The Columbian.

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BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1889.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XXIII NO 7
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. LII, NO 45

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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Jan. 20th 1888, tf.

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Office over Moyer Bros. Drug Store.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
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Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Third floor.
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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
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may 1-tf

G. KNORR. L. S. WINTERSTEEN.
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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
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DR. HONORA A. ROBBINS.
Office and residence, West First street, Bloomsburg, Pa. nov26 88 1y.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market

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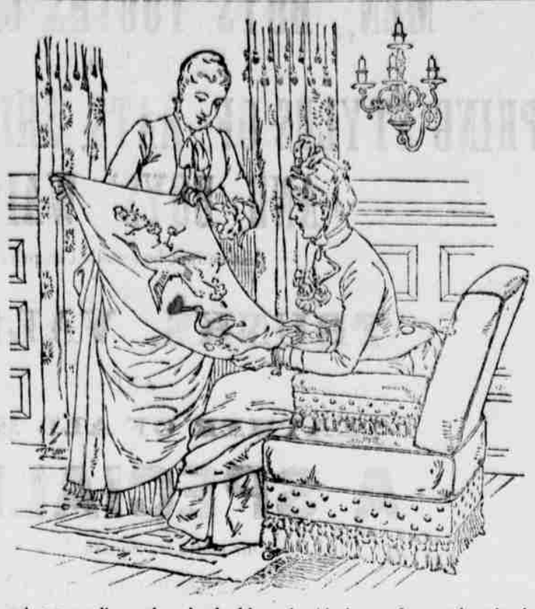
une 1, 1888, tf.



ART needle-work and valuable embroideries are frequently ruined, or their beauty much impaired by washing them with ordinary soap, which is too rank for such delicate articles. A simple, and the proper method is to make suds of hot water and IVORY SOAP, and allow to cool till lukewarm. This solution, while very effective, is perfectly harmless.

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COCOA
MADE WITH BOILING MILK.

Aboard a Man-of-War.

MODES OF LIFE ON SHIPBOARD—THE PLEASURES AND HARDSHIPS THAT FALL TO THE LOT OF A SAILOR —JACKEY AT SEA.

U. S. S., JUNIATA, AT SEA.

The jollity of a sea-faring life is proverbial. There is not a boy in all the world, within the reach of books, who has not pondered over the stories of the jolly, rollicking, careless and easy-going rover of the sea. How his interest has been aroused by the tales of adventurous sea dogs! How he has even stolen the hours from the night, not to mention those moments surreptitiously taken from his studies of which only a boy can give an account to gorge his fancy with the recitals of heroic sailor lads, who in the truest sense have shaken the dust from their feet, who sleep in hammocks rocked by storm and wave, who have been eye witnesses of monstrous sea serpents, who have boarded treasure ships, and who have done greater impossibilities and seen stranger things than were ever dreamed of in philosophy or approved by common sense!

With all its glamour, amid the fascination of its surroundings — for the ocean has an irresistible charm for old and young alike—the life of a sea-farer is not quite all that fancy paints. It is sometimes burdensome, often dull and always exposed to peril. The close quarters, even in the most commodious steamers, which become one's home for months and years, are the most irksome restraints. The strict discipline, so essential among men of all classes and dispositions, and the exacting forms in which his duties are cast, tend to reduce the fanciful sailor life to the hardpan of human experience. The recurring watches, the messes, and the demands upon him at all hours and in all kinds of weather, bind him more closely than the arms of an octopus ever embraced a delirious story-teller.

To begin with, a sailor must be a healthy and robust man. His duties are multitudinous, and require great aptitude. A good deal of hard and rough work falls to his lot. There is no place on a man-of-war for any but the strongest, most enduring and hardiest of men. The law of the survival of the fittest is pretty sure to assert itself on shipboard, and it generally favors those who can stand the most knocks, and are built after the model of the deacon's one horse shay.

Inasmuch as the ship's crew is divided into watches of four hours each, for Jackey to sleep longer than four hours at a time is out of the question, and as he is required to be at his post of duty three times during the twenty-four hours, his dreams under the most favorable circumstances, that ever exist on a war vessel, are quite apt to be interrupted. He is likely to be called up at any time, from doing stoker work below to hauling at ropes above deck, and isn't sure of ordinary sleep, not to think of unbroken dreams, until after he has slept his full allowance.

Everyone on board a ship of war is necessarily assigned to a particular mess, for besides sleeping and working at stated hours Jack must needs eat at regular intervals. The provisions for the ship have already been provided, consisting of those staple articles that may be prepared and served at sea. An abundance of wholesome and well cooked food is served to the men three times a day, but without the luxuries and refinements of table etiquette that are to be found in—well, say Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The crew is divided into messes of about sixteen men each, with one of their number as cook to prepare the food, wash the dishes and perform the various culinary duties for the mess. To be sure, the dishes of a sailor are not numerous, his regulation kit consisting of a tin cup, a tin pan and a spoon. In pleasant weather they spread their mess cloths on the spar deck, and squatting about them in groups or sitting upon boxes eat their ship fare, but at other times the berth cabin, which is devoted exclusively to the use of the crew, is made to resound with the clatter of the dishes and the hurry and bustle of a ship's mess.

A typical sailor does not spend much time at his meals. He swallows his food as quickly as possible, and then lights his pipe for a few moments of real enjoyment, demonstrating the fact that he is an American in the highest sense, capable of eating his dinner it as many minutes as he has fingers on one hand, leaving the matter of digestion to laws of chance. The less time he takes for his meals, the longer he may devote himself to the solace of his pipe.

With his cup, pan and spoon, made of tin and sometimes the worse for usage, with a hammock and blankets for a bed, with a bag in which to keep his clothes and with a small box for his needles and thread, a sailor's outfit is complete. He is allowed to have nothing else. He mends his clothes, does his own sewing and becomes about as independent a man, in the minor affairs of life, as one is ever likely to meet.

The provisions which were put on board at the Navy Yard, in cans and boxes and packages of every description and in quantities to last three months, are prepared in the galley by the ship's cook, a most important personage. Not only is this functionary responsible for the condition of the food, which is served by the mess cooks to their mates, but he is regarded as the origin, by some occult gift, of all the yarns and rumors on shipboard. It is supposed that a galley yarn can emanate from no source but the ship's cook. Whether or not this faculty bears any relation to the cooking or the food is not known, but one think is notorious—the storage capacity of a sailor passes all comprehension.

His appetite is phenomenal. He can eat more in less time than any other man in existence. It is no exaggeration to say that he eats as much as three or four ordinary land-men, without any inconvenience, and all that within ten hours, fasting the remaining fourteen hours. The ship's cook starts the galley fires at three o'clock in the morning and puts them out at seven in the evening, during which he meets the wants of about three hundred sailors with the equivalent of not less than nine hundred well-developed and vigorous appetites.

In the supplies of a man-of-war, next in importance to the guns for a show of defense, tobacco is considered the most essential. To meet these demands, large quantities of the weed in its most equisite form, sweet and luscious plugs, are put on board before sailing, and served to the men according to established rules.

A true sailor is fond of his pipe, which is always in his mouth during smoking hours, a comforter in his trials and a solace at all times. On the war ships the privilege of smoking is limited to certain hours of the day, which do not need a gong or even a time-piece to announce their arrival. However tempted to enjoy a surreptitious smoke, as Jackey is sometimes prompted to do, he does not often take such a risk upon himself, for a violation of the smoking privileges deprives the jolly tar of his tobacco for several days, which is to him a most condign punishment.

To allay any desire to smoke out of hours Jack is given to chewing between times. Nearly all sailors are smokers and chewers of the weed, indulging in one or the other practice almost incessantly. The common salute among sailors on deck is the interrogation "Any terbacker on ye?" which is often heard, as well as that modest request "Give us a chaw, will ye?" And to the generosity of Uncle Sam's minions, be it said, they always share their tobacco with their fellows.

Whatever be his virtues, Jack is fastidious about his tobacco, which is usually of good quality. He smokes the same kind that he chews, biting into it for a chew, and chipping it off with his knife when preparing for a smoke. He uses a clay pipe, that soon becomes short stemmed and as black as a hat. The smoking time on ships in the American Navy is a half hour when first called in the morning, coffee being served at the same time, an hour at breakfast, an hour at dinner, and during and after supper until nine o'clock.

At best a sailor's life is full of contrast, and nowhere more so than on board a man-of-war. At one moment you will see him on deck with his companions, telling stories, singing and dancing to his heart's delight, the jolliest man in all the world; and again you will see him tugging at the ropes, with the sea breaking over him, deprived of rest and food for watches together. Now you will see him sitting at mess or asleep in his hammock, the very embodiment of composure and comfort; and then with blackened hands and face standing by the guns, with the smell of powder about him.

Jackey, though not a dream, is a stubborn reality, and after all, in times of danger, is pretty apt to prove himself a hero, every inch of him. He has his failings, sometimes lamentable ones, but he stands the tests to which he is subject. And to his credit let it be said, that the efficiency of our Navy does not alone abide in the officers, competent though they be, but as well in the men who set the sails, fire the engines and man the guns of our ships of war.

SALISBURY.

Reduction of Farm Value.

The triennial assessment recently taken in Chester county, shows a decrease of nearly $1,000,000 in the value of real estate during the last three years.

Why are the farm lands of Pennsylvania, and especially those near Philadelphia, with the advantages of city markets, steadily and rapidly depreciating in value?

There is no depression in business; no revulsion in monetary affairs such as reduces all values, and there has been a fair demand for farm products, with rapidly increasing markets in our growing city.

Why, then, are farmers realizing less from their lands from year to year and the value of their property steadily diminishing? Is it not because the farmers are taxed for everything and practically protected in nothing?

There are not five hundred sheep growers in Pennsylvania who would not individually make more in the reduced costs of the woolens they consume that they would lose by free wool, while the millions of people in the State pay a dozen millions of needless tax on their woolens, which are among the commonest necessaries of life.

Farmers can't combine and hold their own against the greed of trusts in other industries. They have the Grange, that tempers their wrongs in a feeble way, but the rule is that concentrated and monopoly-protected wealth reaps by millions, and the farmer pays and grows poorer every year.

The manufacturing centres understood the tariff and tax issues in the late campaign, and gave increased votes against the oppression of industry, but the farmers rallied as never before to bind the thongs upon themselves and offer servitude to those who impoverish them.

It will not always be so, and it is quite probable that one of the earliest of our political revolutions will come from the now universally oppressed farmers in their resolute effort to command justice for themselves. Diminished values and profits from year to year while taxes and monopoly wealth increase are arguments which must speedily convince the most obdurate. Give the farmers a little time and they will take care of themselves.—*Times.*

License—Not Prohibition.

Pass the prohibition amendment in Pennsylvania, and the total abstinence cause will be damaged. Instead of having the liquor traffic regulated by the excellent high license law we have now—a law which is supported by public sentiment—we will have free liquor sold in innumerable places without license, and in the hands of the worst kind of saloon keepers, with a law to prohibit its sale which cannot be enforced on account of public sentiment being against it. In our opinion, that would be a great injury to the total abstinence cause. Let well enough alone. We have a good high license law, which has already accomplished wonders. Make it better if need be, but don't set back the total abstinence cause in Pennsylvania by attempting the impossible.—*Catholic Total Abstinence News.*

The Nation's Forests.

The first step in the effort to provide for the conservation of the forests on the national domain should be the withdrawal from sale of all forestlands belonging to the nation. It will not be necessary to preserve and maintain all these forests permanently, but the extent of forest-territory which will be required by a practical plan of forest-preservation and management for our Western mountain regions cannot be at once precisely determined. A thorough examination of these regions, and of the agricultural country depending upon them for its water supply, will be necessary, in order to show what forests must be retained, and what tracts of timber can be put upon the market without injury to the important interests involved. Until such an examination has been made, none of the forest-lands now belonging to the United States should be sold.

The second step should be to commit to the United States army the care and guardianship of the forests belonging to the nation. There in time of peace no other work of national defense or protection so important as this which the army can perform, and it is plain that under existing conditions the forests on the national domain will not be—indeed cannot be adequately guarded and protected by any other means. The measures which have been tried, including those now in operation, have proved almost entirely ineffective. The forests on the public lands are pillaged by settlers, and by the employees of railroad and mining companies, without scruple of limit. Other instruments will have to be employed if the forests are to be preserved. Their complete and final destruction, with that of the soil which sustains them, is, under the present system, or want of system, only a question of time and of very short time.

The officers of the United States army are educated by the notion for its service, and they constitute a body of men unequalled by any other in our country in their equipment for guarding and protecting the great forest-regions belonging to the nation. They possess every kind of fitness for this work in greater degree than any other class of men, and if authorized by law to undertake this service they would have the power and the means necessary for its performance, while everybody else is inevitably powerless and incapable. As there is likely to be very little work for the army hereafter in the care of the Indians, it will be available for this service of guarding the national forests. The work can be done well by the army, and it will cost nothing, or very little, while any other plan would necessarily be both ineffective and costly. This guardianship and defense of the nation's forests by the army of the nation should be continued and maintained until a sufficient number of adequately trained and equipped foresters has been provided by the national government for the administration of a complete and permanent system and policy for the management of the forests on the public domain.

This brings us to consider the third step. This should be the appointment, by the President, of a Commission to make a thorough examination of the forests belonging to the nation, and of their relation to the agricultural interests of the regions through which the strems flow which have their sources in these forests, and to report, with the facts observed, a comprehensive plan for the preservation and management of the public forests, including a system for the training, by the government, of a sufficient number of foresters for the national forest service.

The commission should determine what portions of the existing forests on the public domain should be permanently preserved, and in what manner the remainder should be disposed of. The national forests can be so managed that they will be perpetually reproduced, and will yield forever an abundant supply of timber for the inhabitants of the adjacent country, and a revenue which will more than sustain the cost of the forest service. A National School of Forestry should be established at a suitable place in one of the general mountain forests on the public lands, and its equipments should be as thorough and adequate for its purpose as is that of the National Military Academy at West Point.—*Garden and forest, Jan.* 30 1889.

Restorative Wine.

If you are weak and suffering from general debility, you should use Speer's Port Grape Wine; it will purify your blood, restore digestion and make you feel like a younger person, in fact it makes you new blood. Speer's vineyards are planted on brown stone shale rock soil containing iron. There is over two miles of carriage drives under grape arbors in his vineyards. For sale by druggists.

This is the time of the year for farmers to keep their weather eye open for every kind of bogus seed. Almost every day the country papers get circulars advertising the merits of a new brand of oats that will grow a hundred bushels per acre and never stubble fall. Then it will be wheat—a small quantity sown in your garden will grow enough grain to keep a family in flour a year. Some other fellow has a new kind of corn, which he calls the branching kind. The stalks do not grow quite as large as peach trees, but you can raise from eighty to a hundred bushels per acre very easily. Then the potato man will send out his circulars, and so it goes. Now it is well enough for every farmer to experiment with new seeds of all kinds, but they should be bought of reliable houses which deal in such things, and in small quantities, so that if they should fail the loss is but a trifle. The amount of money that farmers are swindled out of every year by these seed sharpers is enormous.

Rheumatism

Is undoubtedly caused by lactic acid in the blood. This acid attacks the fibrous tissues, and causes the pains and aches in the back, shoulders, knees, ankles, hips, and wrists. Thousands of people find in Hood's Sarsaparilla a positive cure for rheumatism. This medicine, by its purifying action, neutralizes the acidity of the blood, and also builds up and strengthens the whole body.

Notes.

A bill was recently introduced into the New York Legislature the purpose of which is to prohibit any judgment upon a plea of guilty in case of murder; that is to say, its effect will be to require that a person accused of murder, who admits his guilt, shall be put upon trial for the crime and tried in the same manner as though he pleaded not guilty.

The exact language of the proposed enactment is as follows:

"No convictions shall be had upon a plea of guilty on either of the following cases:

"Where the crime charged is punishable by death; or

"Where the crime charged is or may be punishable by imprisonment in a State prison for the term of life."

Inasmuch as the highest degrees of burglary and forgery fall within the terms of the bill, says the New York "Sun," it will be incompetent for Court to accept a plea of guilty from the most criminal kind of a forger. The sense or reason of such an act does not appear.

Col. John S. Mosby, the famous Confederate guerilla leader, later than that a diplomat in China and now a citizen of California, is a relative of General Harrison's, as so many hundred other native Virginians are. His grandmother was a cousin of President William Henry Harrison, and he has kept up the family acquaintance. Col. Mosby while in China overpaid the government about $16,000 on some Consular transactions. He afterwards got a suit for that amount allowed by the Court of Claims, and the item is to go into the appropriation bills before Congress this session.

The people in a Western town are complaining because a local undertaker displays his coffins on the sidewalk outside his office, with prices attached, just like the furniture dealers.

It is probable that President Cleveland has never crossed the threshold of more than two Washington homes outside the Cabinet circle. In other words he has not seen the interior of ten residences in Washington. He has never seen Congress at work, and I am assured that in four years he has not once entered a department building. The Treasury, State, Navy, War, and Attorney General's Departments are all within a stone's throw of the White House, but Mr. Cleveland never opened their doors. Mr. Cleveland never walked upon Pennsylvania avenue as Grant was in the habit of doing, and surely he never took a drink across a Washington bar as Buchanan did more than once. He rarely goes to the theatre, not caring much for the plays. Probably there has now and then been an entire week he has not once put on his hat and gone out of doors. All he knows about Washington and its ways he has heard.—*Boston Globe.*

A corps of American railway engineers have left Port Townsend, W. T., for Coquimbo, Peru, under engagement to the Chilan Government to superintend the surveying and construction of railway lines from the coast cities to interior points adjacent to the Argentine Republic. The lines will penetrate to the silver mines and facilitate the settlement of the country. Agents are now on the coast negotiating for nearly ten million ties and other timber. All articles, including machinery, will be admitted free of duty. Nearly six hundred engineers and over three thousand laborers will be engaged for service in Chili next autumn. The road will probably be two thousand five hundred miles in length.

There are some able romancers in North Carolina or some very large trees. From Clyde Station comes the story that a poplar tree was cut there so large that it made plank enough to furnish weather boarding, ceiling and flooring for a church fifty feet long, thirty-eight feet wide and twelve feet high. From the same tree a fence was built on three quarters of an acre around the church. There were three logs left over, and "the remaining three logs contained lumber enough to build another church as large as the first."

Jonathan Alexander, the old Waterloo pensioner who died in Edinburgh recently, was one of the guards of the fallen Emperor in St. Helena, and used to tell a curious story of Napoleon's heart having been nearly carried off by a rat after the post mortem examination. The surgeon who conducted the investigation, after placing the heart in an open glass vessel, happened to fall asleep. During the snooze the choice morsel was lighted upon by a rat, which was in the act of carrying it off when the doctor fortunately awoke and recovered the stolen treasure.—Pall Mall Gazette.

The greatest King and the first literary man of the age—Frederick the Great and Voltaire—were fond of playing tricks upon each other. On one occasion while Voltaire was out, Frederick wrote on his door, "Donkey" taking particular pains to disguise his handwriting. When Voltaire returned he read the mysterious dissylabic word, and, after a moments reflection, directed his steps towards the King's apartments. Frederick had already retired for the night, but on hearing Voltaire's voice, eagerly opened the door and forthwith asked him what caused him to call so late. "I saw your name on my door," replied Voltaire, "and I hasten to pay my homage to Your Majesty."

Charles Clark, aged 84, the second in seniority of the New York Stock Exchange, died on Tuesday last. He was in his place on the floor of the Exchange as late as last week. He made a speciality of executing orders in Erie stock and it was a pretty sight to see the courtesy and respect with which the old man was always treated in a hustling, hurrying crowd of younger brokers. They always "gave him the floor" when he had an order and everybody was pleased when he made a trade.

The oldest member of the stock exchange is Mr. George A Rollins, who entered the Board January 25, 1835.

London's Juvenile Drunkards.

One day last week Lady Henry Somerset, a very earnest and eloquent champion of total abstinence, was initiated at Hereford into the Order of the Rechabites, and in a long speech spoke out frankly about drinking at Whitechapel. A week or two ago, on a Saturday night," she said, "I was walking down Whitechapel road, and as I went a great longing came into my heart that I could take some of the leading men of our land down into the midst of that scene. Oh! the misery, degradation and sin that were there, all springing from the feet of this awful drink traffic, which flaunts its brazen head in undisguised iniquity on all sides, house after house vying with each other in leading men and women into deeper sin. How they make downfall easier and more certain! Not contented with the ordinary public-house, they have now invented a new method—that of having an archway in the open street, with only a counter, over which drink is served to the passer-by, so that the public need open no door they pass. All these places are served by young girls. Your hearts would have sickened if you could have looked on those young faces. I say shame on us as a nation. In America the amount of drinking is enormous. But there is all honor to the nation in one respect; their feeling about children and young girls does not exist in England. You never find a native-born American girl serving as a bar-maid in the States. On all the land over which wave the Stars and Stripes you will not find young girls placed in positions of such temptation and danger. I cannot describe the horrors of that scene in Whitechapel, the streets illuminated by the lights of gin palaces. There is the low theatre, which is doing the devil's work six days out of seven. These theatres are now being licensed to sell drinks on Sunday, as if six days were not enough! How can I put before you the sin and misery of that scene? To see the children flocking out of those dens of sin! I state no exaggeration, no overdrawn picture. You have only to read the police reports. Last year you will find in London alone 500 children under ten years old were taken up dead drunk, and there were 1,500 under fourteen and 2,000 under twenty-one. Oh! as I walked down the street it seemed as if he, called the man of sorrows, was by my side, and I prayed that there in the midst of that sin he should be able to say: 'She hath done what she could.'"—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The Postmaster

Winchester, Mass., says: I am personally acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Carleton, and was astonished at the remarkable effects of your Sulphur bitters in curing their son, and its large sale is undoubtedly due to the fact that it is an honest medicine. I know of many others that have been cured by its use, and I do not think too much can be said in its praise. Yours truly, GEO. P. BROWN, P. M. 2-1

Three-fourths of the crime and pauperism in the state of Pennsylvania is the direct result of the liquor traffic, and according to the official reports made to the Legislature, taxpayers suffer a net loss, over and above all the money received from licenses, *more than a million dollars* each year. Shall this waste of money continue? Or will tax payers and business men, on whose shoulders comes this heavy load, arise in their strength and throw off this financial burden.

A hundred thousand tramps, loafers and saloon loungers are living in idleness, rags and poverty—sleeping in barns and station-houses or dragging out a miserable existance in wretched homes, who, but for the drink, would go to work and provide the comforts of life for themselves and families, and thus add to the wealth and prosperity of the State instead of being a burden.

Will not generous men reach out strong hands to them and break the galling chains that make them the bound slaves of the saloon?

Thousands of homes are being broken up or made wretched every year—tens of thousands of children are being abused and robbed of everything and are crying for bread, or begging from door to door, because of the liquor traffic. Remember the words of the Master: "Whoso shall offend one of these little ones, which believe in me it were better that a millstone were hanged about his neck and that he were drowned in the depths of the sea."

Will not then many men arise in the strength of a grand American manhood and hurl this oppressor of the children from power? The cry of murder! and the despairing mad wail of the *suicide* is heard all over the State. The murderer on the gallows says: "*It was rum that did the bloody deed. I was too drunk to know what I was doing,*" and the majority of those who destroy themselves leave the same testimony. It is a well established fact that three-fourths of the murders, suicides and accidental killings may be traced to the use of strong drink. Look at this long, black list—listen to the tramp, tramp, tramp of the feet of men who are staggering on the streets and highways of Pennsylvania to a drunkards grave or a drunkard's doom More than one goes down to death, on an average, for every day in the year. Shall this blasting of human hopes—this flow of tears and blood, go on through the coming years?

Oh! men of thought—men of God—men who love humanity and love your country, rise up in your might and stop this whole iniquitous business. You have now a chance that may not come again. An amendment to the State Constitution, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of in oxicating drinks as a beverage is now pending in this State. Before the year 1889 closes you will be called upon to decide this question at the polls; not as Republican or Democrat, or at the command of any party, but simply on the merits of the question of Prohibition in the Constitution, where it will stand by the will of the majority of the people without regard to party.

Arise then, oh ye men of Pennsylvania, and use your mighty power in the interests of economy and sobriety and for the protection of human life. Let every man no matter to what party he belongs, on this one thing unite and help *put down the liquor traffic.*

ANNIE WITTENMYER,
Supt. of Legislative Work C. T. A. A. and W. C. T. U.

Deformity From Brights Disease.

S. D. VanBuskirk, of Demorest, N. J., says Aug. 20, 1888; "Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, New York, has cured our daughter of Bright's Disease, after all other means had failed. She was so swollen that she measured 45 inches around the waist, and 18 inches below the knee. To say that we feel thankful for such a boon as Favorite Remedy is but a poor expression of the feelings of grateful parents.'