

# CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

## A Brave Girl.

In the year 1781, while Clinton and Washington were watching each other's movements near New York, General Schuyler, having resigned his command on account of unjust charges made against him, was staying at his house, which then stood alone outside the stockade or wall of Albany. The British commander, therefore, seeing his opportunity, sent out John Walter Meyer, with a party of Tories and Indians, to capture Gen. Schuyler.

When they arrived at the outskirts of the city they learned from a Dutch laborer that the general's house was guarded by six soldiers. The Dutchman, the minute the band was out of sight, took to his heels and warned the general of their approach.

Soon after a servant announced that there was a strange man at the back door who wished to see the general.

Schuyler, understanding the trap, gathered his family in one of the upper rooms, and giving orders that the doors and windows be barred, fired a pistol from one of the top-story windows to alarm the neighborhood.

The guards, who had been lounging in the shade of a tree, started to their feet at the sound of the pistol; but alas, too late! for they found themselves surrounded by a crowd of dusky figures, who bound them hand and foot before they had time to resist.

And now you can imagine the little group collected in that dark room up stairs; the sturdy general standing resolutely at the door, with his gun in his hand, and his black slaves gathered around him, each with some weapon; and at the other end of the room, the women huddled together, some weeping, some praying. Suddenly a crash is heard which chills the very blood and brings vividly to each one's mind the tales of Indian massacres so common at that day. The band had broken in at one of the windows.

At that moment Mrs. Schuyler, springing to her feet, rushed toward the door for she remembered that the baby, only a few months old, having been forgotten in the hurry of the flight, was asleep in its cradle on the first floor. But the general, catching her in his arms, told her that her life was of more value than the child's, and that, if any one must go, he would. While, however, this generous struggle was going on, their third daughter, gliding past them, was soon at the side of the cradle.

All was black as night in the hall, except for a small patch of light just at the foot of the stairs. This came from the dining-room, where the Indians could be seen pillaging the shelves, pulling down the china, and quarrelling with one another over their ill-gotten booty.

How to get past this spot was the question, but the girl did not hesitate. She reached the cradle unobserved, and was just darting back with her precious burden when, by ill luck, one of the savages happened to see her. Whiz! went his sharp tomahawk within a few inches of the baby's head, and cleaving an edge of the brave girl's dress, stuck deep into the stair-rail.

Just then one of the Tories, seeing her fit bit, and supposing her to be a servant, called after her, "Wench, wench; where is your master?" She, stopping for a moment, called back, "Gone to alarm the town!" and, hurrying on, was soon safe again with her father upstairs.

And now, very nearly all the plunder having been secured, the band was about to proceed with the real object of the expedition, when the general, raising one of the upper windows called out in lusty tones, as if commanding a large body of men: "Come on, my brave fellows! Surround the house! Secure the villains who are plundering!" The cowards knew that voice, and they each and every one of them took to the woods as fast as their legs could carry them, leaving the general in possession of the field.

The old Schuyler house looks now as it looked then, except that the back wing for the slaves has been torn down, and some few alterations have been made around the place; but when you are shown the house, you can still see the dent in the stair-rail made by that Indian's hatchet more than a hundred years ago.—*St. Nicholas.*

Each head of clover contains about sixty distinct flower tubes, each of which contains a portion of sugar not exceeding the five-hundredth part of a grain. The proboscis of the bee therefore must be inserted into 500 clover tubes before one grain of sugar can be obtained. There are 7,000 grains in a pound, and as honey contains three-fourths of its weight of dry sugar, each pound of honey represents 2,500,000 clover tubes sucked by bees.

A curious advertisement appeared in a late issue of the *Liverpool Mercury*. It read: I lost my purse containing two guineas and a sixpence. The finder can keep the gold if he will return the sixpence, as it was the amount of damages I received from the Midland railway for breaking my leg. The bit of silver cost me £210. George Amesbury.

New Guinea is as large as the British Islands and France together.

# LA TEST NEWS.

LONDON, July 27.—The Americans were defeated by the British team in the international rifle match at Wimbledon by 45 points in the grand total.

There appears to be no abatement in the ravages of the cholera in Egypt. Altogether 123 corpses have been found in the hold of the steamer *Daphne*, upset near Glasgow.

Rev. Mr. Macdonald, the English ritualist, has been sentenced to be deprived of his ecclesiastical preferment. The French minister of foreign affairs said Saturday in a speech that France had not declared war against Annam, but was determined to avenge the outrages committed on her soldiers.

Hon. Martin J. Crawford, associated justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia, is dead.

That Gen. E. O. C. Ord (retired) was taken on the steamer City of Washington at Havana dangerously ill with yellow fever.

Gen. Stone, chief engineer of the Florida ship-canal, who has returned to New York, pronounces the canal feasible, and says the engineering problems involved are very simple.

On Saturday twenty-four loaded coal cars on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad were pushed off the high trestle at the Elizabeth docks, a distance of thirty feet, into Staten Island sound, and were totally wrecked.

The five upper floors of the Monro publication building, eight stories high, Nos. 17 to 27 Vandewater street, New York, were gutted by fire this afternoon. The floors below were flooded with water, and every tenant suffered more or less. The total loss will not fall far short of \$300,000. There were many thrilling escapes during the progress of the fire, but no one was seriously injured.

The "Cuban patriots" held a meeting in New York Sunday, at which addresses were made by Gen. Bonachea and other prominent Cubans, urging that every means be taken to assist in freeing Cuba from the Spanish yoke. Spanish promises, it was urged, should be disregarded because they were never fulfilled. A colored speaker urged the organization of Cuban exiles and the freeing of the colored race held in bondage by the Spaniards. A large contribution was taken up in aid of the cause.

## GENERAL NEWS.

LONDON, July 20.—The great rifle match between the American and British teams began at Wimbledon yesterday. In the shooting at the 200, 500 and 600-yard ranges the Americans made an aggregate score of 1,078 and the British of 1,070. The match will be concluded to-day.

There is no abatement of the cholera in Egypt.

The powers are taking precautions to prevent the transmission of the disease abroad. In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Campbell Bannerman, Secretary to the Admiralty, in reply to a question, declined to speak concerning the movements, size and number of the men-of-war which have been ordered to Mauritius or Madagascar.

The executive committee of the National Cotton Exchange, which has been holding its biennial session at Fort Monroe, has been instructed to prepare a system of rendering uniform crop reports.

In the suit of Banks, the colored man, against C. V. Okenberg for \$250, for blood transfused from the former into the latter, a verdict was rendered in New York yesterday for plaintiff of \$197.50 and \$12 costs.

Several cases of Texas fever having been discovered among Texas cattle at Worcester, Mass., it is stated that the Massachusetts board of cattle commissioners will issue an order forbidding the bringing of any more of these cattle into the State.

The Manchester Iron and Steel Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., with a capital stock of \$600,000, has made an assignment.

The firm of E. W. Holbrook & Co., cotton goods manufacturers, of New York, made an assignment to Benj. Durring, with \$67,212 preferences. Their liabilities are about \$725,000.

A. D. Bullock & Co.'s curled hair and bristle factory, at Cincinnati, has been burned. The loss on the building is \$50,000, on stock \$150,000, on machinery \$15,000. The insurance exceeds \$100,000.

David Timberlake, colored, has been hanged at Cincinnati for assault on Maggie Lawson, a colored girl 9 years old. George McMillan, the wife murderer, was hanged at Canton, Ohio. Robert Wilson, colored, was hanged at Memphis, Tenn., for the murder of Frank B. Russell.

The steamer City of Washington, which was to sail for New York, had 27 persons on board sick with the yellow fever, two being passengers. The sufferers were sent to the hospital at Havana. The ship's doctor, machinist and baker have died of the disease. One death occurred on the passage from Mexico.

## SHIPPING ON FIRE.

### Burning of a Dock and Vessels—A Number of Persons Injured.

A spark from an engine fell into a pile of jute which had just been landed on Harbick's dock, Brooklyn, from the ship *Lawrence E. Delap* from Calcutta. The dock was filled with hemp, jute and coffee. The flames spread with incredible rapidity, and in a few minutes the entire dock was ablaze. The *Delap* was the first vessel to catch fire and all her rigging was burnt before she could be towed out. Next to her on the south side of the dock was the ship *Perseus*, also from Calcutta, and on the North side lay the ship *Col. Adams*, from Calcutta. To both of these vessels the flames were communicated, and the crews jumped overboard for safety. When the firemen reached the dock the supports of the roof gave way and the roof fell in, burying over a dozen firemen and dock hands beneath the ruins. A rescuing party was quickly formed and the men were dragged out from the blazing rafters. None were killed outright, but all were more or less burned and bruised. Firemen McNamara, McDonald and McDougall, of hook and ladder truck No. 3, were injured seriously about the body. The loss on the vessels and cargoes will amount to over \$500,000.

LONDON, July 19.—The panic in Alexandria Egypt, over the appearance of the cholera is increasing. The number of deaths from the disease in Cairo, Wednesday was 68.

The Empress Augusta, of Germany, is suffering from partial paralysis. It is believed that the differences between France and England are in process of amicable adjustment.

A number of French financial houses have offered M. de Lesseps all the money required to construct a new canal or to widen the present one.

Sir Charles Michael Wolseley, baronet, was married yesterday to Miss Anita Theresa Murphy, daughter of Mr. D. T. Murphy, of San Francisco.

The secretary of the English consul at Matamoras has been liberated, the captain of the English gunboat *Dryad* assuming all responsibility for him.

Mr. Charles Bradlaugh has brought an injunction against the sergeant-at-arms of the House of Commons to prevent him from keeping Mr. Bradlaugh from his seat.

The Mexican consul at Tucson, Arizona, has received a letter from the frontier, under date of July 14, stating that near the place where Gen. Crook left the hostiles, in the district of Montezuma, they attacked Mexican settlement and killed five persons.

The New Orleans Board of Health has adopted a resolution advising the Governor to issue a proclamation establishing quarantine against all Mexican, South American and West India ports, to take effect immediately.

The cotton caterpillar has appeared in the section of Selma, Ala. An examination of the crop near the city shows that the caterpillars are badly riddled. Plenty of worms are in sight and webbed up. The crop is three weeks late, and the worms are in such numbers and have appeared so early that the prospects for the crop are gloomy.

The conference committee on the Pennsylvania Legislative and Senatorial Appointment bill reported their inability to agree. An effort was made to have other committees appointed, but, without action, the Senate adjourned until Monday evening, after adopting a resolution for final adjournment on the 24th inst. No business was transacted in the House. There is now but little prospect of an agreement upon the apportionment legislation, for which the extra session was called.

Swainman, who was arrested at Nashville, Tenn., for stealing the ledger that is so important in the Polk trial, has confessed that he took it at the instigation of ex-Treasurer Polk, and that he received \$175 for doing it.

LONDON, July 18.—For the twenty-four hours ending at 8 A. M. yesterday the deaths from cholera at Cairo were sixty-one. General Sir Evelyn Wood, who was about to leave for England, has been recalled by the Khedive on account of the existence of cholera in Cairo.

The American consul at Laredo, Mexico, has been mobbed, and papers and furniture destroyed.

A terrific furnace explosion occurred at Kutztown, Pa., in the authentic furnace of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, eight boilers exploded, reducing the furnace to a mass of ruins. Frank Walman was instantly killed; Solomon Walman, his father, was badly injured; Henry Walman was fatally injured; Morris Good was severely scalded; Engineer Marcella was badly injured, and a number of other employees slightly hurt.

## Washington Notes.

The acting comptroller of the currency has authorized the First National Bank of Havre de Grace, Maryland, to begin business with a capital of \$60,000.

The Treasury Department has issued a circular to customs officers requiring all documented vessels to be provided with official numbers. Signal letters will be assigned to all sea-going vessels of one hundred tons or over. News was received at department headquarters that in going from Livingston, M. T., to the Yellowstone, Chief Justice Waite, who is with Gen. Sherman's party, was thrown from his horse and received considerable injuries. He returned to Fort Snelling, and will await General Sherman's return.

Not since the day that President Garfield was shot has so much excitement been witnessed in this city as was caused by the report that Gen. Grant had dropped dead in New York. It is believed it was used as the signal for the telegraph operators to stop work, and at that moment all the telegraphers belonging to the brotherhood left their desks. The strike was general throughout the United States and Canada.

The strike of the telegraphers began the 19th inst., all over the country. Fifteen thousand members of the Brotherhood quit work. In Baltimore 112 operators left their desks, and business was seriously impeded there as elsewhere.

A circular was issued to-day from the office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General officially notifying postmasters throughout the United States of the reduction in postage rates, which is to take effect on the 1st of October, and directing them to make preparations for it.

The chief of the secret service division of the treasury has issued instructions to his agents to look to suppressing the manufacture of "Bangles," in imitation of gold and silver coins, which is represented to be increasing to a great extent in the West.

Orders have been given by the surgeon-general of the Marine Hospital service for the hospital barge *Selden* to be anchored in Willoughby cove, opposite the Rip-Raps in Hampton Roads, for the purpose of receiving all cases of yellow fever or other contagious diseases which may be brought inside the capes.

## THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.	
FLOUR—City Mills extra.	\$4 25 @ 50
WHEAT—Southern extra.	1-40 @ 15
CORN—Southern white.	56 @ 60
Do yellow.	59 @ 60
RYE—Good.	65 @ 68
OATS—Maryland.	38 @ 42
COTTON—Middle.	10 @ 10 1/2
Good ordinary.	8 1/4 @ 8 1/2
HAY—Md. and Pa. Timothy.	15 00 @ 17 00
STRAW—Wheat.	8 00 @ 10 00
BUTTER—Western prime.	22 @ 23
West Virginia.	17 @ 18
NEW YORK.	
CHEESE—New York State choice.	11 @ 12
Western prime.	9 @ 10
EGGS.	16 @ 17
CATTLE.	5 50 @ 6 75
SWINE.	8 @ 8 1/2
SHEEP AND LAMBS.	3 @ 3 1/2
TOBACCO—Leaf—Inferior.	1 50 @ 2 00
Good common.	3 00 @ 4 00
Middling.	6 00 @ 8 00
Good to fine red.	8 50 @ 10 00
Fancy.	10 00 @ 14 00
NEW YORK.	
COTTON—Middling upland.	10 @ 10
FLOUR—Southern com. to fair extra.	4 30 @ 5 20
WHEAT—No. 1 white.	1 17 @ 18
RYE—State.	72 @ 73
CORN—Southern Yellow.	64 @ 65
OATS—White State.	40 @ 45
BUTTER—State.	20 @ 22
CHEESE—State.	9 @ 12
EGGS.	13 @ 23
PHILADELPHIA.	
FLOUR—Penn. fancy.	4 75 @ 5 21
WHEAT—Pa. and Southern red.	1 18 @ 19
RYE—Pennsylvania.	65 @ 67
CORN—Southern yellow.	60 @ 62
OATS.	41 @ 42
BUTTER—State.	20 @ 20
EGGS—State.	15 @

A foot rule—Keep 'em dry. A long strike—Twelve o'clock.

No matter if the postage is reduced, it is just as hard to lick a two-cent stamp as a three-cent one.—*New York Commercial.*

By the way, another of the Balaklava "six hundred" has just died. This reduces the ranks to about nine hundred.—*Hartford Post.*

"Room at the Top." Three dollars a week, one towel a day, no weather-strips, steal your soap. Oh, yes, sonny, we know all about that "Room at the Top."—*Puck.*

New York doctors have declared the flesh of the wild goose to be productive of no end of human ills. That's right; everybody gets down on the goose.—*Hawkeye.*

Atlanta claims to have a young lady who has the finest and prettiest hair in the United States. The name of the party of whom she purchased it is not made public.—*Chicago Tribune.*

"If there is one single editor" who doesn't know all about Ireland the *Detroit Free Press* wants his address. As usual, married editors are to be left out in the cold.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

At no other time in life, says *Puck*, is a man so completely upset by threats as at the tender age of four, when his mother tells him she is going to cast aside his first trousers and put him back in frocks.

A lady in Norwich, Conn., seventy-two years of age, has just begun to take lessons on the piano. It is not stated how her neighbors offered her that she should resort to such a diabolical revenge.—*Norristown Herald.*

A ten-year-old boy cleared \$2 in Plainville, one cold day recently, selling holders. A holder is one of those cloth things that lie under the stove while you are picking up a hot lid-lifter with your bare hand.—*Danbury News.*

"Mean," said the Arkansas man of his neighbor. "Why, there isn't a drop of the milk of human kindness in that man's body. He's got a dog that's an elegant match for Jenks' bull pup and he won't let 'em fight."—*Somerville Journal.*

"No, aunt," said young Folkestone, "I don't get on well at all with Clara. And, by the way, there's one thing I don't like. I'm afraid she puts chalk on her face." "Oh, that's nothing," replied Aunt Goodwin, laughing. "A nice soldier you would make, now wouldn't you? If you can't face powder, George, how can you expect ever to get into an engagement?"—*Boston Transcript.*

## Among the Turkomans.

These Merv Turkomans, says a recent writer, seem to have nothing to do but loading about all day from hut to hut to see if they cannot surprise some eatables. They gorge themselves to excess on every possible occasion with greasy food, and are continually ill from indigestion. They throw my house, partly to satisfy their curiosity by staring at me and partly to devour the greater portion of any food I may have prepared for my own use. In this way, unless one is prepared to feed a dozen persons on each occasion, he has no chance of getting a mouthful for his meal. It is of no use saying that what you are eating is pig, for they eat pork readily. Covetous rapacity seems to be their leading characteristic. They appear to think the whole world is bound to contribute to their support; they give nothing in return. No one who has not suffered as I have among the Merv Turkomans by being constantly intruded upon and persecuted in every way by their abominable presence could appreciate the exquisite luxury of being left in quiet solitude. A daily administration of half-glasses of arrack to patients who require arrack derman (spirituous medicine) for internal ailments, aches in their stomachs, and the like. This is all a pretense. It is simply a method of getting half-intoxicated at my expense.

From behind the awful mystery of my mosquito tent I gave replies to the various consultants, on foreign policy, improvements in the fortifications, pains in their joints and stomachs and soreness in their eyes. I indiscriminately order dandelion juice, and scores of people are to be seen dotting the plains culling that useful plant, while in many an ev thumping and pounding can be heard as the juice is extracted.

## A Cheap Jail.

The new town of Naples, in Idaho, on the Oregon Short Line railroad, maintains a jail that is at once cheap and secure. It is nothing more nor less than a deep hole in the ground, into which the prisoners are dropped with the grim warning that the guards will put a bullet through every head which appears above the edge.

Not Satisfied With a Little.

The Surgeon General of the U. S. A., Dr. S. P. Moore, writing from headquarters, Richmond, Va., in 1862, states officially that, "If Dr. Worthington can furnish large quantities of his Cholera and Diarrhoea Medicine, we will place it in the Army, as a remedy in bowel affections." Sold for 25 and 50 cents a bottle, by druggists and dealers.

All the light and delicate tints come in ladies' fine silk underwear for summer.

A Remarkable Statement Fully Confirmed by Three Independent Sources.

An unusual article from the Rochester (N. Y.) *Democrat and Chronicle* was published in this paper recently and has been the subject of much conversation both in professional circles and on the street. Apparently it caused more commotion in Rochester than the following from the same paper elsewhere.

Dr. J. B. Henion, who is well known not only in Rochester, but in nearly every part of America, sent an extended article to this paper, a few days since, which was published, detailing his remarkable experience and rescue from what seemed to be certain death. It would be impossible to summarize the personal narratives which have been made at our office as to the validity of the article, but they have been so numerous that further investigation of the subject was deemed an impossibility.

With this in view a representative of this paper called on Dr. Henion at his residence, when the following interview occurred:

"That article of yours, doctor, has created quite a whirlwind. Are the statements about the terrible condition you were in, and the way you were rescued such as you can substantiate?"

"Every one of them and many additional ones. Few people ever get so near the grave as I did and then return, and I am not sure that the public think it marvelous. It was marvelous."

"How in the world did you, a physician, come to be brought so low?"

"By getting the first and most sickly symptoms. I did not think I was sick. It is true I had frequent headaches; felt tired most of the time; could eat nothing good; was nervous the next day; felt dizzy and dizzy pains, and my stomach was out of order, but I did not think it meant anything serious."

"But have these common ailments anything to do with the fearful Bright's disease which took you?"

"Anything? Why, they are the early indications of the first stage of the dreadful malady. The fact is, few people know or realize what all this means, and I am sorry to say that too few physicians do either."

"That is a strange statement, doctor."

"But it is a true one. The medical profession have been treating symptoms instead of disease for years, and it is high time we changed our method. Bright's disease is a disease more than a cough, a cold, a headache, or a toothache. It is a disease of the kidneys, and it is high time we changed our method. Bright's disease is a disease more than a cough, a cold, a headache, or a toothache. It is a disease of the kidneys, and it is high time we changed our method."

"This, then, is what you mean when you said more than one-half the deaths which occur from Bright's disease, is it?"

"Precisely. Thousands of so-called diseases are turning people to-day, when in reality it is Bright's disease in some one of its many forms. It is a deadly enemy and the slightest symptoms should strike terror to every one who has them. I can look back and recall hundreds of deaths which physicians declared were due to pneumonia, malaria fever, heart disease, cancer, and other common ailments, and now I know that they were cases of Bright's disease."

"And did all these cases have simple symptoms at first?"

"Every one of them, and might have been cured as I was by the timely use of the remedy—Warner's Safe Cure. I am getting my eyes thoroughly open in this matter and think I am helping others to see the facts and their results. The doctor who says there are no end of truths bearing on this subject. If you want to know more about it go and see Mr. Warner himself. He was sick the same as I. I found out the truth in Rochester to-day. He has made a study of this subject and can give you more facts than I can. Go, go, and see Dr. Lattimore, the chemist at the University of Michigan, and you will find out the truth. If you want facts there are any quantity of them showing the alarming increase of Bright's disease, its simple and deceptive symptoms, and there is but one way by which it can be escaped."

Fully satisfied of the truth and force of the doctor's words, the reporter bade him goodbye and called on Mr. Warner at his establishment on Exchange street. At first Mr. Warner was inclined to be reticent, but learning that the information desired was about alarming increase of Bright's disease, his manner changed instantly, and he spoke very earnestly:

"It is true that Bright's disease has increased wonderfully, and as far as reliable statistics, that in the past ten years its growth has been 250 per cent. Look at the prominent men it has carried off: Everett, Sumner, Chase, Wilson, Briggs, Bishop, Haven and Peck, and others. This is terrible, and shows a greater growth than that of any other known complaint. It should be plain to every one that some great change must be done to check this increase or there is no knowing where it may end."

"Do you think many people are afflicted with it to-day who do not realize it, Mr. Warner?"

"Hundreds of thousands. I have a striking example of this truth which has just come to my notice. A prominent professor in a New Orleans medical college was lecturing before his class on the subject of Bright's disease. He had various slides under microscopic analysis, and was showing the students what the indications of this terrible malady were. In order to show the contrast between healthy and unhealthy kidneys he had provided a healthy kidney and another which had been drawn from his own person. 'And now, gentlemen,' he said, 'as we have seen the healthy indications I will show you how it appears in a state of perfect health,' and he submitted his own fluid to the usual test. As he watched the results his countenance suddenly changed—his color and countenance both left him, and in a trembling voice he said: 'Gentlemen, I have made a painful discovery; I have Bright's disease of the kidneys, and in less than a week I shall be dead.'"

"You believe, then, that it has no symptoms of its own and is frequently unknown even by the person who is afflicted with it?"

"It has no symptoms of its own, but it is very often none at all. Usually no two people have the same symptoms, and frequently death is the first symptom. The slightest indication of any kind, no matter how slight, is enough to strike terror to any one. I know what I am talking about, for I have been through all the stages of kidney disease."

"You know of Dr. Henion's case?"

"Yes, I have both read and heard of it."

"It is very wonderful, is it not?"

"A very prominent case, but no more so than a great many others that have come to my notice as having been cured by the same means."

"You believe, then, that Bright's disease can be cured?"

"I know it can. I know it from the experience of hundreds of prominent persons who were given up to die by both their physicians and friends."

"You speak of your own experience, and what was it?"

"A fearful one. I had felt languid and unfit for business for years. But I did not know what ailed me. When, however, I found it was kidney difficulty, I thought there was little hope, and so did not see a doctor. I have since learned that one of the physicians of this city pointed me to a gentleman on the street one day, saying, 'There goes a man who will die within a year.' The love his words would have proved true if I had not fortunately secured and used the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Cure."

"And this case you told me of?"

"No, it caused me to investigate. I went to the principal cities, saw physicians prescribing and using it, and I therefore determined, as a duty I owed humanity and the suffering, to bring it within their reach, and now it is known in every part of America, is sold in every drugstore and has become a household necessity."

The reporter left Mr. Warner, much impressed with the earnestness and sincerity of his statements, and next paid a visit to Dr. S. A. Lattimore, at his residence on Prince street. Dr. Lattimore, although busily engaged upon some matters connected with the State board of health, of which he is one of the analysts, courteously answered the questions that were propounded him:

"Did you make a chemical analysis of the case of Mr. H. B. Warner some three years ago, doctor?"

"Yes, sir."

"What did this analysis show you?"

"The presence of albumen and tube casts in great abundance."

"And what did these symptoms indicate?"

"A serious disease of the kidneys."

"Did you think Mr. Warner could recover?"

"No, sir. I did not think it possible. It was seldom, indeed, that so pronounced a case had, up to that time, ever been cured."

"Do you know anything about the remedy

which cured him?"

"Yes, I have chemically analyzed it and upon critical examination find it entirely free from any poisonous or deleterious substances."

We publish the foregoing statements in view of the enormous publicity of Dr. Henion's article has caused and to meet the protestations which have been made. The standing of Dr. Henion, Mr. Warner and Dr. Lattimore in the community is beyond question and the statements they make cannot for a moment be doubted. They conclusively show that Bright's disease of the kidneys is one of the most deceptive and dangerous of all diseases, that it is exceedingly common, alarmingly increasing and that it can be cured.

There is no trait more valuable than a determination to persevere when the right thing is to be accomplished.

Connecticut your habits of crooked walking by using Lyon's Patent Metallic Heel Stiffeners.

A German paper, in translating Yankee Doodle says: "The word doodle signifies a lazy scoundrel."

"Tough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bedbugs, ants, skunks, chipmunks, gophers, etc. D. G. & S.