The Carbon Advocate.

LEHIGHTON, PA.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1885.

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DEATH AND DISEASE.

Very interesting computations of both the death rate and the sick rate in different parts of this continent are made in the Popular Science Monthly by Dr. C. T. Campbell, who bases his calculations on the experience of the Odd Fellows.

The Odd Fellows he speaks of as the oldest and largest benefit society in North America, the order having been in operation for sixty-four years, and the present membership being about half a million. The society has branches in South America, Australia, Germany and elsewhere, but Dr. Campbell confines himself to the statistics of the Odd Fellows in Canada and the United States—"two countries whose circumstances of race, climate, and social customs are similar."

The members of the society are healthy white males of the age of twenty-one and upward; that is, at least an apparently sound physical condition is a necessary pre-requisite for admission, and in some cases a medical certificate of good health is required. Besides, they must be men of good moral character, and consequently are representatives of the healthy and well-ordered male adults of the two countries.

The average death rate of this society for the last nine years has been less than one in a hundred—a very low rate. But, in order to compare the mortality in different portions of the continent, Dr. Campbell makes five groups of States and provinces—the northern, the southern, the eastern, the western, and the central. The highest death rate is in the southern group, and the lowest in the northern; and, in general, the rate in the more tropical States is twice as high as that in the temperate zone. That is, the average death rate of the better class of the adult white male population of this continent is for the temperate regions 1.5 in every 100, and for the tropical regions 3 in every 100.

The statistics of the sickness among the members show that, as with the death rate, the sick rate is lowest in the northern group and highest in the southern. "Judging from the experience of this society," Dr. Campbell concludes, "the average sickness of the better class of the adult male population of the United States and Canada is one week and a half each year."

The statistics of the society show also, what is shown by similar statistics of friendly societies in Great Britain, that in general "there is a regular increase in the average of yearly sickness with each year of a person's life." The authorities of the Odd Fellows have made up a table of the expectation of sickness, based upon reports sent in of the number of sick at each year of age, and of the number of weeks' sickness for each member, following the same in insurance actuaries.

Age.	Expectation of Life.	Expectation of Sickness.
21	Years—41.1	Weeks—.43
30	35.3	.66
35	31.8	.85
40	28.2	1.07
45	24.5	.99
50	21.0	1.30
55	17.4	1.70
60	14.1	2.70

It is unfortunate that, as a rule, vital statistics are so carelessly kept in this country. Such calculations as those made by Dr. Campbell have something more than a curious interest—they are of great practical value.

All of the latest advices of the English Government confirm the previously announced fate of Khartoum and General Gordon. Accounts have been gathered from natives who claim to have been eye-witnesses of the capture of the city, and they agree in the main points. A circular letter of the Mahdi has also been found on an Emir killed in battle, which announces to his followers the capture of Khartoum and the death of Gordon. There cannot be any reasonable doubt as to his fate. The excitement in England has, however, subsided. It is fortunate for Mr. Gladstone's Government that the news came while Parliament was taking a recess, or in the first burst of indignation a vote of censure would probably have been passed. As it is, the Cabinet is likely to escape with severe criticism unless there should be further disaster. The Provincial press, which is coming to have great weight with experienced politicians, is still loyal to Gladstone. That indicates that he has not lost the confidence of the electors.

If the transatlantic steamers will slow their trips we shall get no cholera. That is the belief of Dr. Pettenkoifer, as set forth in a new German book. The disease cannot make a sea voyage of twenty days. If we could not cross the ocean from Europe in less time cholera would never reach us. There are unfavorable land routes. Cholera never gets over deserts which require more than twenty days for caravans to cross. South America enjoyed exemption from cholera until 1854, when fast sailing vessels carried it from Philadelphia to Rio Janeiro, and a terrible epidemic was the result. Cholera makes the most remarkable jumps. The soil and its moisture, Dr. Pettenkofer thinks, play a principal part in starting epidemics. Clay soils in relatively dry conditions are most likely to assist outbreaks of cholera. His argument is that the rain-soaked earth has not had air enough for the animal germs to breathe. In heavy clay soils water drives the air completely out.

A Boston congregation was mysteriously seized, in the midst of a service of song, with a paroxysm of uncontrollable sneezing. First the children, then the choir, and at length nearly the whole assembly, the preacher included, broke out into involuntary convulsion. When the premises were searched by the astounded sexton, amid the cachinnations of the boys, the cause of the ridiculous catastrophe was found to be a barge of pepper, which, during the previous week, had been stored in the cellar. The enterprising tenants had rented the place to a wholesale grocer.

It is now asserted, on what is deemed official authority, that President-elect Cleveland will not announce his Cabinet until after his arrival in Washington, and that he will leave for that city on the morning of March 3d, arriving there the same evening.

Circulars urging Irish Catholics to boycott the Fall River Herald and threatening personal violence to its editor for his severe strictures on O'Donovan Rossa were extensively distributed in Fall River Monday.

Capten, the last Englishman to come over here to write up our sins and shortcomings, says that he would rather live in the valley of the Congo than in our Northern States. We can spare him.

The business situation at Youngstown is greatly improved and rolling mills are resuming work.

OUR HARRISBURG LETTER.

Special to the Carbon Advocate.

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 17, '85.

The most important bill of last week was the scientific education bill which provided for the instruction of physiology and hygiene in our public schools, with special reference to the effect of alcoholic drink upon the system. The bill passed the Senate finally and would have passed the House had not Faunce, of Philadelphia, put a stop to it, by saying that he thought it was a big book job. This remark had the effect of retiring the bill for the present. If the bill does not become a law it will be owing to the overdue precaution of the House. The bill has the people to back it. Petitions have been read representing over one hundred thousand citizens of this State. Mr. Kohler, of Chester, read a petition from six hundred Baptist ministers of the State asking that the bill become a law. The great desire of the people, and the manner in which they have manifested it, has caused suspicion to arise within the breasts of some of the legislators. And that one thing will defeat the bill if it is defeated at all. It would have been far better had the people not manifested their desire so openly. The success of the bill would have been assured, but now it will be a hard matter to rid the minds of some of the members that it is not a book scheme.

Mr. Humes offered a resolution, calling on the Auditor General to furnish the amounts to the Senate, paid to the Judges for holding special courts in other districts than their own. This resolution when first read was laid on the table. Humes however, called it up in a few days, and with little opposition it was passed. After the lapse of a few days it was discovered that it would not be a good thing to have the matter investigated, so Watres offered a resolution to call it back. This was the signal for the Senators to get rid of some oratory, which they did. After some discussion it was decided that the resolution should be called back, and the investigation should not be begun. It has since been discovered that a number of [illegible]

Mr. Beach presented the following resolution, Resolved, If the Senate concur, that our Senators be instructed and our Representatives be requested to use their earliest and utmost efforts to pass the bill placing General Grant on the retired list.

Among the bills read in place were the following: To regulate marriages and the issuing of licenses in relation to the same. Relating to freight discrimination and prescribing the punishment thereof. To provide for the manufacture and sale of imitation butter. To submit civil cases by agreement to a referee learned in the law. Regulating the fees of Notaries Public. To prevent traffic in impure and unwholesome milk, and to regulate the sale of milk. To assist in the detection of violations of the liquor act. This bill provides that when an intoxicated man is arrested he shall be examined by a Justice of the Peace as to when, where, who was present at the time, and by what means he obtained the liquor that intoxicated him.

The following bills passed the Senate finally: An act to prevent the establishment of joints, berths, or other places for the smoking or other use of opium. An act so that wages of servant girls, washerwomen, clerks and others shall be preferred, and first paid out of the proceeds of the sale of the property of insolvent debtors owing wages to such servants or employees. The bill introduced some time ago, and referred to the committee, which read as follows, That any person who had served one term as Prothonotary should be permitted to practice law at the expiration of his term. It was reported from the committee negatively, and of course will not likely become a law.

The bill requiring railroads to fence their tracks was reported negatively. The free pass system is the fault of all. No one can expect that any legislation will be brought forward that will in any way materially effect the interest of any of the companies as long as every member, senator and nearly all the employees about the Hill have railroad passes in their pockets. One of the employees at the Hill told me that when this bill came up he was asked to defeat it, or rather to use his efforts to defeat it. He told the railroad man that not unless he gave him a pass over their road would he use his efforts against the bill. Nearly all the members and senators are now at home because it is cheaper for them to go home for nothing than to stay in the city. Many of them go home on Friday of each week and do not return until Monday of the next week.

On Friday Mr. Farber offered a resolution that a committee of five members be appointed to draft and report appriate resolutions upon the death of Hon. Nicholas C. Northup, who died suddenly at his home in Glenburn, Lackawanna county, on Thursday night. The resolution was passed and Mr. Northup's desk in the House is to be draped in mourning for thirty days. A committee of nine members was appointed to attend his funeral, after which the House adjourned, out of honor to its deceased member, until Wednesday, Feb. 18, at 9 o'clock in the evening.

—Our friend Dr. C. T. Horn, we are sorry to state, is on the sick list.

Broadbrim's New York Letter.

Special to the Carbon Advocate:

Let the young man who is about starting in life, and who expects to make a living out of politics, pause and take warning by the fate of Franklin Edson. Only a couple of years ago, Mr. Edson was a well to do merchant and the President of the Produce Exchange. No man of his age in the city seemed to have a more promising future. When the warring factions of the County Democracy, Tammany, and Irving Hall seemed to find it impossible to agree upon any man, Mr. Edson beamed upon them like a gleam of sunshine through a wintry storm cloud, and with one voice they exclaimed, "Eureka!" Well, they did find it and they found more than they were looking for; for Mr. Edson was no sooner in his seat than he proved a most serious disappointment, even to his most intimate friends; and all parties without distinction, came to one conclusion, and that was, that whoever suffered during Mr. Edson's administration it would not be Mr. Edson. Two years have passed, and the man who went into the greatest municipal office in the United States, with the acclamations of thousands, to day walks from the Mayor's office to a prisoner's cell. That is to say a metaphoric cell, for I don't suppose that he will feed on bread and water, or sleep on the soft side of a plank; but nevertheless the fact of a Mayor's having to go to jail at all is a bitter humiliation, and one which is very uncomfortable for Mr. Edson, although his offence is only a technical contempt of court.

The case is a peculiar one, and may possibly be the means of reforming our courts altogether. In the time of the Ring Judges the writs of injunction and mandamus were potent instruments of power. Innocent men were struck down and ruined, while rogues and thieves flourished, backed by the tremendous power of the courts. Jim Fisk with their aid was enabled to break open the safes of the Union Pacific Railroad and force the directors to fly the city—to which in their official capacity they never again returned. There was a race for the spoils, just as Mayor Edson was going out and Mayor Grace was going in. The County Democracy was afraid that Tammany Hall might get the largest share of the city's plunder. The Board of Aldermen were about to confirm a Commissioner of Public Works, and other officials; the courts were invoked by the County Democracy to prevent the Board of Aldermen from acting in official capacity, and doing what they conceived they had a perfect right to do; but, right or wrong, all the County Democracy wanted was a few hours time, and if they could by any means frighten the Aldermen, the victory was theirs. Well the Aldermen showed their utter contempt for the Court by voting on the Mayor's nominations, and for the heinous offence the Mayor and Aldermen must go to jail, the Mayor to pay in addition a fine of $250. Perhaps, as far as the Aldermen are concerned, they are getting nothing more than their deserts. If they had their full deserts some of them would have been in the penitentiary long ago. But before he entered politics Mayor Edson was a high toned business man. Mr. Edson goes out of office unlamented and one of the most unpopular men in the city. He will not go back to his old position in the Produce Exchange, for he is quite as un [illegible] that the shoemaker had better stick to his last.

The new Mayor has started in like a business man; worthless drones who have been feeding at the public crib for years have been suddenly bounced, and feel as if lightning had struck them; in all the departments sinecures have been provided for faithful "heelers," whose most onerous duty was to draw their salaries at the end of every month; this class of patriots Mayor Grace is mercilessly slaughtering, and it is to be hoped, if the reform goes on, that the City's budget may be reduced to something less than thirty-four millions of dollars.

If we examine the results of the attempted assassinations of Capt. Phelan and O'Donovan Rossa, New York is not such a dangerous place to live in after all. In the case of Capt. Phelan, here was a man attacked by a ruffian, and when the ruffian had finished his job Capt. Phelan looked like a man who had been inspecting the inside of a sausage machine which was suddenly set in motion. Only three or four weeks have passed away, and, while Capt Phelan may not be quite as sound in wind and limb as he was when he left Kansas City, he is as good as a dozen dead dynamiters, and under favorable circumstances, with a reliable Smith & Wesson or Colt, would be an uncomfortable person to meet in a scrimmage. O'Donovan Rossa had daylight let into him, and considering the number of shots, he might have had a number of daylights let into him. Last week they said he was dying, and, while he may carry a trifle of Miss Dudley's lead with him till he finally balances his ledger, he is quite as formidable as he ever was, and the trifling inconvenience of being bled for a few days, and of having a hole in his back, is more than compensated for by the extra subscriptions to the Emergency Fund, the increased circulation of the *United Irishman*, and the pleasure of being the lion of the hour.

Reports are conflicting—some say O'Donovan will not prosecute Miss Dudley, and a man need not be able to see very deep into a mill stone to fathom the reason why. Now, O'Donovan can denounce her as the hired emissary of the hated Saxon, primed for the deed of blood with British gold; whereas, if she is placed on trial, twelve men could not be found in the United States to convict her—and O'Donovan Rossa knows it. The woman has been a crank and a lunatic all her life. A wretched waif, born in misfortune, deprived of a mother's care almost in her infancy, deserted in her childhood by the only living being to whom she could look for protection; growing to girlhood the child of charity, then betrayed and robbed of all that made life worth having, what wonder, in her misery—homeless, friendless, childless—that her reason tottered to ruin! It is all very well for people to moralize in their comfortable homes as to what Yseult Dudley might have done, or should have done, but put ninety nine out of every one hundred in Yseult Dudley's place—and the chances are a million to one they would have fallen much lower than she ever fell. In her lucid intervals she appears to have made an honest effort to sustain herself honorably and honestly. But the mad strain of blood which was the curse of her life hunted her down at last, and led her to a felon's cell. It is quite immaterial whether Mr. Rossa prosecutes her or not, she will never be convicted in New York; but the safety of society demands that she be placed in a lunatic asylum, or by-and bye, she may jeopardize the life of a really valuable citizen.

You often hear Brooklyn spoken of as the City of Churches, and the very title implies that the people are extra good. The events of the past week make me fear that our neighbors are going to the "demolition bow wows." Brother Fulton will Hold the Fort no longer in the Temple; it has been bought by a speculator, and in a couple of weeks it will be transformed into a profane skating rink. The Salvation Army has been routed from its snug quarters among the scented aristocracy on the Hill, and Captain Maria Jane and Major Matilda Susan will fight the Devil and his allies at the old quarters on Washington street, where they first planted their banners. They made themselves such a nuisance that the people on the hill clubbed together and bought them off, so that the sound of the salvation tamborine and the hallelujah banjo will no more call sinners to repentance on the Hill. Several churches in Brooklyn are serving for stables, no less than three have been turned into theatres, so that I fear our neighbors are falling from grace, since the big bridge has brought them in such close connection with this wicked city.

A queer case is that of Lillian Russell. There is scarcely a dude in New York who has not been head over heels in love with her, and who was not in despair when she ran away with Teddy Solomon. What there was about Teddy to attract the handsomest woman in the city, is something "that no fellah can find out," but he did; and it is said that two or three of his former wives were just as handsome as pictures. Well, Solomon himself is no beauty, but he carried off the fair Lillian, on whom there were several mortgages, the most important being that of Dave Braham, the leader at Harrigan & Harts, and the author of the Mulligan guards march, and lots of other popular music which has made the fortune of Harrigan & Hart. Mr. Braham holds a marriage certificate and Mrs. Braham Solomon holds a bouncing baby only a few months; she has not seen Mr. Braham for two years, as Braham says he has no use for the baby. His suit for divorce will be a short one, as the proofs are so flagrant that it will not take five minutes to decide the case.

The terrible Polar wave completely paralyzed business and caused an amount of suffering almost incalculable. In the station houses at the different police precincts thousands of miserable wretches are sheltered each night who have no home. They are permitted to lay down on the floor, and are huddled together as thick as they can possibly be stowed. Many are professional tramps, dirty, ragged, and unkempt, but there are hundreds who are unfortunate and homeless. Early in the morning, at six o'clock, all of them indiscriminately are turned into the street. It is terrible to see them turned out shivering into the bitter frosty air. All of them are ill clad, not one has anything like an overcoat. Some have their summer clothing that would be indifferent covering on a warm day. Charity does much, but it seems unable to cope with the poverty of a great city.

The German dynamite club held a meeting on Thursday night, at which it was resolved that it was the proper thing to blow up anybody or anything you did not like. Those are not exactly the words but it is the substance. The German Consul came near being sent up through the roof of his house, but fortunately discovered the contents of a mysterious box which was sent thence as through the week. Brother Fulton, who was sold out of the Rink last week, is going to build a new church only one block from the old one, so Brooklyn will have one pastor at least who will see to it that Monsignor Capel and the Pope do not run away with the United States.

Yours truly,
BROADBRIM.

FROM WASHINGTON

Special to the Carbon Advocate

Washington, Feb, 14, 1885.

The visit of the President-elect to New York for the purpose of special consultation with Democratic leaders preparatory to determining the personnel of his Cabinet, creates no little discussion among the politicians and Cabinet oracles of Washington, who have paused for the past week to regain breath after their struggles to obtain precedence for favorites. As a consequence the ground has again been subjected to inspection by the political engineers, new dispositions made, and additional strategies determined in order to meet the extraordinary exigency of Gov. Cleveland's new descent upon the metropolis.

There are not a few Senators who pronounce the renting of the Butler mansion for Senate committee rooms, the most useless act of governmental extravagance on a small scale yet recorded. In the first place, the annual rental amounts to $10,000. A portion of the house remains vacant for the reason that there is really no use for it. This building was procured to provide five committees with rooms, neither one of which has any public business on hand or to report at this late stage of the session. When the building was leased the furniture of Senator Jones, of Nevada, who had occupied the mansion, was for sale. A portion of the furniture was bought by the government for use of the committee rooms, and the judgment displayed in making the selections is manifested in the purchase of a number of chairs at the price of $25 each. They are heavy chairs, finely carved, and belonged to the dining room of the Jones' outfit, but they are not suitable chairs for committee room use. Revolving chairs, with cane back and seats, such as are in common use in the Senate committee rooms could have been bought new for $6 or $8 apiece. Some of the elegant carpets which Senator Jones had put down when he first furnished the mansion, were also taken by the government at high figures. In one month Congress will adjourn, but a resolution has passed the Senate for the appointment of extra messengers and janitors to guard the Butler mansion, and the costly government furniture it contains during the recess.

The Democrats are becoming very uneasy over the prospect of an extra session, and many say they do not see how it can be averted. There are now only about fifteen working days left of the session, which may be still further reduced by side issues that may be brought up from day to day. But about thirty-six lines of the postoffice appropriation bill have been disposed of, and the most important parts of the bill, those most likely to excite controversy, yet remain to be considered. This will occupy no less than two or three days, even if there is no considerable interruption. Besides this, the ten-objection rule has been allowed to continue in force, and, together with the reading of the journal, occupies the time until half-past one o'clock. After this the House is subject to all sorts of delays, arising out of questions of privilege, roll calls and the like.

With matters in this condition there are still five appropriation bills besides the postoffice bill to be passed, all of which will be antagonized in consideration by the river and harbor bill. These appropriation bills are the legislative, etc., which has been reported to the House, and the sundry civil, general deficiency, fortifications and navy, which are still in the committee room. On the fortifications and navy bill there will probably be two reports, each with a strong support. If Mr. Randall's idea of holding these appropriations within the usual narrow limits should succeed in the House the bills will probably be amended by the Senate, in such a way, as to involve the two Houses in a deadlock. In such a case an extra session would be inevitable, and the tendency at present seems to be in that way.

New Orleans Letter.

From our Special Correspondent.

New Orleans, Feb. 8, 1885.

On the arrival of the old Liberty Bell in this city people went wild with enthusiasm. All seem to reverence the ancient relic. It is stationary on one half of an open car suspended from a frame. A railing encircles the bell on the posts of which are eleven small imitation bells; the other end of the car is the office quarters of the three stalwart police guards. Over the bell is printed "1776 Proclaim Liberty; Philadelphia—New Orleans"—then comes a hand-clasping. The car is No. 5344, from the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. Jefferson Davis was invited by a committee of United States Commissioners from Pennsylvania, Kansas, Dakota, Maryland and Louisiana, to join in the reception ceremonies, which was accepted. Hon. P. Bacon made a speech which was responded to by Mr. Davis. The ceremonies were very imposing and pleasant.

CONNECTICUT.

T. R. Pickering, commissioner, may feel proud of his exhibit. Seeds, vegetables and corn are represented, there being 100 samples of 88 varieties, of the latter; tobacco, in which the Connecticut leaf is known the world over, especially among cigar makers, is an important product; fifty-five varieties officially inspected and sealed are shown. Pine apple cheese is a noted product. Edged tools, table and pocket cutlery from Hartford makes a good display. The New London Pulley Works, Winstead scythes, Waterbury brass inbing, are well represented. Household hardware material, and Hartford printing presses, steam engines, taps, dies, guages, steam, gas and water fittings, organs, sewing machines, brass and copper ware, bronze material for house-building. Bridgeport metalic cartridges, locks, lamps, chandeliers, vehicles, tri and bicyles, are in the most attractive display, being of the best material and well executed. Photographic instruments, improved patterns, of which there are $2,000 in a small show case, chains, keys, locks, sleigh and other bells, appear in a very attractive manner. Working tools, rifles, roller skates, buttons of all kinds, bird cages, ivory goods, granite and silver-plated ware, in profusion, a silver and gold plated water cooler worth $350 is shown in a case. Watches and clocks of every description proves Connecticut to be a very inventive State. Leather belting, governors for steam engines, stone crushers, species of spar for proceelain, boiling apparatus are here to be seen. The blocks of native wood are the best preserved of any in the building, having been carefully wrapped in tissue papers and packing. Scotch ginghams, tapestry carpets and woolen goods are first-class. Mr. Pickering will have a most unique and original office. It is composed of panels or doors so matched as to make a neat room, a canopy of mosquito bars for the roof, fine tapestry for the doors and windows, Hartford woven wire car seats exquisitely upholstered, Brussel carpets, desks and chairs, all manufactured in and rent as exhibits from Connecticut. Photographs of the Ætna and Continental Mutual Insurance companies buildings at Hartford embellish the walls of the office, which the commissioner invites the public to visit.

KENTUCKY.

Judge G. G. Perkins, of Covington, as commissioner, occupies the largest space of any State exhibit, being in the southeast corner where three offices are luxuriously arranged. The exhibit starts off with the Louisville school interests which show good training to the 'young idea.' A most extravagant display of transparent photographs of fine stock among which are "Dictator" progenitor of the famous trotters "Jay-Eye See" and "Maud S.," and the thoroughbred runner "Virgil," blooded cattle, public buildings and private houses. Tobacco and hemp are staple products, and command much money. In minerals, coal leads, a specimen is shown from a seam 11 feet deep; the cannel coal is a hard clear burning fuel and is found inexhaustible; as well as fine iron ore which is worked advantageously. Of the native woods, walnut, maple, ash, chestnut, oak, curley poplar are the most popular; the latter is the finest kind of timber for fancy finishing in cars or ceiling. The specimens of very wide boards will receive attention. A Swiss colony recently settled in Kentucky are succeeding financially, and have turned their industry to grape and wine culture, and send samples of the latter. Henderson county is one of the richest in tobacco and wheat. The Angora goat is being bred successfully and fine wool comes therefrom. Hemp is largely raised and manufactured into bagging for cotton. Chas. E. Davis is in charge of the fruit display, and has a process whereby, at a cost of a few cents, any kind of fruit, vegetables or meat can be preserved, without sealing, heating or sweetening, for years. His samples are fine and deserve scrutiny for their natural-like preservation.

NOTES.

There is no doubt the poultry exhibit is equal if not superior to any ever held hereabouts. In the same department is the Eureka incubator which holds from 300 to 1000 eggs at a hatching. The machine is in working condition where the public can examine its intricacies.

The ice factory in the Main building is worth a visit. Cakes three feet long by one wide and one thick, are frozen right before our eyes.

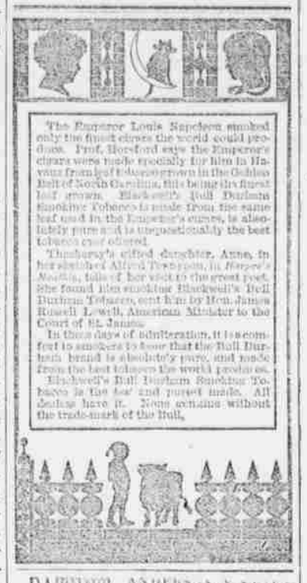
It is a beauty, the new fast mail car, number 93, christened "Minneapolis," shown by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

—J. J. Pierce, the photographer of Brooklyn, N. Y., who was in town last week taking views of the different business places and residences delivered the pictures yesterday. Those we saw were very good.

—O'Donovan Rossa was discharged from St. Vincent's Hospital, in New York, Wednesday.

—Heavy business failures have occurred in San Francisco and New Orleans.

—A grand raffle is to come off at the Horseshoe Hotel on March 5th.



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Have you Bright's Disease?
"Kidney-Wort cured me when my water was like ink and like blood." Frank Wilson, Peabody, Mass.

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"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I have ever used. Gives almost immediate relief." Dr. Phillip C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt.

Have you Liver Complaint?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of chronic Liver Disease after I prayed to die." Henry Ward, late Col. 6th Nat. Guard, N. Y.

Is your Back lame and aching?
"Kidney-Wort (1 bottle) cured me when I was so lame I had to roll out of bed." C. H. Talmadge, Milwaukee, Wis.

Have you Kidney Disease?
"Kidney-Wort made his pee pee as it ought, and kidneys after years of unsuccessful doctoring. Its worth $100 a box."—Sam'l Hodges, Williamstown, West Va.

Are you Constipated?
"Kidney-Wort causes easy evacuations and cured me after 10 years use of other medicine." Richard Mansfield, St. Albans, Vt.

Have you Malaria?
"Kidney-Wort has done better than any other remedy I have ever used by my practice." Dr. E. E. Clark, South Hero, Vt.

Are you Bilious?
"Kidney-Wort has done me more good than any other remedy I have ever taken." Mrs. J. T. Galloway, Elk Flat, Oregon.

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July 19, 1883-1y

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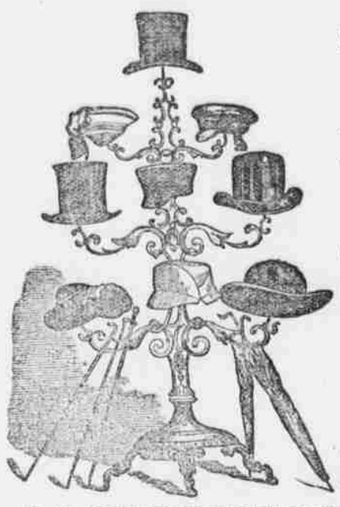

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