THE CYCLONE'S PATH.

A Dozen Victims of the Wilkesbarre Storm—Houses Fall in and Crush the Inmates.

Four Hundred Buildings Demolished—The Loss Will Probably Reach One Million.

WILKESBARRE, Aug. 20.—As time goes on, the severity of the cyclone is more and more demonstrated. Immense buildings containing many people were unroofed, and in many cases almost destroyed in the twinkling of an eye, and at the hour when the people were about the streets, amid flying timbers and debris of every character. The city in its most frequented parts, around the depots, presents its worst appearance, and when it is remembered that passenger and freight cars were lifted from the tracks upon which they stood and laid on their sides, while other cars were rushed along the tracks by the force of the cyclone's whirl, the mere conception of its terrible velocity is obtained.

An unusual centre of activity was noticeable in the vicinity of Lee park. The lower clouds began scudding in great circles at tremendous speed. Their vortex seemed to be close in the vicinity but to the north of the cutlery works at South Wilkesbarre. A sudden gust of wind sprang up and in a moment had increased to a roar. The Vulcan Iron Works, James Morris' foundry and the Keystone flour mill felt the first shock, the wind dashing the heavy materials about like straws.

The storm swept upon Main street, raising the building on the west side of that thoroughfare. Then it struck the handsome residences, stores, green-houses, pottery works, etc., along Main street as far as Academy.

The western edge of the storm extended to the lower end of Franklin street and Dana Place. Brick dwellings were unroofed and steps torn away, and some residences were levelled. South Main and Franklin streets were completely blocked with fallen trees, roofs, timbers and wires.

Veering eastward the storm swept Ross and Hasell streets, then up South Washington street, extending as far east on Ross as the Hazard Wire Rope works. It followed Washington street, wrecked St. Mary's church, then jumped to the Lehigh Valley depot, the Jersey Central depot, Stegmaier's brewery, and then swept along the railroad to Five Points. Then it curved east and again swept up Market street, cut by Baltimore shaft No. 5, then chased up the mountain and spent itself in the woods.

The scene at the Hazard Wire Rope works was terrible. The immense building was badly injured, and in the debris lay the dead and injured, the latter helpless until assistance came to them. Here one of the worst phases of the cyclone's work could be realized, the ponderous machinery being mixed with brick, mortar and general debris. The number of seriously injured men at these works exceeds twelve and there were two killed.

Near the Delaware and Hudson railway on Scott street were houses occupied by the families of James McGinley and James Helegan, and all the members of these two families were at home while the fearful destruction went on, powerless to do anything for their safety. Both houses were leveled to the ground and the inmates held in the ruins by the debris. Mrs. Eliza Jane McGinley, aged about twenty-eight years, and the babe she held to her breast, and John McGinley, aged 13 years, were crushed to death. Mary Jane McGinley, a little daughter, was so severely hurt and crushed that but little hope is entertained for her recovery. The family of James Helegan could not be found in the ruins of their home, and fears are entertained that they all perished.

The Ninth regiment is on duty, in answer to a proclamation of the mayor. Soldier are assisting the police in maintaining order, and are everywhere eager to do whatever is asked.

A careful estimate places the number of buildings demolished and partially destroyed at nearly 400. The loss will probably reach nearly, if not quite, $1,000,000. The number killed is eleven; fatally injured, ten; severely injured, twenty-four.

THE SCHOONER MARY ELLEN.

She Strikes a Rock Near Sand Point—The Vessel Repaired and Sails for Pribelov Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—By the arrival in port to-day of the schooner John Hancock, from Alaska, details were received of a serious accident which happened to the well-known sealing schooner Mary Ellen. After making a successful cruise and catch, the Mary Ellen sailed for Unga island, which is located a few miles beyond Sand Point. In attempting to make the island the schooner ran on some rocks. It was instantly seen that her keel had been split into several pieces, and a big hole appeared in her larboard streak. She was purchased by Captain O'Brien, of Sand Point, for $500. O'Brien managed after considerable difficulty to get her off the rocks and she was subsequently taken to Sandy Point, where she was repaired well enough to let her go on another sealing cruise. A crew was obtained and she set sail again on a sealing expedition to Pribelov islands.

AN UNKNOWN EPIDEMIC.

The Inhabitants of Newfoundland Fishing Villages Dying by Hundreds from a Mysterious Disease.

ST JOHNS, Newfoundland, Aug. 20.—It is reported that the inhabitants of the fishing villages along the coast are dying by the hundreds from an unknown epidemic. Nothing has so far proved a cure, nor has an alleviative been found, and the disease marches from house to house and victim to victim with nothing to stay its awful progress. The first reports of the epidemic reached here two weeks ago on the arrival of the regular fortnightly coasting steamer, which calls at several of the more important fishing stations on the French shore. The captain reported to the health authorities that while touching at Le Poile he was informed that a strange epidemic had broken out in Coachman's Cove. The people thought it the virulent type of diphtheria called "black throat." As there was no regular physician on the coast, nothing definite was known, except that not a single person so far attacked had recovered. Other peculiar features were that in many cases death ensued in 36 hours after the disease appeared, and rapid putrefaction set in the moment after life left the body. The population of Coachman's Cove is but little over 150, yet nearly half of that number have died since the first outbreak. The epidemic has also broken out in many other villages.

COL. PRIOR AT BISLEY.

(From the Canadian Gazette.)

Lieut.-Colonel Prior's "At Home," at the Canadian camp on Thursday of last week was an entire success. The company assembled was both brilliant and numerous. At one time and another there must have been no less than 300 present, and among them were to be seen such well-known Canadians as Sir Charles Tupper, Sir John and Lady Thompson and Miss Carling, the Hon. Senator W. J., Mrs. and the Misses Macdonald, of British Columbia; Mr. Sandford Fleming and Mr. Fleming, junior; Miss Ramsay Brown, of Ottawa; Mr., Mrs. and Miss Cawthra, of Toronto; Mrs. Tracy and Miss Devor, of St. John; Mr. James Johnson, editor of the Ottawa Citizen, and Mr. J. G. Colmer; while among others invited were Lord and Lady Knutsford, Sir William Whiteway, Premier of Newfoundland, Sir Donald A. Smith, Sir Casimir and Lady Gzowski, Mr. Dalton McCarthy, M.P., Mr. John Small, M.P., and Mrs. Small, Mr. R. N. Hall, Q.C., M.P. and Mrs. and Miss Hall, and a large number of others. The guests were hospitably entertained by Lieut.-Colonel Prior, while the charms of the Canadian camp were enlivened by the strains of the band of the Buffs. Indeed, the "At Home," like the whole of the proceedings in connection with the Canadian visit to the first Bisley gathering, was a thorough success, and in closing our record of the whole meeting we cannot refrain from acknowledging the genial courtesy which Lieut.-Colonel Prior, the commandant, Major Todd, the adjutant, and the individual members of the team have extended to all those with whom they were brought into contact. By their excellent shooting and general bearing they have made the first Bisley meeting to be associated with very pleasant recollections in the minds of all who took any part in it.

BUSINESS PREMISES.

Improvements in Their Construction and Appointment—What is Doing in Victoria

It has been many a time observed that the business premises of Victoria were, many of them, cramped in their dimensions, and in other ways ill-suited to the growing conditions of the business of the city and province. It is true there are some of considerable proportions; but their appearance scarcely serves as that advertisement of stability and enterprise that is expected to be given by important establishments. More buildings are wanted of the dimensions and accommodations, say, of the Bank of British Columbia, which, in addition to its admirable adaptability to the requirements of its own business, provides quarters for a number of business and professional men, who are in this way enabled to be within easy distance of the fountain heads of commerce and finance at a moderate rent. In the past, as many of the streets indicate, people have been well content so long as they had a roof over them; but under the existing system appearances count for a very great deal, and even the smallest traders or accents cannot now afford to have, as the old saying was, their office under their hat. It is very true that there is an immense demand for dwellings, that it is exceedingly hard to fill; but as the prosperity of the city advances it has become almost equally apparent that investments in business and office premises, eligibly situated, will make handsome returns and prove an additional attraction to the many advantages that are already here possessed.

Two buildings which, as they go up, are being much admired and appreciated, are those which are being reared at the corner of Douglas and View streets by Mr. J. Turner, and at the corner of Yates street and Commercial alley by Messrs. Lenz & Leiser, for their wholesale dry goods trade. When completed they will be among the highest erections in Victoria, rising to a height of three stories, with a basement. Both are of brick, faced with stone or granite, the first named being of pressed brick, which, it is needless to say, presents a very handsome look. The dimensions and description of Lenz & Leiser's property have already been published, and the premises, as far as completed, carry out every expectation. Mr. Turner's stores measure 60 by 120 feet, and will cost about $35,000. There will be about 50 rooms on the second and upper flats, all well laid out, which will be rented to smaller tenants, or divided to suit a larger occupant. The conditions of Victoria are such, as was remarked by one architect, that she must follow more in the steps of New York and Toronto and have buildings of three, four, or more storeys as may be deemed advisable. The experience of the Methodist Temple building on St. James street, Montreal, was specially dwelt upon. When the building was begun, the wiseacres said that it was going to be a source of annual expense rather than of financial benefit to the church. However, it was proceeded with and now has the pick of the tenants, while the same remarks apply to the stately edifice put up by the New York Life Insurance company on the same street where there are also other houses put to similar use."

The value of building lots, it is contended, is an additional reason why premises of two storeys or under should go out of fashion. Here the cost of the land is a very big item, but with stronger foundations four or five storeys might just as well be raised as those of two. Fitted with elevators and the best ventilating appliances, as they will be, the premises here referred to will be just as conveniently situated for carrying on business as those of a lower height can possibly be. This is the day of big buildings; the upper flats of which here as elsewhere can, unless otherwise disposed of, be rented out as sleeping rooms to that large number, who eschew boarding houses and occupy independent rooms, leaving them free to "browse around." The example set by the gentlemen referred to and others, if more generally followed, would be found to be in every way advantageous, and give to the business section of the city an appearance that will commend it more strongly than ever. At present it is Victoria's situation and residential property that specially commend themselves to the stranger, but the departure here spoken of will augment the many objects of interest that already exist.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

TO THE EDITOR:—The city fathers having decided upon a system of sewerage for Victoria, it may not be out of place to look into the matter a little and enquire what it should accomplish. Of course, no one requires to be told that all excrementatious matters decompose; they only follow the rule that presides over the fate of all organic matter—change and decay come to all such, man included. Whether the excrement be liquid or solid, it should not be permitted to pollute the air of this city, and the question arises will this proposed system of sewerage have the desired—and much-needed—result of freeing Victoria of an unpleasant superabundance of the products of decomposition? That depends altogether on how the system is carried out. Cesspools, boxes or other contrivances are in use by every family in Victoria. Will each owner of house property demolish the privy and put in its place a w. c. connecting with the sewers? If not, why make any change? We may just as well go on so at present and let the disease germs lurk in every back yard, and the cemetery be rapidly filled up.

There is only one radical method of treating this matter, and that is, to compel by law every house owner to do as I have indicated. Do away with all privies, cesspools, and such like primitive and abominable means for the disposal of sewage, and let ALL the waste material go into the sea via Clover Point. To permit one portion of the town to retain the present beastly appliances for the storage of filth in our very populous would be a farcical "system" of sewerage indeed. There must be no choice left in the matter to the house owner: compulsory connection with the sewers is the ONLY plan to adopt.

Your remarks in to-day's issue relative to the storage of kitchen refuse at the rear of houses are admirable. This should it be kept there from one week's end to anothe, attracting blow flies, creating offensive stenches and making one of the already too numerous causes for lowering the vitality of our people? Many small families could easily burn the kitchen scraps in their ranges. Surely that would be better than letting the stuff rot a few feet away from the living and sleeping apartments. In cases where this cremation is not possible, all garbage should be removed DAILY, and once and for all got rid of in a city crematory.

It is no use doing things by halves. Go in for the whole animal at once. Rid Victoria of these nuisances. See that the denizens of Chinatown are made to comply with the laws, and we will then be in a fair way of having what nature intended this city to be, the sanitarium of the Pacific coast.

F. C. S.

QUOD EST DEMONSTRANDUM.

Concerning Those Drainage Plans—Several Points Which Deserve Attention.

A little knot of gentlemen were yesterday afternoon gathered in Douglas street at no great distance from the City Hall. A COLONIST reporter having joined them, the conversation took the direction of the drainage plans as to the merits of which Mr. Rudolphe Hering, C.E., of New York, had been called upon to decide. Said one gentleman: "some years ago Messrs. Pickering and Crompton, of Whitehaven, England, were called upon to make drainage plans, for which $3,650, or thereabouts, were paid. A further sum of $700 was also paid to Mr. Pickering for visiting the city, to satisfy himself as to its topographical conditions. Then again $2,000 were paid, or are to be paid, for other plans. Then $1,500 were paid to Mr. Hering to come here and modify plans for which the corporation pay $2,000. How much more are sewerage plans to cost before we reach a suitable system?" Another gentleman here interposed that "if Mr. Hering had been instructed to modify and adopt the plans already in possession of the city the last mentioned $2,000 could have been saved, for," added he, "they are but a modification of Mr. Pickering's plans which the corporation already possessed." The opinion of the gentlemen who were discussing matters appeared to be almost unanimous on this point, it being further added that there was no knowing what might arise out of the corporation's action with respect to the plans on which Mr. Hering had made his report.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR:—As your issue of today contains a telegram headed "A Royal Time," and dated Halifax, N.S., 20th August, which reflects in no small degree on the intelligence and savoir-faire of midshipmen (and therefore of naval officers) in general, and those of the "Thrush" in particular, I hope you will allow me to correct the false impression your readers must have obtained from that telegram, and to inform them that—

(1.) There are no midshipmen at all on board the "Thrush."

(2) The names Pixley, Woodlock, Braffen, Cargill, and Ponsonby do not belong to any officers serving in H. M. navy.

"HENRY."

Esquimalt, 22nd Aug., '90.

Forfeits Her Bail.

PORTLAND, Aug. 21.—Mrs. Raymond, who was arrested here yesterday, charged with being a procuress for a house of ill-fame at Victoria, B.C., failed to make her appearance to-day in the police court, forfeiting her bail of $50.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Mediation of the United States Accepted by Both Guatemala and Salvador.

Commerce Depressed and Provisions and Other Necessaries of Life Sold at Fabulous Prices.

LA LIBERTAD, Aug. 20.—Through the efforts of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, Senor Segarous and General Alfaro, representing the Salvadorian and Guatemalan governments respectively, are on their way toward signing a treaty of peace.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 20.—A Salvadorian dispatch says: General Ezeta, to-day, received the peace protocol, which was submitted to the cabinet and approved on most of the points. General Ezeta will send to Guatemala a commissioner duly authorized to sign the peace agreement arranged by the diplomatic corps, and, it is believed, that everything will be settled satisfactorily on Friday or Saturday.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 20.—The state department received a letter from Minister Mizner, to-day, saying that the good offices and mediation of the United States had been accepted by both Guatemala and Salvador, and that the basis of a peace will be presented to-night.

GUATEMALA, Aug. 20.—Senor Cotzu, the agent who has been arranging for a $21,000,000 loan with French bankers, has arrived here, and it is believed the loan will be perfected. He was met at San Jose by several prominent business men and officials, and they came to the city by special train.

Consternation continues in this city. Provisions and all other necessaries of life are sold at fabulous prices, and commerce is very much depressed. Merchants have sent orders to the United States and to Europe countermanding and delaying shipments on all goods for Guatemala.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 20.—It is reported in Guatemala that the government is concentrating troops on the coast and in the northern department to act against the revolutionists.

A dispatch from Salvador says: Dr. Galindo, Salvadorian envoy to Guatemala, is expected here to-morrow with a protocol of peace.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—The Pacific Mail steamer Colinia, which carried a consignment of firearms which was seized by Guatemalan soldiers, arrived here yesterday. Her officers say the seized arms consisted of 25 cases of Winchester rifles and 25 cases of cartridges, consigned to Arajuito, Salvador. When the steamer arrived at San Jose the Guatemalan authorities boarded her and threatened that if the arms were not given up the steamer would not be allowed to sail. A compromise was effected by which the arms were to be put in a lighter and transferred to the steamer City of Sydney, to be returned to shippers at San Francisco. As soon as the arms had been put on board the lighter an armed Guatemalan crew came off in a boat and made a formal seizure of the lighter and its contents. The officers protested against this breach of faith, but the Guatemalans only laughed at them.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

(Montreal Gazette.)

At the last session of the Dominion Parliament the law relating to bills of exchange and promissory notes was revised, amended and codified, and on September 1st the new act will come into operation. Very opportunely, Mr. D. Girouard, Q.C., has, with the assistance of his son, taken advantage of the occasion to prepare a revised addition of his work on Bills of Exchange published some thirty years ago, in which a digest of the Canadian cases arising in the interval will appear, and the codified measure recently placed on the Statute book will be treated at length. In the introduction to the work Mr. Girouard summarizes some of the special features of the new Canadian act, and as it is a matter of deep interest to those engaged in the trade and commerce of the country, it will be useful to note the more important changes about to come into effect. A bill, payable to a particular person, but not containing words prohibiting transfer, is to be hereafter negotiable. The holder of a bill, containing the name of a referee in case of need, was bound to present himself to the latter, but now this formality is optional. Under the old law a forged bill was wholly inoperative, but by an amendment offered by the Senate and assented to by the Commons, if a cheque payable to order be paid by the drawee upon a forged endorsement out of the funds of the drawer, the latter shall have no right of action against the drawee to recover back the amount so paid, unless he gives notice in writing of such forgery to the drawee within one year of his acquiring notice of such forgery. Hereafter, a bill not accepted on the day of presentment or within two days thereafter must be treated as dishonored for non-acceptance. Under the laws of some of the provinces, a written acceptance was not necessary; under the new act, as formerly in most of the provinces, the acceptance must be on the bill itself. Heretofore in Ontario, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island, an acceptance to pay at a particular place was a general acceptance, unless it stated that it was payable there "only and not elsewhere;" under the new act an acceptance to pay at a particular specified place, with or without the words "there and not elsewhere" is not conditional or qualified. The practice prevailing in Ontario and other provinces and sanctioned by a well settled jurisprudence that a bill or note payable at a bank or other particular place, without the words "there and not elsewhere" may be presented for payment at the particular place or to the acceptor or maker, cannot be continued; the bill or note, in such a case, must be presented for payment at the bank or other particular place; otherwise the drawer and endorser will be discharged. Where authorized by agreement or usage, a presentment for acceptance or payment through the post office is sufficient. An acceptance for honor cannot be offered after protest for non-payment, but only after protest for non-acceptance or for better security, and before maturity of the bill. The acceptor for honor must receive notice of the protest for non-payment. The protest for better security is a novelty. An acceptor for honor or under protest is no longer bound to give notice of his acceptance. A drawer or endorser, receiving notice of a qualified acceptance, must express his dissent to the holder within a reasonable time, if he does not wish to be deemed to assent to the same. In the future a person signing a bill otherwise than as a drawer or acceptor, for instance, as a guarantor or donneur d'aval, shall be treated as an endorser, and as such entitled to protest; formerly a donneur d'aval was liable in the same manner and to the same extent as the person on whose behalf he became a guarantor, and was not entitled to any protest apart from the latter. Heretofore a bill payable on demand could be protested at any time before the statute of limitations was acquired, but under the act it must be protested within a reasonable time. Under the new act, a bill signed under the seal of a corporation is negotiable, and a bill payable according to the current rate of exchange of a certain place, to be ascertained as directed by the bill, is a bill of exchange; the law seems to have been otherwise, at least in some of the provinces. If a bill be payable at a particular place it must be presented for payment at that place, else the holder may have to pay the costs of suit taken against the acceptor or maker; if, for instance, the latter shows that provision for the payment of the bill had been made at that particular place. It is no longer necessary for a notary to write on a dishonored bill the words "protested or noted for non-acceptance or non-payment," as the case may be. Under the code, service of the notice of protest, whether for non-acceptance or for non-payment, could be made at any time within three days after the last day of grace, but under the act it must be given not later than the next following business day, as is practiced in Ontario under the present law. A notice of protest had to be mailed in the nearest post-office, but now it will be sufficient to deposit the same in any post-office. Until now, presentment for payment had to be made on the afternoon of the last day of grace, but under the act it can be made at any reasonable or suitable hour of the last day of grace, whether in the forenoon or the afternoon. The protest or noting for non-payment must be made after three o'clock in the afternoon of the last day of grace. Noting is to be a preliminary step to protest, instead of being a distinct formality or deed. Under the code, when a bill contains the words "value received," value is presumed to have been received on the bill; but under the act, whether the words "value received" appear upon the face of the bill or not, that presumption exists. Under the code, the endorsee of an overdue bill takes it subject to all the objections and equities to which it was liable while in the hands of the endorser, whether they attach to the bill or some collateral matter; but under the English law prevailing in Ontario and under the act, such endorsee will not be affected by such collateral matter, like a set off. The damages of two or four per cent. allowed by the civil code and also by provincial statutes upon bills returned under protest from Europe and the West Indies, or any British province of North America or the United States have not been re-enacted by the act.

The foregoing summary of the more important changes in the law relating to promissory notes, cheques and bills of exchange is taken from the introduction of Mr. Girouard's new work on the subject, shortly to be issued. The act is modelled upon the English statute, and is regarded by jurists as an admirable piece of commercial law-making.

THE BEAR'S NEST MINE.

Two well-known mining men, Mr. I. B. Hammond, of Chicago, and Mr. J. M. Calderwood, of Douglas Island, Alaska, go to Alaska this morning on the Elder. Mr. Hammond is a well-known contractor for mining plants, and has put in a good deal of machinery in the mines of the Black Hills. It will be remembered that when the cyndicate of English and German capitalists was formed to buy and operate the famous Bear's Nest mine on Douglas Island Mr. Hammond secured the contract for putting in the plant for the mine for $330,000. The work was well under way when it was discovered that the mine had been salted, and that it was useless to continue the erection of the machinery for the ore would not turn out fifty cents a ton. This was the most notorious case of salting that has ever been known in the history of mining, and it has made the Bear's Nest mine a by-word among mining men throughout the world. When it was found that the Bear's Nest ledge was worthless Mr. Hammond was ordered to stop work on the plant, for which $67,000 was then due him. Then came a fight over the payment of the contract. The foreign capitalists who had lost so heavily in the enterprise, were averse to paying out more money, and the German contingent of the syndicate formed a combination to save themselves at Mr. Hammond's expense. But a compromise has finally been reached. Mr. Hammond and Mr. Calderwood are to go to Douglas island to-day, the property is to be sold, and Mr. Hammond to be allowed the amount of his lien on the property. Thus closes the history of one of the biggest mining frauds of this or any other time. Mr. Calderwood said that the Treadwell mine will probably buy part of the plant and the rest of it may go to some of the smaller mines in the region. He has been in the country some time, and he says that the only mine there that is doing much is the Treadwell. All the rest together are not putting out more than $15,000 a year. It is a curious fact that this Bear's Nest mine is separated from the Treadwell by only a narrow gulch, and the ledge is apparently of the same formation. The success of the Treadwell mine was a great help in exploiting the Bear's Nest. Three German experts who reported favorably on the latter were able to assay from $8 to $20 a ton, but that gold was all salt, for the stuff isn't worth sticking a pick into.

Mr. Calderwell is a Scotchman who has had experience in mining in all parts of the country. He goes to Mexico as soon as this Bear's Nest matter is settled up. He has seen all kinds of salting, from shooting silver shot into a wall or bank of earth, and skilfully scattering "float" on loose rock over the surface, to the more scientific ones of chloride of gold and silver; but the Bear's Nest job he describes as one of the most delicately managed affairs with which he had come into contact.

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT CO.

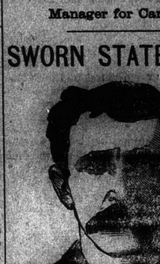
Head Office—Chicago, Ill.

74 King St., West Toronto, Ont.

G. C. PATTERSON,

Manager for Canada.

SWORN STATEMENT.



John Cronin, of Moberly, Mo.,

Cured of Sciatica, Rheumatism and Paralysis.

MOBERLY, MO., March 8th, 1889.

Owen Electric Belt and Appliance Co.:

GENTS.—I want to give you and the suffering people of our country an idea of the curative power of your wonderful Electric Belt. About the 1st of June, 1888, I got a pain in my legs, feet, hips and arms. I doctored heavy, but still got worse daily; the only way I got relief was by using morphine day and night. I suffered terribly for four months, when it got a little milder, but I was not able to do any work until December following, and I was only able to crawl around like a snail until May, 1887. I got worse again. About the middle of June my right arm got paralyzed; I could not move it. I got disheartened, and prayed to God to take me away from the pain and misery. I went in a buggy to a mineral spring daily for two months. I thought that helped me for a while, but to be again disappointed. Then the left arm got to be as bad as the right one. I used more medicine in two years than $300 would purchase in any drug store. I have been blistered from the small of my back to my heel. That seemed to help me some. I thought I was the most miserable being on earth. I could not rest night or day. I was continually dozing, being all the time under the influence of morphine. Some of the doctors that waited upon me told me the Medical Association of Moberly invited me to come to their meeting. I managed to go. They could do nothing, as those doctors that waited upon me had tried everything they knew. Finally I was a helpless wreck. Even the third finger of both my hands bent inward and would not stay straight like the others. At times I thought death would be the only remedy I would ever get. I hallooed and cried like a child. I was crazy at times. My liver was in a terrible fix. I had to take salts every few days. I could not get a passage only when I took a dose of salts large enough for two men, and then I got a poor passage. I saw the Owen Belts advertised for a long time, and I sent for a pamphlet and saw testimonials in it with the address of parties cured in it, so I concluded to buy one of the Owen Belts. I sent for a No. 4 Belt. I think I wore it first on the 29th day of June, 1888, and I found it benefitting me from the first time I wore it. I got immediate relief. I was so greedy to get well that I wore it so strong that it burned me very severely, but I kept on wearing it. The pain left me, my appetite got better, my bowels got regular, and my general health improved. The worst pain now was in my hip and the calf of the left leg. I got a pair of Dr. Owen's Electric Insoles and they took it out of my legs. Remember my arms were paralyzed yet, and I could not straighten up. I was bent double with my backache. The 1st of October, 1888, the most of my misery faded away, and I became myself again; and now, thank God, and the Owen Electric Belt Company, I consider I am well, though still wearing the belt. My arms are as well as ever they were; but to show to suffering humanity the power of this wonderful belt, one of my boys, 15 years old, had the rheumatism bad; nothing seemed to do him any good. I charged one of the batteries and put one end on the cheek that ached, with the other end on the other cheek; in five minutes the pain disappeared. To show my gratitude, I hope every sufferer in the world will find your belt and appliance. Any person doubting, can address me.

JOHN CRONIN,

Moberly, Mo., Lock Box, 202.

STATE OF MISSOURI, } ss.
COUNTY OF RANDOLPH }

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of June, A.D., 1889.

WILSON ROBERTSON, Notary Public.

Dr. Owens' Electro-Galvanic Belt.

A GRAND TRIUMPH AS A THERAPEUTIC AGENT.

It Will Cure Without Medicine the Following Diseases.

Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Sciatica, Torpid Liver, Nervous Debility, Neuralgia, Leucorrhœa, Headache, Piles, Lumbago, Female Weakness, Spinal Diseases, Kidney Complaints, Sexual Exhaustion, General Debility, St. Vitus' Dance, Pains in Back, Heart Disease, Asthma, Constipation, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Impotency, Blood Poison, Varicocele, Diabetes, Seminal Weakness.

WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD

to produce a belt which will compare with our appliances. Our current is under PERFECT CONTROL. We can make it strong enough for Mature Manhood, or mild enough for an infant in an instant.

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