

DOCTORED TO DEATH.

Gratitude to the most benevolent of Americans may cause the reader to patrionally grit his teeth at the following from the Rochester (N. Y.) *Herald*:

A Washington dispatch the other day related how thirty members of the late medical congress met in a social way after one of the sessions. They were elderly men, but progressive, and in sympathy with the modern practice even of their school of generally discarding the lance for promiscuous blood-letting and in giving small in preference to the heroic doses formerly in vogue. One of these old physicians is reported to have "astonished" his hearers with the assertion, that General George Washington did not die a natural death, but was killed by his doctors. The statement, it is said, was greeted with the exclamation: "That's a lie!" We judge that if these physicians were astonished and indignant over the declaration quoted they were not very well read in the history of Washington's last hours on earth. The story is an old one, whether a libel or not.

But the statements made and quotations given in support of them by the physician who "astonished" his hearers are of much interest. The certificates of Drs. Clark and Dick, who treated Washington in his last illness, show that having been exposed to rain and fatigued on Friday, December 13, 1775, he was attacked that night with pain in the upper and fore part of the throat, coughing, difficulty in swallowing, succeeded by fever and quick labored respiration. He took it for a severe cold, and called in one of his servants, a "bleeder," who took from his arm nearly a pint of blood. The account then continues as follows: "The patient was about in that condition until the arrival of his physicians at 10 o'clock next morning—Saturday—when the doctors proceeded to repeat the bleeder's operation, and twice within about four hours took over two pints, or a quart of blood. In the interim of these two copious bleedings a blister was applied to the part affected, two moderate doses of calomel were given, succeeded by repeated doses of tarter emetic, amounting to five or six grains, with no other effect than a copious discharge from the bowels."

"This was treatment of the heroic kind," interjected the alleged libeler, "which was enough to kill an ordinary well man;" and it was evidently doing the business for the General, for the learned doctors add: "The powers of life seemed now manifestly yielding to the force of the disorder. Blisters were applied to the extremities, together with a cataplasma of bran and vinegar to the throat, sweating, which was painful to him from the beginning, now became almost impracticable. Respiration grew more and more contracted and imperfect until 11:30 o'clock on Sunday morning, when, retaining the possession of his intellect, he expired without a struggle."

"No wonder," remarked the alleged libeler, "How could he struggle after losing all the blood in his body, with huge blisters aiding in the depletion of his vital strength, and his stomach crammed with calomel and tartar emetic so that there was no room for food or fluids, which he should have had to keep up the system?" Poor man, how he must have suffered; and he couldn't make them stop their torture, although he seems to have tried to do so. But the medical men certify that after repeated efforts to be understood he succeeded in expressing a desire that he might be permitted to die without interruption. There, my brother doctors, are you convinced? Wasn't that a clear case of malpractice?

Washington was 68 years of age when he died. He was not an old man by any means, especially for one of his physique and prudence. It is probable that with enlightened medical treatment he would have lived at least from five to ten years longer, if his life had not been shortened by what the physician quoted above justly characterized as malpractice.

Useful Facts for Home use.

Never use for cake milk that has been boiled.

Keep salt in a dry place and cheese in a tin box.

Matches should always be kept in a stone or earthen jar, or in tin.

Common Cheese cloth makes an excellent strainer for acid fruits.

Eating onions and horseradish is claimed to relieve droopical swellings.

A paste of plaster of paris and water will fasten on the cover to an inkstand.

A cloth wrung out of cold water and around the neck is said to be good for a sore throat.

It is claimed by some housewives that a little Kerosene added to boiled starch will impart a nice gloss.

Nothing better can be applied to a sev-er cut or bruise than cold turpentine; it will give relief almost instantly.

Lime water is good for chilblains. Use strong and hot. A saturated solution of alum water, used hot, is also a cure.

To remove machine oil from cotton goods rub the spots with hard soap and soft water as soon as they are observed, and they can easily be taken out.

If any poison is swallowed drink instantly half a glass of cool water, with a heaping teaspoonful each of common salt and ground mustard stirred into it.

An excellent salve for bruises is the following: Take the leaves of catnip and bruise with salt pork in a mortar, or with a rolling pin. If applied to flesh wounds and bruises of any kind it will at once allay the inflammation.

If you have pictures hanging against an outer wall protect them from any possible damp by covering the backs with sheet lead or else keep them from contact with the wall by cords fastened to lower ends of the frames.

HAPPY is he who has learned to do the plain duty of the moment quickly and cheerfully, wherever and whatever it may be.



KASKINE
THE NEW QUININE.
GIVES
GOOD APPETITE,
STRENGTH,
QUIET NERVES,
HAPPY DAYS,
SWEET SLEEP.

LEAVES—NORTHWARD.

Leaves	Northward.	Leaves	Southward.
NO. 1.	NO. 2.	NO. 3.	NO. 4.
A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
9.00	11.10	3.25	1.25
Cresson,	Ligonier,	11.20	3.25
9.07	11.20	3.25	1.25
9.14	11.25	3.45	1.25
9.19	11.25	3.45	1.25
9.24	11.41	3.62	1.25
9.29	11.41	3.62	1.25
9.40	12.01	3.75	1.25

LEAVES—SOUTHWARD.

Leaves	Southward.	Leaves	Northward.
Mail	Exp.	A. M.	P. M.
9.10	5.25	2.00	1.25
9.28	5.35	2.00	1.25
9.43	5.45	2.15	1.25
10.00	5.55	2.25	1.25
10.06	5.65	2.35	1.25
10.16	5.75	2.45	1.25
10.22	5.85	2.55	1.25
10.28	5.95	2.65	1.25
11.01	6.05	2.75	1.25
11.16	6.15	2.85	1.25

LEAVES—NORTHWARD.

Leaves	Northward.	Leaves	Southward.
Mail	Exp.	A. M.	P. M.
2.30	2.00	2.00	1.25
2.38	2.05	2.05	1.25
2.48	2.15	2.15	1.25
2.55	2.25	2.25	1.25
2.62	2.35	2.35	1.25
2.70	2.45	2.45	1.25
2.78	2.55	2.55	1.25
2.85	2.65	2.65	1.25
2.92	2.75	2.75	1.25
2.99	2.85	2.85	1.25
3.06	2.95	2.95	1.25
3.13	3.05	3.05	1.25
3.20	3.15	3.15	1.25
3.28	3.25	3.25	1.25
3.35	3.35	3.35	1.25
3.42	3.45	3.45	1.25
3.50	3.55	3.55	1.25
3.58	3.65	3.65	1.25
3.65	3.75	3.75	1.25
3.72	3.85	3.85	1.25
3.80	3.95	3.95	1.25
3.88	4.05	4.05	1.25

LEAVES—SOUTHWARD.

Leaves	Southward.	Leaves	Northward.
Mail	Exp.	A. M.	P. M.
2.30	2.00	2.00	1.25
2.38	2.05	2.05	1.25
2.48	2.15	2.15	1.25
2.55	2.25	2.25	1.25
2.62	2.35	2.35	1.25
2.70	2.45	2.45	1.25
2.78	2.55	2.55	1.25
2.85	2.65	2.65	1.25
2.92	2.75	2.75	1.25
2.99	2.85	2.85	1.25
3.06	2.95	2.95	1.25
3.13	3.05	3.05	1.25
3.20	3.15	3.15	1.25
3.28	3.25	3.25	1.25
3.35	3.35	3.35	1.25
3.42	3.45	3.45	1.25
3.50	3.55	3.55	1.25
3.58	3.65	3.65	1.25
3.65	3.75	3.75	1.25
3.72	3.85	3.85	1.25
3.80	3.95	3.95	1.25
3.88	4.05	4.05	1.25

LEAVES—NORTHWARD.

Leaves	Northward.	Leaves	Southward.
Mail	Exp.	A. M.	P. M.
2.30	2.00	2.00	1.25
2.38	2.05	2.05	1.25
2.48	2.15	2.15	1.25
2.55	2.25	2.25	1.25
2.62	2.35	2.35	1.25
2.70	2.45	2.45	1.25
2.78	2.55	2.55	1.25
2.85	2.65	2.65	1.25
2.92	2.75	2.75	1.25
2.99	2.85	2.85	1.25
3.06	2.95	2.95	1.25
3.13	3.05	3.05	1.25
3.20	3.15	3.15	1.25
3.28	3.25	3.25	1.25
3.35	3.35	3.35	1.25
3.42	3.45	3.45	1.25
3.50	3.55	3.55	1.25
3.58	3.65	3.65	1.25
3.65	3.75	3.75	1.25
3.72	3.85	3.85	1.25
3.80	3.95	3.95	1.25
3.88	4.05	4.05	1.25

LEAVES—SOUTHWARD.

Leaves	Southward.	Leaves	Northward.
Mail	Exp.	A. M.	P. M.
2.30	2.00	2.00	1.25
2.38	2.05	2.05	1.2