

THE COLUMBIAN AND DEMOCRAT, BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

Famous Men Who Smoke.

If Gen. Grant's use of tobacco was excessive, there are many men in semi-vigorous health, and of very active habits, who must regard themselves as very temperate users of the stimulant. Many men smoke more cigars a day than Gen. Grant, who is reported to do, although physicians say that it is not the number of cigars so much as the strength of them that affects the health. Among public men it is the exception to find one who does not use tobacco in one form or another, sometimes in two ways, and almost all of them firmly believe that tobacco does not hurt them. Judge Kelley's case has been cited as one where cancer was caused by the excessive use of tobacco, but he told the writer that the cancerous affection of the cheek from which he suffered, was due to the habit he had of going to sleep with a quid of tobacco tucked into his cheek, and resting his head on that side. Judge Kelley, now 70 years old, smoked and used the best file cut immediately for fifty years. The operation which he submitted to in Paris restored his health, and he has abandoned the habit.

Vice-President Colfax, for many years smoked ten or fifteen very strong cigars every day. He was suddenly attacked by a serious vertigo while Vice-President, and he attributed it to the narcotic poison. He at once stopped smoking; yet Vice-President Wilson, who never used tobacco, was stricken almost precisely as Mr. Colfax was. The late Senator Carpenter frequently smoked two boxes of cigars a week, and his sudden collapse was attributed, by those who did not know how far twenty-five years he had burned the candle at both ends, to that habit. That Mr. Carpenter should have lived to the age of 55 after living all of almost constant defiance of all the laws of health is regarded by those who knew him as remarkable. Siro Delmonico and Mr. Ives, a well-known manufacturer of New Haven, died of perfectly well defined symptoms of narcotic poisoning, but both were well along in years, and both were never without the stimulant.

Ex-President Arthur smokes less than formerly, lighting his cigar now seldom before dinner, but when in the late night hours he was busied with work his companion was a cigar, sometimes three or four. Dr. Hammond is reported to have one said that generally three or four cigars after dinner harmed few men of average constitution and Mr. Arthur thought they did him good. At all events, all of his messages to Congress were written under the dictation of a fragment Hartava. Most of Mr. Arthur's Cabinet officers were good smokers. Mr. Frelinghuysen did not use tobacco, though the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Davis, liked good cigars, and plenty of them. Tobacco was the only thing that ever made Secretary Chandler turn pale. It was a rank poison to him, and though he tried many years ago to overcome the evil effects, as became a good politician, yet he never could. Alcohol, except in almost homopathic doses of the very best wine, affects the ex-Secretary of the Navy in the same way. But Gen. Gresham was a great smoker. He smoked on the public streets, at his work, and wherever he could. Secretary Teller liked a cigar that would last a long time and was not very strong. Secretary Lane in smoked a good many pretty stiff cigars every day, and Attorney-General Brewster liked one with body to it.

Gen. Sherman is a pretty constant smoker, and he smokes, as he does everything else, with nervous haste, so that the cigar is more than half chewed up. Gen. Sheridan likes a good black Reindeer after each meal, with one or two thrown in between whiles.

Nearly all the Senators use tobacco, some of them constantly. Vice-President Hendricks likes a cigar, but he dearly loves the sweet Dutch-cut fine cut, which he buys in bulk. Perhaps Senator Frye is the most persistent smoker of Senators. If there be a long session of the Senate, he will leave his seat several times in the course of it, and retire to the cloak room for a smoke. In his committee room and other places of unrestraint he frequently lights one cigar at the stub of another. Poker Jack Bowen from Colorado smokes constantly, and when he can't smoke he has a paper of fine cut at hand. The two New Hampshire Senators, Blair and Pike, do not use tobacco, nor do Senators Davis and Howard. The new Senator Chase of Rhode Island does not smoke, but Mr. Edmunds smokes a few choice cigars a day, and now and then rolls a little pipe of navy pipe to his tongue. Both Senators Hawley and Platt of Connecticut are constant smokers, Gen. Hawley not disdaining a good old-fashioned chew. It is hardly possible for any one to smoke more, bigger, or stronger cigars than the living skeleton called Malone does, and his colleague, Riddell, is an almost constant smoker. All of the Southern Senators, except Gorman and Joe Brown, use tobacco, and most of them use it in two ways. Jones of Florida is not particularly about the flavor of his cigars, and it is a standing joke among Southerners when they get a post-cigar to send to him. He smokes it with glee as though it cost a dollar. Jones of Nevada, on the other hand, will smoke none but the best, and he makes away with ten or twelve every day. Back aside from a few strong cigars a day, likes to thrill his nostrils with a pinch of snuff now and then, but he does not do it publicly, as Senator Thaddeus did. Young Senator Kenner is a great smoker, and John Logan puffs fiercely at big, black cigars. John Sherman smokes little cigars, light colored, and has them made specially for him. Ben Harrison likes a pipe in his office, but is more often seen on the street with a cigar than without one. Senator Conger likes to smoke three cigars a day. Senator Allison would rather smoke a good cigar, and blow out a king full than to sit at the most epicurean table. David Davis was a great smoker. Senator Conkling practically gave up the habit some years ago, but he occasionally cuts a cigar in two and chews the ends. Dorsey has been for years a constant smoker from the time he arose till he retired. He always lights a cigar as soon as he gets out of bed, sometimes smoking two or three before breakfast. Blair, Chase, Gorman and Camden not only use no tobacco, but are total abstainers from alcohol in all forms. Mr. Randall does not use tobacco at all, but Speaker Carlisle would be frantic if he had to go long without a quid. He does not smoke. H. M. Dewey, San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 23, 1881, says, "I have suffered for ten years with congested kidneys, and have passed stones ranging in size from the head of a pin to a pea, which caused stranguary of the neck of the bladder. The best physicians in this city said I could not recover. I used four bottles of Warner's *Safe Rheumatic Cure*, and in January, 1881, said her restoration to health was as complete as miraculous. Cure permanent." Try it.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
HATS, CAPS, AND UMBRELLAS
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sive, and a twenty-five-cent cigar an extravagance. Three-for-a-quarter cigars are generally bought, but there are many shrewd Congressmen who have discovered that you can get the same cigar for five cents. Some Representatives, however, smoke the very best. Congressman Muller of New York has made many friends with his superb Reines, and ex-Congressman Morse of Boston was reputed to smoke the finest cigars that came to Washington.

A Minnesota man is lobbying in the State Legislature to have a bill passed giving him a first class sleigh. He says there is plenty of snow on the ground, and plenty of money in the Treasury. These two facts make it proper that he should have a sleigh, and he would like to see the iron-handled despot who will dare refuse his request.

A CAMPAIGNER'S EXPERIENCE.
N. Y.—A well known campaigner, in 1882 took 15 miles of Warner's *Safe Cure* for kidney trouble, (after many physicians of excellent standing had given him up), and was cured. December 9th, 1884, he says, "I have had no serious trouble of my trouble, and so conclude that my cure is permanent."

THE TEST OF 5 YEARS!
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NEVER.

Mrs. HELEN LEIKEM, West Mifflin, Pa., two years ago used Warner's *Safe Nerve* for complete nervous prostration. August, 1884, she wrote: "I have never enjoyed such good health, have had no return of my old trouble." Try it.

TEXT FOR A SERMON TO EVERYONE.
REV. S. P. SMITH, (Universalist) of Marblehead, Mass., suffered for years from bilious attacks and gall stones. In January, 1883, he was cured by Warner's *Safe Cure*. June 2d, 1884, he says, "There has been no return of the bilious troubles; I have experienced the least pain or suffering since my restoration by Warner's *Safe Cure*." Cure permanent.

COLLAR GALLS AND SWELLING.

PROBABLY no one item, in the long list of abuses to which the horse is subject, causes more pain to the animal, and annoyance and loss to the owner, than galled and swelled shoulders, those of horses that work to the plow or draw heavy wagons.

It is an uncommon thing to see the intelligent and humane farmers working day by day with great patches of skin rubbed from their shoulders by an ill-fitting collar, the owner vainly trying to push his busy spring work and at the same time heal the refractory sores on the shoulders of his horse.

This is one of the cases where prevention is better than the pound of cure; and, as the busy season is very rapidly approaching, farmers would do well to heed a few hints from one who never has horses with galled or swelled shoulders. In the first place, then, look to your collars and see that they are of the proper size and right kind of material even though you have to spend a few dollars for new ones to replace some which, though not worn out, humanity, as well as economy demand that you throw away.

A good collar should be stuff'd with curled hair, and lined with ticking, and when new, should be just large enough to meet and buckle in the first holes, and when the horse has his head elevated to about the position in which you want him to carry it while at work, there should be about space enough between the collar and neck at the bottom to thrust in the fingers of one hand; thus to prevent choking when pulling hard; more space than will allow the collar to slip up and down, and cause galls and swelling.

In purchasing a new collar for a particular horse, see that it fits above directed. Do not take the say so of the harness maker or your tinkerer, because a collar always gets larger as it is used and will soon become too large to be used with safety.

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The hames should fit tightly in their place on the collar with the hooks working from two to three inches above the "point" of the shoulder according to the size of the horse and the shape of the upper part of the neck.

And now, having thus fitted collar and hames, see that they are kept so adjusted, for as the warm weather comes on the horse will lose flesh and the collar need frequently to be taken up accordingly.

Should the collar become too large after having been made as small as possible it may easily be adjusted by placing a pad, made of old cloth, carpet, sheep-skin, or sack, and put it under the entire collar so that the edges may be doubled up and the hames be placed upon them to keep them in place.

A good plan as the time draws near to put your horses to plowing, is to bathe their shoulders about twice a week with a decoction of white oak bark, alum water or some other astrigent wash, to toughen the skin; for, no matter if the horses have been kept at work during the winter, the change to plowing will always render them liable to galls. I might add to the above that while that galling well padded collars for horses, let the farmer not forget to carefully pad the shoulders themselves with healthy flesh by liberal feeding.—Cor. American Farmer.

MRS. CARRIE D. T. SWIFT, Rochester, N. Y., for 25 years suffered from hereditary rheumatism, many times being utterly helpless, especially in warm weather. In July, 1883, she used a few bottles of Warner's *Safe Rheumatic Cure*, and in January, 1884, said her restoration to health was as complete as miraculous. Cure permanent.

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DECIDED IT.—The Supreme Court of Warren county, Ky., Chief Justice Cooksey presiding, has just decided that a lawful fence must be "pig tight, horse high, and bull strong;" but that the provisions of the law in matters pertaining thereto do not apply to birds gifted with the power of navigating the air, especially ganders.

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