THE WORST YET TO COME.

ABSOLUTELY NO PROSPECT FOR A SETTLEMENT OF

The Great Strike at St. Louis—The Gravity of the Situation Hourly Increasing.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 23.—No one ventures a prediction as to how or when the strike upon the Gould Southwestern system of railroads will end. Mr. Hoxie has refused to confer with Mr. Powderly; the efforts of Govs. Martin and Marmaduke have failed to effect a settlement; the management of the road declines to treat with any of its striking employes representing the Knights of Labor; the latter now announce that they will accept no terms from the company unless offered to them as members of the organization, and now, as a last resort, the strikers have called upon the merchants of this city to assist in bringing about a state of affairs which will make possible arbitration between the railway officials and striking employes, and interest in the present difficulties now centers in the probable outcome of such efforts, should they respond to the address issued to them last night. No action has as yet been taken by the merchants with the view of opening negotiations between the company and its employes, but several business men state that such a course would be gladly pursued by them if both would agree to abide faithfully by their decision. A member of the Executive Committee said at a late hour last night: "The worst is yet to come. I dread it, but there is no help for it. If we were to submit now and return to work without having been recognized as Knights of Labor it would be a defeat, not only for us, but also for the labor unions, the trades assemblies and for every labor organization in the whole country. We feel that the issue must be met and now. The present conflict is between us and the railroads only. We will wait three or four days in the hope that some way toward a settlement may be opened and then, if the situation remains unchanged for the better, every freight train on every road running out of St. Louis and every freight train on every road running out of Chicago will be stopped. We will leave a sufficient force of men upon the roads to run the mail trains and a few accommodation trains, but not a wheel of a single freight car shall be turned until the Knights of Labor are recognized. If this shall fail to force the company to recognize us the strike will then be extended to all Eastern and Southern roads embracing the entire country, and if it comes to the worst the strike will be made to embrace every large manufactory and every extensive business industry in the country."

AN OFFICIAL

of the company said yesterday: "Great numbers of applications from men who want to go to work have been received, and we are now notifying such of these men as we think will be acceptable workmen to come to different points along the road and accept places.

THE SITUATION IN THIS CITY,

so far as the traffic the on Missouri Pacific railroad is concerned, remains unchanged. It is reported that at some time during the day an attempt will be made to start out a freight train under the protection of the law. The switchmen and yardmen employed by the various roads in East St. Louis are at work as usual this morning, and no strike is expected to occur in that place unless the merchants and business men of this city, to whom the address of the strikers was issued last night, shall fail to effect a settlement. It is now stated that they have no grievances which have not been remedied by their employers and they will remain at their posts until the order for the extension of the present strike shall be made, if such an order shall become necessary.

ANOTHER UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO START TRAINS.

At 10:10 o'clock this morning the Missouri Pacific railway officials attempted to start a freight train from their yards in this city, but as usual without success. After the train had been made up and was about to start the fireman detected the engine, but a private detective in the employ of the railroad acted in his place. The start was then made but after going a short distance the engineer found that he was leaving behind about one-half of the train. The coupling-pin had been drawn and the train cut in two. A second start was made and this time the switch was found to be turned the wrong way and a third start was made necessary, which proved equally unsuccessful, for the strikers had again uncoupled the cars and the engine started off alone. After several more unsuccessful attempts had been made to start the train the engine was finally moved back to the round-house. A large force of regular police and private detectives were present at the time, but their efforts to guard the train were futile. No conflict between them and the strikers occurred. No arrests have as yet been made.

[For additional Strike News see 4th Page]

Unsuccessful Attempt to Start Freight Trains at Sedalia.

SEDALIA, MO., March 23.—The railway officials notified the city and county authorities yesterday morning that they would attempt to run a train at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and requested them to have a sufficient force on hand to prevent any trouble. The Mayor had the entire police force on the company's ground, and the sheriff and twenty-five deputies taken from the business men of the city. At 2 o'clock p.m. the train was ready to start, and a man named William Freeland, a clerk who was laid off after the strike was started, stepped up to the train and gave the engineer, fireman and brakemen each a note, which read: You are hereby earnestly requested for the sake of humanity not to go out on this engine. The train started out. As it passed New York avenue a torpedo exploded under the engine. At the city limits the fireman came down from the engine, and the train soon came to a standstill and then backed up to the yard. After a consultation the officials decided to not make another attempt to day. Freeland was arrested and placed under $100 bonds on the charge of trespassing.

Passenger Engines Disabled at Palestine.

PALESTINE, TEX., March 23.—The striking Knights of Labor invaded the Texas and Pacific railroad yards at this place this morning and disabled two passenger engines, without any interference from the officers of the law.

The Situation at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, MO., March 23.—The situation this morning is one of quiet, but anxious expectancy. No freight trains have been moved and there has been no attempt to start them. Passenger trains are not interfered with. Railroad superintendents of the various lines have arrived here and will hold a meeting early this afternoon. The strikers also are engaged in secret conceiling. Grand Master Monaghan of the Switchmen's Association is here and in conference with them. A stock train consisting of thirteen cars of cattle and five cars of hogs came in this morning over the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and was delivered by the train men. No other business has been done, however, as far as reported. A report received from Atchison says that a party of masked men visited the Missouri Pacific round-house last night and intimidated the guard and killed all the engines in the house.

The packing-houses are running to-day with reduced forces, but the supply of animals for slaughtering must soon be exhausted if the strike continues. A number of mills are also preparing to close. It is said there are about 2000 loaded freight cars in the various yards awaiting transfer or shipment.

Threatened Strike on the Chesapeake and Ohio.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., March 23.—The Knights of Labor have been very active on the Chesapeake and Ohio road lately, and it is said that if the men are not granted their request that the 10 per cent. reduction made several months ago be restored they will strike May 1st.

Fears of a Strike on the Mobile and Ohio

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

JACKSON, TENN., March 23.—Maj. E. S. Hosford, who has been connected with the Mobile and Ohio railroad for thirty-five years, having helped to build it, and is now superintendent of the northern division, with offices in this city, has been asked by General Superintendent Tolcott to resign, and did offer his resignation, as it is understood, to take effect on the 31st instant. To-night there seems to be some extraordinary movement on hand among the Knights of Labor, numbers of them being present in the city from elsewhere, and cabalistic figures being seen all over the city today. It is apprehended that a strike on the Mobile and Ohio road will be the result.

LABOR NOTES.

New Complication in the Maxwell Affair.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 23.—The boycott of the Trade and Labor Assembly met last night to consider the new complication in the Maxwell affair. A long statement was prepared, setting forth their reasons for demanding the discharge of the objectionable men, and concluding as follows: "The Trade and Labor Committee having this matter in charge regret very much that this matter was not settled as per Maxwell's written agreement, and, inasmuch as they have withdrawn from their own proposition and thrown down the gauntlet, the assembly is again compelled to prosecute the boycott, and this time it will be carried to the bitter end." At a meeting of the Box-Manufacturers' Association resolutions were adopted commending the stand taken by Maxwell Bros.

Out on a Strike.

WILMINGTON, DEL., March 23.—All the morocco leather workmen in this city have gone out on a strike.

The McKeesport Strike.

PITTSBURG, PA., March 23.—The great strike of the 4000 workmen at the National Tube works, McKeesport, Pa., has ended satisfactorily to the strikers, and work will be resumed in all departments at once. The trouble was settled this morning by the workmen accepting the proposition of General Manager Flegler to restore the wages ruling in 1884, and to advance the wages of laborers to $1 25 per day. The increase will range from 7 to 20 per cent.

A New Secret Labor Organization

BOSTON, MASS., March 23.—A rumor has for some time been current in labor circles here that a new secret order, resembling that of the Knights of Labor, and to be called the Knights of Industry, was in course of formation. Inquiry yesterday showed that the report is well founded. A number of meetings having been held, correspondence opened with labor leaders and a preamble and declaration of principles provisionally adopted. In a few days perhaps public meetings will be called and action taken for the incorporation of the order and the securing of members. J. W. Mahoney, W. F. Falls, N. F. Chase and other prominent labor agitators are local leaders in the movement. The order will embrace hand and train workers throughout the country and will work on the same general lines as the Knights of Labor, but with more definiteness upon certain issues. Strikes will be discouraged and arbitration advocated. A congress of the leaders will probably be held in September. The new order is not intended to antagonize the Knights of Labor, but to supplement it, and its promoters believe that they will have the sympathy and assistance of the older organizations.

Labor Everywhere Organizing.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 23.—Application to the Knights of Labor for permission to organize new assemblies have been pouring in so rapidly that the Executive Board has decided not to admit any new assemblies to the order until next quarterly meeting in June. A prominent knight said that this action had been forced on the order by the fear that any body of new men having grievances against its employers would join the union just before a contemplated strike, and force the Knights to support it before the new members had shown their loyalty to the organization. This rule excepts no one, but in cases where the District Assemblies are confident of good faith on the part of the applicants, they are empowered to allow them to join some existing union without regard to their being workers at the trade of which the union is composed. The willow workers to the number of 400 or more, and the employes of Spaulding & Merrick's tobacco factory to the number of 650 have taken advantage of this permission and have joined the Toy Casters' Union until such time as permission is granted them to organize unions of their own. The clothing makers, both female and male, have also organized and await their opportunity to add 1000 more names to the roll of the Knights of Labor.

Chicago Beginning to Be Affected.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 23.—The strike on the Missouri Pacific at Kansas City seriously affects the freight output from this point. For the first time since the strike the railways this morning announced their inability to handle certain classes of freight destined for Kansas City and points further south and west. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy early in the day posted notices to the effect that no perishable goods would be received and that all freight taken would be subject to delay. The Chicago and Alton insisted on the same conditions. At noon the Rock Island sent out word to the local offices to take no perishable freights for Kansas City nor

Street-Car Troubles at Kansas City.

PITTSBURG, PA., March 23.—At a conference of the presidents of the various street car companies in Pittsburg and Allegheny this morning to consider the demands of their employes, a compromise proposition was agreed upon, which will be presented to the Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor this afternoon. It is understood the proposition concedes nearly everything demanded by the men. The best of feeling prevails on both sides, and a strike, it is thought, will be averted.

The answer of the railway officials to the demands of the employes was returned to District Master Workman Evans this afternoon. The demands are acceded to excepting the clause providing that no employe shall be discharged without having the privilege of a reinstatement after a hearing by the Knights of Labor. The employers promised, however, to discharge no man because of his connection with the present movement. A meeting of conductors and drivers has been called for to-morrow afternoon to take action on the matter. A general strike is not apprehended.

The Striking Cloak-Makers.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The Arbitration Committee between the manufacturers of cloaks and their employes, after a conference yesterday afternoon, were unable to reach an agreement, and last night the cloak-makers were ordered out. This morning 3000 operatives and their helpers are on a strike.

to points in Colorado by way of Kansas City. The Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific up to noon sent out no notice such as the other lines posted, and was taking all classes of freight to Kansas City, except shipments over the Missouri Pacific, the Iron Mountain and car-load lots to points on the St. Louis and San Francisco road.

Business Men Organizing Against Labor.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 23.—The fact will be published here, to-morrow, that a movement is on foot and letters are being sent out quietly to arrange for a national meeting of business men and manufacturers, to be held some time next month, to take action toward devising some means of defense against the power of organized labor. There is nothing definite yet arranged about the proposed meeting, but the opinion of business men is being asked in confidential circles which speak of the outrageous demands now being made by workingmen, and suggests action to meet these demands and put employers in a position to withstand them.

Struck for an Advance.

GRAND HAVEN, MICH., March 23.—Two hundred and fifty men employed in the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee freight house struck this morning for an advance and double pay for Sunday work. They have been getting 15 cents an hour and want 20

MISSISSIPPI NOTES.

RIPLEY (Miss.) *Sentinel*: Cleveland is too much for them, and with the people at his back the presumptious arrogance of the Senate majority will be rebuked.

BATESVILLE (Miss.) *Panolian*: We notice that a number of counties throughout the State have secured the passage of stock law bills, and it seems to be taking strong hold in the State.

RIPLEY (Miss) *Sentinel*: One of the farmer members of the Legislature is quoted as saying: For God's sake, men, let's wind up. Its corn and 'tater plantin' time now. Lets quit talkin' an' go home an' go to work.

THE YAZOO (MISS.) *Herald* complains of the recent action of the Levee Commissioners, and declares levees were built "not to benefit the northern part or the southern part, but to benefit all. Each part has a right to expect and demand equal protection."

JACKSON (Miss.) *Ledger*: This Legislature has been charged by some of the State papers as being a junketing body, more inclined to pleasure than business, but we are of the opinion, on the whole, that the people have every reason to be proud of the work of the Legislature.

THE Ashland (Miss.) *Register* says: The grand jury found only nine bill of indictments in this court. We feel safe in saying that there is not a county in the State that has as small a criminal docket as Benton. Which is very good if Benton dockets all its criminals.

SARDIS (MISS.) *Reporter*: It is predicted by its enemies that even if the Blair bill passes the House the President will veto it. We hope not, for their share in the distribution would be a Godsend to the Southern States in the advancement of education. They want it and they need it.

THE Water Valley (Miss.) *Churchman*, advocating efforts for the prosperity of that place well says: What is wanted is for us to be united so far as public good is concerned. Patronize each other as far as possible; any new enterprise needs your aid; and give a warm greeting to any new settler, and give aid so far as may be in every thing that may tend to the public good.

HOLLY SPRINGS (Miss.) *South*: The repeal of the agricultural lien law will likely be objected to by many who depend on it, but we believe it will ultimate in better and more successful farming and greater good results to all concerned, black and white. Credit without capital means high prices.

SARDIS (Miss.) *Star*: As usual, a number of Mississippi newspapers are indulging their penchant for making pointless and senseless flings at the State Legislature—merely a bad habit that our contemporaries have fallen into, and there's really nothing in it. We believe that the present Legislature has done well.

HOLLY SPRINGS (Miss.) *South*: The opposition to the Blair bill seems to be sectional and to be based on the fact that its provisions may give some Southern States an unequal share. But if ignorance is unequal among voters, and the South has the larger share as a result of emancipation, it furnishes a poor reason for discriminating as to sections.

GRENADA (Miss.) *Sentinel*: We urge our friends and readers throughout the rural regions to diversify their crops, raise plenty of corn, sorghum, potatoes, vegetables, hay, etc., and not be dependent upon any one for every article of sostenance, and if credit stops, let it stop, and you will be the better off.

GRENADA (Miss.) *Sentinel*: Instead of feeling any apprehension in consequence of these labor movements, let us look upon them as the cure of the ills of monopolies; let us regard them, so long as they remain in just bounds, as the salvation of our republican institutions, and a check upon a mushroom aristocracy that is fast assuming formidable proportions.

THE IRISH LAND PROBLEM.

DETAILS OF GLADSTONE'S EXPROPRIATION SCHEME.

The Emperor William's Birthday—Enthusiastic Celebration at Berlin—Petroleum in Egypt.

LONDON, March 23.—It was affirmed last evening, by persons believed to know, that there never has been any foundation for the statement that Mr. Gladstone intended to ask authority to issue a loan in order to secure funds to carry out his scheme to buy out the real estate owners of Ireland. It is now declared that the Premier in his scheme proposes the appointment of a commission of experts to fix the value of the various land properties in Ireland, which, at these valuations, are to be handed over to the possession of the government in exchange for consols. In this way Ireland is to be made a debtor to the empire for the entire amount paid to the landlords, together with interest, the whole sum to be repaid into the Imperial Treasury by Ireland in instalments within fifty years, at the end of which time the lessees are to become the owners. This plan involves a domestic arrangement between the government of Ireland and the tenants—Ireland becoming the tenant of the empire and subletting to the occupiers at sums whose aggregate will include rent, taxes and a levy to meet the interest on the consols and create a sinking fund for their final liquidation. It necessarily involves home rule.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT,

the *Pall Mall Gazette* says, has since his interview with Mr. Gladstone Saturday, been more in favor of the Premier's scheme of Irish government. The gossips at the time averred that Mr. Bright strongly opposed Mr. Gladstone's Irish proposal. From what the *Gazette* says, this statement was all wrong, for the paper declares that Mr. Bright was struck with the ingenuity and originality of the Premier's scheme.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S BIRTHDAY

Enthusiastic Celebration at Berlin—The Kaiser's Health.

BERLIN, March 23.—The Emperor William's complete restoration to health is ascribed to the warm weather now prevailing. Yesterday was the eighty-ninth anniversay of his birthday. The newspapers take the occasion to pay him the most fervid tribute. On Saturday evening Emperor William witnessed the tableau vivants, representing Liszt's oratorio *St Elizabeth*, at the Royal Opera-House. The theater was crowded by an enthusiastic audience. The performance was repeated at a matinee on Sunday. Tickets sold at a high figure. The proceeds of both entertainments were handed over to the Roman Catholic Order of Gray Sisters. A telegram was received by the Emperor from the Pope complimenting him on the anniversary and expressing his cordial wishes for the continuance of prosperity to the Emperor and family. The city was decorated with flags and was illuminated in the evening. The Emperor appeared at the windows of the palace and was received with vociferous greetings by enormous crowds. All foreign sovereigns telegraphed congratulations and thousands of similar telegrams were received from all parts of the world. In the evening the Emperor attended the Crown Prince's banquet soiree in the White Hall. During the evening the enthusiasm of the citizens increased. The streets were crowded with people in carriages and on foot until midnight. Within the royal palace a magnificent sight was presented, choicest flowers meeting the gaze everywhere. The Emperor received continuously persons present to offer him congratulations. At the reception to the generals of the German army the Emperor expressed the great pleasure he felt at the friendly relations existing between Germany and foreign nations.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Petroleum in Egypt.

LONDON, March 23.—The discovery of an oil field in upper Egypt has attracted attention here. The *Times's* correspondent at Suez says the discovery of the oil was made by Nubar Pasha's expedition into the Soudan, and states that the geological formation of the country indicates the undoubted presence of oil in large deposits, and in more than one stratum. The correspondent avers that even with the present extremely crude means of lifting the petroleum to the surface, there has been obtained from a single well as much as twelve to fifteen carrels a day. The specific gravity of the fluid thus far obtained is reported at 88. The territory is not far from the Red sea coast, and is described as easily accessible.

Asiatic Fever in England.

LANSING, MICH., March 23.—Dr. H. B. Baker, secretary of the State Board of Health, has returned from Pinconning, where he was summoned by the local health officer to investigate a case of sickness closely resembling the dreaded Asiatic fever. Arthur B. Smith, a prominent lumber man in Pinconning, Bay county, was taken sick March 16th with vomiting and diarrhea, followed by cramps and collapse. He became cold and his pulse ceased at the wrist. In fact, he had all the symptoms of cholera. Vigorous work by the attending physicians brought the patient through, and he is likely to recover. Thorough disinfection has been ordered. Dr. Baker said: "I made vigorous efforts to learn any possible way in which cholera might have been brought into Pinconning. Immigrants had recently arrived in the vicinity, but none were from a place known to be infected. The man in the camp where the patient had been had not been outside of the State, nor had Smith been out of the vicinity. As to fruits from the Mediterranean, oranges had been in the house, but the patient is not fond of oranges. He is fond of raisins, however, and has been in the habit of eating them from the box. A box in the house came from Valencia, Spain, and the raisins which Smith had eaten were not coated with sugar, but were apparently fresh, probably of the crop of 1885, at which time cholera is known to have prevailed extensively in Valentia. The box will be examined for cholera germs."

Reforms in Russia.

LONDON, March 23.—Count Tolstoi and his henchman, M. Pasookhine, are preparing the two most sweeping measures introduced in Russia this generation. One aims at "reforming" local government by practically restoring the nobles' control of affairs with regard to the peasantry. The reform, if really carried out, may be followed by unforeseen consequences. The other measure, which Count Tolstoi himself has taken in hand, provides for the expropriation of the wealthiest Polish land owners in the provinces adjoining Poland proper for the benefit of the much more numerous class of small tenants, chiefly belonging to the petty nobility. The landlords are to be indemnified by a capitalization of the income they derive from the land. This reform, the details of which are still *in nubibus*, is pretty sure to be popular.

Heavy Silk Robbery.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., March 23.—On Sunday night thieves entered the store of Jones & Fisher, No. 1318 Chestnut street, and made off with $1500 worth of silk. Last night they went back again and carried off silks valued at $2000.

Synod of the Church of Ireland.

DUBLIN, March 23.—The Synod of the Church of Ireland, at a meeting to-day presided over by the Archbishop of Dublin, adopted resolutions declaring their loyalty to the British Crown and the union between Ireland and Great Britain.

The Queen's Drawing-Room.

LONDON, March 23.—The Queen held a drawing-room reception in Buckingham Palace this afternoon. The weather was summer-like and pleasant, and a most brilliant assemblage of titled and noted persons was present. Mrs. Phelps, wife of the United States Minister, attracted attention by the taste and elegance of her attire. She wore a skirt with a body of gray brocade and a train of gray velvet lined with gray brocade. Mr. Henry White of the American Legation and Mr. Charles Phelps were presented to the Queen by Minister Phelps.

Labor Troubles in Belgium.

BRUSSELS, March 23.—Reports from the mining districts state the conflicts between the striking miners and the troops continue. To-day's reports say that many more persons on both sides have been wounded. Numerous arrests continue to be made.

SCROFULOUS

Sores and Glandular Swellings Cured by Cuticura.

EMMA BOYNTON, 857 Washington street, Boston, says: "I have been afflicted for one year and nine months with what the doctors called rupia. I was taken with dreadful pains in the head and body, my feet became so swollen that I was perfectly helpless, sores broke out on my body and face, my appetite left me, I could not sleep nights, I lost flesh, and soon became so wretched that I longed to die. Physicians failed to help me. My disease daily grew worse, my sufferings became terrible. The eruption increased to great burrowing, foul-smelling sores, from which a reddish matter constantly poured, forming crusts of great thickness. Other sores appeared on various parts of my body, and I became so weak that I could not leave my bed. In this condition, and by advice of a well-known physician, I began to use the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and in twelve weeks was perfectly cured."

SCROFULOUS ULCERS.

James E. Richardson, Custom House, New Orleans, on oath, says: "In 1870 Scrofulous Ulcers broke out on my body until I was a mass of corruption. Everything known to the medical faculty was tried in vain. I became a mere wreck. At times could not lift my hands to my head, and could not turn in bed; was in constant pain, and loosed upon life as a curse. No relief or cure in ten years. In 1880 I heard of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, used them and was perfectly cured."

Sworn to before U. S. Com. J. D. Crawford.

BAD BLOOD, SCROFULOUS,

Inherited and Contagious Humors, with Loss of Hair, Glandular Swellings, Ulcerous Patches in the Throat and Mouth, Abscesses, Tumors Carbuncles, Blotches, Sores, Scurvy, Wasting of the Kidneys and Uterine Organs, Dropsy, Anæmia, Debility, Chronic Rheumatism, Constipation and Piles, and most diseases arising from an Impure or Impoverished Condition of the Blood, are speedily cured by the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, assisted by CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cents; CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cents; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1.00. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

PIMPLES, Blackheads, Skin Blemishes and Baby Humors, use CUTICURA SOAP.

NO ACHE, OR PAIN, OR BRUISE, or Strain, or Muscular Weakness, but yields to the new, original and infallible pain-alleviating properties of the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. A curative wonder. At druggists, 25c.

CONTAGIOUS

Diseases are Prevalent all over the World.

I am a native of England, and while I was in that country I contracted a terrible blood poison, and for two years was under treatment as an out-door patient at Nottingham Hospital, England, but was not cured. I suffered the most agonising pains in my bones, and was covered with sores all over my body and limbs. I had vertigo and deafness, with partial loss of sight, severe pains in my head and eyes, etc., which nearly ran me crazy. I lost all hope in that country, and sailed for America, and was treated at Roosevelt in this city, as well as by a prominent physician in New York having no connection with the hospitals.

I saw the advertisement of Swift's Specific, and I determined to give it a trial as a last resort. I had given up all hope of being cured, as I had gone through the hands of the best medical men in Nottingham and New York. I took six bottles of S. S. S., and I can say with great joy that they have cured me entirely. I am as sound and well as I ever was in my life.

L. FRED HALFORD.

New York City, June 12, 1885.

BLOOD

Is the life, and he is wise who remembers it. But in March of last year (1884), I contracted blood poison, and being in Savannah, Ga., at the time, I went into the hospital there for treatment. I suffered very much from rheumatism at the same time. I did not get well under the treatment there, nor was I cured by any of the usual means. I have now taken seven bottles of Swift's Specific and am sound and well. It drove the poison out through boils on the skin.

DAN LEAHY.

Jersey City, N. J., August 7, 1885.

Two years ago I contracted blood poison. After taking prescriptions from the best physicians here and at Dallas, I concluded to visit Hot Springs, and on reaching Texarkana a doctor recommended me to try Swift's Specific, assuring me that it would benefit me more than Hot Springs. Although the

POISON

had produced great holes in my back and chest, and had removed all the hair off my head, yet I began to improve in a week's time, and the sores began to heal, and were entirely gone inside of eight weeks.

WILL JONES, Porter Union Pass. Depot.

Cisco, Texas, July 13, 1885.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta Ga., N. Y., 157 W. 23d St.

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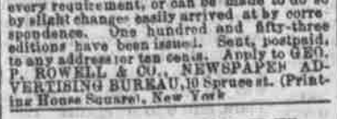

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HAVING withdrawn from the Woodruff-Oliver Carriage and Hardware Company, we have accepted the Agency of some of the Best manufacturers in the United States, and are now receiving a full assortment of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, HARNESS and SADDLERY; also, a large stock of the improved TENNESSEE WAGONS. All goods are new, and built expressly for this market, and will be sold at very low prices. Office and Salesroom, No. 209 Main street. Warehouse, No. 206 Front street.

A. WOODRUFF, J. E. OLIVER, F. L. WOODRUFF.

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Blind Bridles,	Hames,	Lap Rings,
Backbands,	Single Trees,	Repair Links,
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