supposed to be passing, and
3. To the volcanic eruptions of Java and Alaska.

The first conjecture has been disproved by the spectroscope. The second may be said to be rendered extremely improbable by the long continuance of the glows. The earth crosses the meteoric streams of August and November in a few days at most, but the present phenomena have alreay lasted more than five months. The volcanic hypothesis is received with most favor, and we must either accept it or admit that the true explanation remains to be discovered. In the last number of the Sidereal Messenger, I have briefly stated some objections to this theory, as follows: "No similar results—at least to any great extent—has been known to follow volcanic eruptions.

If the matter started from Java on the 26th of August, its rate of motion through the atmosphere till its appearance in Brazil was 109 miles an hour. Or, if we assume that the appearance in South America was derived from the Alaska outburst, we have the additional improbability that results of a character before unknown following volcanic eruptions in opposite hemispheres at nearly the same time. Again, what force could have maintained this volcanic matter at so great an elevation during a period of several months!"

In short, no explanation yet offered is free from serious difficulties.—Prof. Daniel Kirkwood.

It is not so much rich food as frequent changes in food that keep stock healthy and thriving in cold weather. Roots of various kinds, provender, meal, wheat shorts may follow each other to good advantage, but don't omit salt,

## A MODERN RESURRECTION.

**A Miracle that Took Place in our Midst Unknown to the Public—The Details in Full.**

(Detroit Free Press.)

One of the most remarkable occurrences ever given to the public, which took place here in our midst, has just come to our knowledge and will undoubtedly awaken as much surprise and attract as great attention as it has already in newspaper circles. The facts are, briefly, as follows: Mr. William A. Crombie, a young man formerly residing at Birmingham, a suburb of Detroit, and now living at 287 Michigan Avenue in this city, can truthfully say that he has looked into the future world and yet returned to this. A representative of this paper has interviewed him upon this important subject and his experiences are given to the public for the first time. He said:

"I had been having most peculiar sensations for a long while. My head felt dull and heavy; my eyesight did not seem clear as formerly; my appetite was uncertain and I was unaccountably tired. It was an effort to rise in the morning and yet I could not sleep at night. My mouth tasted badly, I had a faint all-gone sensation in the pit of my stomach that food did not satisfy, while my hands and feet were cold and clammy. I was nervous and irritable, and lost all enthusiam. At times my head would seem to whirl and my heart palpitated terribly. I had no energy, no ambition, and I seemed indifferent of the present and thoughtless for the future. I tried to shake the feeling off and persuade myself it was simply a cold or a little malaria. But it would not go. I was determined not to give up, and so time passed along and all the while I was getting worse. It was about this time that I noticed I had began to bloat fearfully. My limbs were swollen so that by pressing my fingers upon them deep impressions would be made. My face also began to enlarge, and continued to until I could scarcely see out of my eyes. One of my friends, describing my appearance at that time, said: "It is an animated something but I should like to know what." In this condition I passed several weeks of the greatest agony."

"Finally, one Saturday night, the misery culminated. Nature could endure no more. I became irrational and apparently insensible. Cold sweat gathered on my forehead; my eyes became glazed and my throat rattled. I seemed to be in another sphere and with other surroundings. I knew nothing of what occurred around me, although I have since learned it was considered as death by those who stood by. It was to me a quiet state, yet one of great agony. I was helpless, hopeless and pain was my only companion. I remember trying to see what was beyond me, but the mist before my eyes was too great. I tried to reason, but I had lost all power. I felt that it was death, and realized how terrible it was. At last the strain upon my mind gave way and all was a blank. How long this continued I do not know, but at last I realized the presence of friends and recognized my mother. I then thought it was earth, but was not certain. I gradually regained consciousness, however, and the pain lessened. I found that my friends had, during my unconsciousness, been giving me a preparation I had never taken before, and the next day, under the influence of this treatment, the bloating began to disappear and from that time on I steadily improved, until to-day I am as well as ever before in my life, have no traces of the terrible acute Bright's disease, which so nearly killed me, and all through the wonderful instrumentality of Warner's Safe Cure, the remedy that brought me to life after I was virtually in another world."

"You have had an unusual experience, Mr. Crombie," said the writer, who had been breathlessly listening to the recital.

"Yes I think I have," was the reply, "and it has been a valuable lesson to me. I am certain, though, there are thousands of men and women at this very moment who have the same ailment which came so near killing me, and they do not know it. I believe kidney disease is the the most deceptive trouble in the world. It comes like a thief in the night. It has no certain symptoms, but seems to attack each one differently. It is quiet, treacherous, and all the more dangerous. It is killing more people, to day, than any other one complaint. If I had the power I would warn the entire world against it and urge them to remove it from the system before it is too late."

One of the members of the firm of Whitehead & Mitchell, proprietors of the Birmingham Eccentric, paid a fraternal visit to this office yesterday, and in the course of conversation, Mr. Crombie's name was mentioned.

"I knew about his sickness," said the editor, "and his remarkable recovery. I had his obituary all in type and announced in the Eccentric that he could not live until its next issue. It was certainly a most wonderful case."

Rev. A. R. Bartlett, formerly pastor of the M. E. Church, at Brimingham, and now of Schoolcraft, Mich., in response to a telegram, replied:

"Mr. W. A. Crombie, was a member of my congregation at the time of his sickness. The prayers of the church were requested for him on two different occasions, I was with him the day he was reported by his physicians as dying, and consider his recover almost a miracle."

Not one person in a million ever comes so near death as did Mr. Crombie and then recover, but the men and women who are drifting toward the same end, are legion. To note the slightest symptoms, to realize their significance and to meet them in time by the remedy which has been shown to be most efficient, is a duty from which there can be no escape. They are fortunate who do this, they are on the sure road to death who neglect it.


**Many Years Ago.**

Allen's "Iron Tonic Bitters" were introduced to the public many years ago. It took long years of patient toil to perfect them and make them known to the public. They are now a grand success. Unprincipled people are flooding the country with base imitations. All genuine bear the signature of J. P. Allen, St. Paul, Minn. Look to this, and you are all right.

Swift,s Specific (S. S. S.) has cured me of hereditary Scrofula of the worst type. The medicine is more than you claim for it, and I hope any who doubt will write to me E. C. Hawes, Jr., Clarksville, Ga.

I used Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) for a bad case of Blood Poison from Malaria, and am satisfied that it saved my life, as I was given up to die, C. G. Spencer, Sup't Gas Works, Rome, Ga.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for Coughs and Colds: "There is nothing to be compared with them."—REV. O. D. WATKINS, WALTON, IND.

I have been very much benefited by a 50-cent bottle of Ely's Cream Balm. When I began using it my Catarrh was so bad I had headache the whole time and discharged a large amount of filthy matter. That has almost entirely disappeared and I have not had headache since to amount to any thing. Please send me two more bottles.—John H. Summers, Stepney, Conn.

There are 600,000 savings banks depositors in New York.

Well's May Apple (Liver) Pills, 10c.
"Rough on Toothache," instant relief. 15c.
The "Rough on" Tooth Powder, elegant. 15c.

**Pure Cod-Liver Oil** made from selected livers, on the sea-shore, by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

**Chapped Hands, Face, Pimples,** and rough Skin cured by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York.

Diseases, Propensity and Passion, brings Mankind numberless ailments, foremost among them are Nervousness, Nervous Debility, and unnatural weakness of vital forces. Allen's Brain Food successfully overcomes these troubles and restores the sufferer to his former vigor. $1.—At druggists, or by mail from J. H. ALLEN, 215 First Ave., New York.

British Columbia has a law preventing Chinese acquiring government land.

"Buchu-paiba," Great Kidney and Urinary Cure. $1
"Rough on Corns," for Corns, Warts, Bunions. 15c
Wells' Health Renewer cures Dyspepsia, Impotence

Beware of the incipient stages of Consumption. Take Piso's Cure in time.

**ARE YOU WEAK?** Send five 2c. stamps for a sample that will cure you. REDFIELD TONIC POWDERS, 149 Tompkins Ave., B'klyn, N.Y.

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Send a postal card with your full address and we will send you by return mail an illustrated circular containing a list of valuable presents which we give away to EVERY yearly subscriber to THE WEEKLY CALL.

The subscription price of THE WEEKLY CALL for one year is TWO DOLLARS, and the present we will give you is worth nearly that amount. So for Two Dollars you get the CALL for one year, and, as you may select, a Scarf Pin, Lace Pin, Breast Pin, Watch Charm, Sleeve Buttons, &c., &c., all warranted first-class jewelry.

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Proprietor of The Weekly Call, Philadelphia, Pa.

**ALLEN'S**
**Lung Balsam!**
A GOOD FAMILY REMEDY!
—THAT WILL CURE—
**Coughs, Colds, Croup,**
**CONSUMPTION.**

Dr. Meredith, Dentist, of Cincin'ti, was thought to be in the last stages of Consumption, and was induced by his friends to try Allen's Lung Balsam after the formula was shown him. We have his letter that it at once cured his cough and that he was able to resume his practice.

Jeremiah Wright, of Marion County, W. Va., writes us that his wife had Pulmonary Consumption and was pronounced incurable by their physician, when the use of Allen's Lung Balsam entirel cured her. He writes that he and his neighbors think it the best medicine in the world.

Wm. C. Diggs, Merchant, of Bowling Green, Va., writes April 4, 1881, that he wants us to know that the Lung Balsam has cured his mother of Consumption, after the physician had given her up as incurable. He says others knowing her case have taken the Balsam and been cured. He thinks all so afflicted should give it a trial.

Wm. A. Graham & Co., Wholesale Druggists Zanesville, Ohio, write us of the cure of Matthias Freeman, a well-known citizen, who had been afflicted with Bronchitis in its worst form for twelve years. The Lung Balsam cured him as it has cured many others of Bronchitis.

**Allen's Lung Balsam**
is harmless to the most delicate child! It contains no Opium in any form!
Recommended by Physicians, Ministers and Nurses. In fact by everybody who has given it a good trial. It Never Fails to Bring Relief.
As an Expectorant it has no Equal.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

**TUTT'S PILLS**
**TORPID BOWELS, DISORDERED LIVER, and MALARIA.**
From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Sick Headache, fullness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Flutterings at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION, and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine TUTT'S PILLS have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three "scavengers of the system," producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. TUTT'S PILLS cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and are a perfect
**ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.**
Sold everywhere, 25c. Office, 44 Murray St., N.Y.

**TUTT'S HAIR DYE.**
GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed instantly to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray Street, New York.
TUTT'S MANUAL OF USEFUL RECEIPTS FREE.

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH
Easy to use. A certain cure. Not expensive. Three months' treatment in one package. Good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Dizziness, Hay Fever, &c. Fifty cents. By all Druggists, or by mail.
E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.