Requisites for a Successful Practitioner-The Medical Man's Great Art-The Ministers and the Ladies -Avoid Patients' Society.

|Brooklyn Engle.] Do not be persuaded by foolish friends to plant yourself in any new quarter of the city. All new colonies are fatal to early enterprise, the first settlers only clear the way for those who follow, and are regularly ruined for the benefit of posterity. When you have taken a house and put your brass plate on the door, you cannot do better than go abroad for four or five years. At your return you will probably find that no one has inquired or you, which must be very consolatory to your feelings, inasmuch as it will show you have lost nothing by your absence, and have yet given the world time to begin to ascertain there is such a person in existence as yourself. Having familiarized peop e with your name, it behooves you then to give it notoricty; therefore lose no time in getting into print. lay out a couple of hundred dollars to better advantage than publishing a pamphlet on any popular medical subject. treatise on indigestion has gained many a physic an a sumptuous dinner. Mott, Francis, Fuck, furnish excellent examples of that sort of alchemy which transmits a grievous dyspessia to a grouning table. "so many dishes," says Seneca, "so many disorders," but vice versa with the doc-

tors, so many disorders, so many dishes.

The great majority of mankind are foois—that large portion you are to live by therefore mystify your patients.

When you talk to them, let it be in King tambyses vein. The ears of the million are easily captivated; when once their senses are confounded, they have naturally a religious reveration for anything the, do not understand. In brief, in all your dealings with men, remember you ha e to do with folks who, according to the satin proverb, "have all at some time been insane." Never give a direct anbeen insane." Never give a direct answer to a patient's question, never commit yourself by entering into explanation with the friends. To the sick man you cannot put too few questions; to the relatives you can never give too few replies.

The great art of a physician is to the confidence of the patient, and for that purpose his first object should be to inspire him with hope. It is not a hesitating manuer or a melancholy mien which is calculated to raise the drooping spirits of the sick; it is not a hangman's look or a mute's demeanor that is likely to lend the physician of the physician the character of a messenger of glad tidings, who comes with healing on his wings and the gift of health in his right band; it is not the timid eye, the irresolute tread, the frivolous tongue, the fearful voice, or the foolish simper of servile acquiescence with the opinions of the friends or the prejudices of the attendants of the sick, which are at all favorable to the production of that faith which can remove diswhich have been mountains to mere

Never refuse a fee from any person who is able to give one, in order that you may never have occasion to take one from a man who is too poor to well a ord one. It matters not how mercenary you may be accounted by the rich, so long as you are merciful to the poor. If you can not get fees without depriving them of bread, it were better you had never been a doctor. Your friends nor your familiars have any claim on your skill, whatever they may have on your affection. If they are entitled to your gratuitous attendance a large connection would be a great evil to a physician. Were you a merchant they would not ask your goods without an equivalent, and surely because you are a man of science they cannot expect the still more precious chattels of the mind

without any compensation. To obtain practice be sure to enlist the service on your side of the pastors of all denominations in your neighborhood, and pay your court assiduously to the influen-tial women, but above all, if in the country; to the one or two charitable ladies, par excellence, who are to be found in every town, devoting a life of single blessedness and all the leisure of neglected beauty and imperishable celibacy to the service of religion and humanity. Be sure that you buy golden opinions of these good women, for with all their ac tive benevolence they have a large portion of their leisure to bestow on the privacy of their friends and neighbors, and heaven defend the reputation of that poor wretch who, at the terrible Areopagus of the r tea table, is consigned to the tender mer

cies of their envenomed tongues. Avoid the society of your patients. Physicians should have no familiars; to be thoroughly respected, they must stand aloof from the gaze of society. A prophet has no power in his own country, ither has a physician in his own circle; Without skill it is impossible to become a flourishing physician, but without good manners all the skill of the most eminent physicians will not avail you in a large capital. A good address is everything to a doctor. The public are incapable of judging of a medical man's real knowledge; the only way they have of forming an opinion, therefore, is by analogy, by scrutinizing those superficial qualities and the outward and visible signs of them. which come immediately within the narrow sphere of their comprehension. If his manners be good, they give his mind credit for the advantage.

The last and greatest precept of all is: Never violate in thought, word or deed the sanctity of the sick chamber! He is a villain who reveals the secrets of that prison house, where pure humanity lies bare and helpless; he is a traitor to his profession who gossips about the infirmities he is called to relieve; he is unworthy the name of a physician who, abusing the confidence which is reposed in his human ity and his honor, has no sooner turned from the bedside of the patient than the infirmities he has witnessed become the sub ect of a ribald jest.

## Concerning Poisonous Snakes.

[Philadelphia Press.] It is a remarkable fact that a poisonous snake can not poison one of its own species. It can slightly poison other kinds of venomous snakes and can kill quickly harmless ones. A vigorous cobra can kill several dogs or from a dozen to twenty fowls before its bite becomes harmless, and then its rapid secretion of virus makes it soon as dangerous as ever.

## French Weather Prophets.

[Faris Letter.] The forecasts of the weather bureau of France were verified last year in ninety out of every 100, the percentage having risen from 81 in 1881 to 83 in 1882 and 87 in 1883. Out of 189 alarm signals sent to the harbors, 128 were fully verified, twenty-four were fairly correct, thirty-seven were incorrect, and only two gales were not foreseen.

THE GIFT OF BEAUTY.

Young Ladies with Shapely Hands Not Popular at Glove Counters. St. Paul (Minn.) Globe.]

"My hands were too small and pretty, and I was discharged. The speaker was a pretty, modest girl of about 19, who had leen connected with a prominent and popular glove store on a street not far from Nicollet avenue. She had only been there a short time when the proprietor discharged her. "I am very sorry," he said, "but we would lose many of our lady customers if you stay. . Your hands are entirely too small. A reporter who had heard the girl's bitter expression asked the glove-dealer about it, and received the following re-

ply:
"We never had a nicer, more modest
and satisfactory girl in our store, and if there was a single place vacant we would have kept her. But there was not. She was a glove fitter, and her hands were entirely too small and pretty. You seem astonished but I will explain. Nine out of ten ladies who come here for gloves have hands neither as small nor as pretty as that young girls. The re sult was they found it dis tasteful to buy from her and went elsewhere for gloves. Nothing pleases a lady more than to find, in buying gloves, that her hands are smaller and more shapely than those of the sales woman, and my experience has taught me that women will, other things being equal, buy where they find that to be the ease. That young lady has the hands of a duchess, and put to shame half of the fashionable young ladies who come in here. Yes, I agree with you that it is a

decided shame, but we could not help it."
The statements of this merchant were confirmed by the lady who changes her gloves at least twice a month. She wears a six and a half Jouvin herself, but says: Now my hand is about medium, neither large nor small, but I know how it is to go into a store and have a six and a half handed you by a dainty saleswoman who can easily stretch a five and three-quarters over her hand. I would not withdraw my patronage on that account, but I know of ladies who would. It is too bad that a girl should lose her place on that account, yet I don't doubt the story you tell me. At some of the millinery stores, how-ever, pretty girls are in demand and stylish ones are paid extra prices. The reason is obvious. A lady customer goes in to look at a hat. The stylish shop girl covers her pretty head with a desirable article, and turns herself about to display the effect. Every thing looks well on her, and the customer is enraptured with the bonnet. She fondly imagines it will look as stylish on her own cranium, and perhaps never learns that it does not But sales are quickly made, and the pretty lay figure reaps her rewards. Handsome girls are also used to display cloaks and shawls and other wraps, which appear to best advantage on their Junoesque forms, and salaries to correspond are paid them. These are cases in which beauty is at a premium.

## A Wonderful Field-Piece.

[Chicago Tribune.] A new field piece is shortly to be intro duced into the English army. The guns are 124-pounder breech-loaders, and are said to surpass anything yet produced in accuracy, range, and quickness of loading and firing. The range is up to about 6,000 yards, but the charge of powder is 6,000 yards, but the enarge of pounds of very large—viz: four pounds of the naturally heavy recoil is obviated by carriages being fitted with brakes. The projectiles are fitted in the base with a copper driving ring, by which rotation is given to the shot, thus securing both accuracy of direction and greater length of range. The shells are made of cast-steel, the bursting charge is one pound twelve ounces, and the destruction which would result on firing at earthworks or at troops en masse, it is said would be

Another great advantage of the new gun is that they are so constructed they only require to be sponged out at the close of the day's practice. The experiments with them have been so successful that it is said the whole of the Royal Horse Artillery will be armed with them.

### Where Cholera Thrives. [New York Herald.]

Whatever theory may be held as to the origin of cholera, it can hardly be denied that, historically, its inroads have always been in alluvial districts and river valleys. The coincidence, therefore, between the geographical area of the Spanish inunda-tions and the Spanish cholera epidemic affords very practical lessons. It appar-ently illustrates, in a most striking way. the main physical conditions under which the plague can flash up into epidemic violence and also indicates the regions and localities which will be most exposed to it on its future travels, while it points with fresh force the moral of universal sanitation as the only security against the dread scourge.

## Former Names of Lakes and Rivers.

[Chicago Herald.] Names of lakes and rivers as they appear in the writing of the early French explorers: Lake Erie, Erike, Erige or Erie, from the nation of Eries; also Lake of Conti. Lake Huron was Karegnondi and Lake of Orleans. Lake Michigan was called I ake of Puans, I ake of the Illinois, Mischigonong and Lake of the Dauphin. I ake Superior was Lake of Conde. Illinois river was the Seignelay. The Ohio was called Ouabouskigon, Oyo, Ouye and Helle Reviere. The Mississippi was the river Colbert, River St. Louis. Meshasipi and Mechasabe Missouri river was called Pekitanoni, Reviere des Osages and Massourites.

## Gladstone's Long Lead Pencil.

[Chicago Times.] Mr. Gladstone is the owner of probably the longest pencil ever made. A manufacturer at Kenwick has sent to him a walking-stick thirty-nine inches long, made of cedar and forming a large pencil with a Borrowdale lead nearly half an inch square running through it. It has a solid silver band which bears an inscription in verse.

### Slow Formation of Coal. [Chicago Herald.]

A scientist says it takes a prodigious amount of vegetable matter to form a layer of coal; that it is estimated that the esent growth of the world would make a layer only one-eighth of an inch thick, and that it would take 1,000,000 years to form a coal bed 100 feet thick.

# The English, stimulated by Russian en-terprise in the same direction, are begin-ning to talk seriously of a railway from

Europe to India. Miss Cleveland: Manners are made in the market where they are sold, and their buying and seiling are mostly uncon-

The Emperor Charlemagne compelled all of his court to jete Lim in his swimming bath

MRS. GRANT'S LITTLE JAP.

in Incident of 1879-A Wife's Watchfulness and a Servant's Promptness. [Inter Ocean "Curbstone Crayons.]

"It was my fortune," said an old newspaper man, "to be one of the few people who were with the Grant party in their tour through the United States in 1879. The general had then just returned from abroad, and, with keener appreciation of his character, the people were more eager than ever before to manifest their admiration and their affection. In the steaming across from San Francisco to the east there were hund-out of little incidents that illustrated the softer side of the general's character. Nothing could be finer than his attitude toward Mrs. Grant, and nothing se touched the newspaper men, cynics as a good many of them were, as Mrs. Grant's attitude toward the general Her womanly anxiety to have him appear at the best, her woman's watchfulness in looking after little details that he seemed inclined to ignore, and her strategy in having him do what she wanted him to do were subjects of frequent comment.

"At that time the little Jap was Grant's close body servant, and a gesture or a look from Mrs. Grant was acted on with a promptness that caused one of the reporters to say that the little Jap was built upon telegraph principles. In passing through the country frequent stops were made, and at every little town or station there would be a crowd of people. As the train rolled into a place Mrs. Grant measured the crowd, or the little Jap did it for her, and they managed to have the general appear in a hat that to their mind suited the occasion and the crowd.

"When the Japanese boy heard the whistle for down breaks he would put his head out of the window, take a quick glance at the crowd and the place, and, at a hint from Mrs. Grant, would take off the general's traveling hat, give his hair and whiskers a brush, and if the train was going into a city would put on his silk If, when the train stopped, it appeared that there was a good many sol-diers present, without a word from the general the Jap would take off the silk hat and put on his military hat. It the train stopped at a country town an easy soft hat would be on the general's head. It often happened that the general had three or four hats on in the space of an hour. He paid no more attention to this than if he had not been concerned in the change at all. Whenever it suited Mrs. Grant to have the hat changed it was changed, and he apparently did not know when the changes took place.
"This hat business was a source of great

amusement to the newspaper men, and they laughed a good deal with Mrs. Grant about it, and occasionally the general himself joked her about this nice dis-tinction in the matter of hats, but she and the little Jap kept up the enthusiasm about it until the last. Many a reception com-mittee in the midst of their high-flown words of welcome were startled a little by the sudden appearance of the sprightly foreigner, with a hat and a whisk broom, who, without hesitation or explanation, gave the general a quick brushing, removed one hat and put on another, giving it the proper tilt and position, and slipping away without a word but with a look to Mra Grant as to whether it was just right or not. If it did not appear to strike that lady just right there was another sudden appearance of the foreigner with another hat, and then the general would be delivered to the committee. He would go out not knowing whether he had a soldier hat on or a silk hat on, because he paid no attention to the changes made. He trusted the whole matter to Mra. Grant, and he evidently took a good deal of pride in her pride of his appearance."

#### A New York Patroness of Music. Times-Democrat.]

Comparatively few people know that the sinews of war for several musical campaigns, in which Theodore Thomas has been the generalissimo and Charles E. Locke his adjutant, have been furnished by a New York lady, who is an enthusiastic patroness of music and a warm admirer of Mr. Thomas' gifts as an orchestral leader. This lady is Mrs. Francis B, Thurber, the wife of the prominent anti-monopolist. Mrs. Thurber has a large, separate and independent income, nearly all of which she devotes to the practical encouragement of musical projects. And indeed she does more; for she frequently takes upon herself the drudgery and the often thankless task of management. If she did not employ two secretaries she would find it impossible to dispose of all the matters which are constantly coming up in connection with the numerous musical enterprises in which she is inter-

During the fall, winter, and spring her parlors present a busy scene. In the back parlor is a desk littered with documents, letters, and newspapers. In this room she usually receives her business callers. These are first shown into the front room. and it frequently happens that in this are gathered some twenty people, each waiting for his or her turn to be ushered into Mrs. Thurber's presence They are artists or would-be artists, singers, pianists, violinists, and performers on other instruments, auxious to find engagements through her influence or relief from financial distress.

Not all are successful, for Mrs. Thurber is as bright as she is charming, and can easily discriminate between an honest applicant for employment or bounty and a swindler, but I am sure that even the unsuccessful among the applicants must leave her room convinced that she administers with infinite tact the duties which she, who could easily lead a life of luxuriant leisure, has voluntarily assumed.

## Origin of Texas Cattle.

That the cattle of Mexico and Texas descended from the herds of old Spain is almost universally believed. It is thought that when these gentle and pious worth-ies, the Spanish invaders, brought their swords to America to help make openings for the introduction of saving grace and the sweet charitable teachings of the church militant, they also brought cattle of the herds of Andalusia. Some of them, it is supposed, es aped, or were aban-doned to roam and breed at freedom, on the sunny plains of the Rio Brovo del Norte. The resemblance there is be-tween the picturesquely gothic Anda-lusian bullock and the slabsided and cathammed racer of the southwest, is con-sidered good evidence, if not proof posi-tive, that they had a remote common

## Cruelty of Muzzling a Dog.

["M. D." in Cincinnati Times-Star.] Muzzling a dog worries him and causes nervous excitement. Obstructing his mouth with a muzzle prevents free perspiration over his tongue, the only place where a dog perspires, and also shuts off his free access to drinking water, a most essential means to keep an animal in good health and condition. For the reason the health and condition. For this reason the police commissioners ought to reconsider their order regarding the muzzling of dogs, as muzzling dogs is cruelty to animals, to put it mildly.

Wonderful.

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch, Sept. 25th, 1880. "Very seldom do we read of an actual case of recovery, where hope had alto-gether been lost, to parallel that which was Monday investigated by a Dispatch reporter, who had heard in various quarters persons talking to their friends of a cure, seemingly little short of marvelous, that had been performed. The plain facts in the case referred to, without exaggeration, are these, as they were learned from the mother of the young man, his pastor and other persons well known in the com-

"William Lincoln Curtis is the name of the young man in question. He is now employed at H. K. Porter & Co.'s locomotive works in Pittsburgh, Pa. A year ago he resided with his mother on Grant street. About that time he went to bed one evening with a violent pain in his shoulder, the result, he thought, of a cold. The next morning the shoulder was greatly swollen, the pain was intense, and aches were felt all through his system. His case was speedily developed into a violent form of chronic rheumatism, among the first notable features of which was the paralysis of his left arm.

"He gradually grew worse, and in a few months the elbow and knee joints and both ankles became enormously enlarged. In March last the cheek bones began to enlarge, and upon his left side particularly, spreading his face out of all resemblance to his former self. The pain in all his joints became intense; fever, with its deteriorating effects, was now added, and he became rapidly reduced to the semblance of a skeleton, while vitality reached its lowest possible condition, and his sufferings were of such an indiscribable character that those who most loved him sometimes thought it would be better if he was called away. At this time physicians well known in Pittsburgh informed his parents that they could give no hopes of

physicians well known in Filtsburgh informed his parents that they could give no hopes of recovery.

"The young man finally commenced taking that wonderful medicine, Peruna. In two weeks quite a change for the better, was perceptible. In six weeks all the enlargement had been reduced completely, while in spirits and strength the patient was quite as well as he had ever been in his life. Nearly three weeks ago he resumed work as a machinist at his old place, able to perform as much labor as ever in his life. "The mother of Willie Curtis, in stating all these facts, said: 'Indeed, I can not look upon the cure much less than as a miracle. I do not hesitate in sounding the praise of Peruna, and in recommending it to all my friends.'"

The pastor of the church where the young man attended Sabbath school was visited, and he readily confirmed the facts of the deformed bones, the emaciated condition from disease, and of the doctors having given him up. He was greatly surprised at his improved condition, said he, "If he had no: spoken, I would not have known him."

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send it on receipt of regular price. We prefer you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it do not be persuaded to try something else, but order from us at once as S. B. HARTMAN & Co., Columbus, Ohio.

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any part of the body. It can be worn at night or during the day by either Man, Woman or Child. If your are Weak, Languid, Irritable, Fretful, Nervous, Forgetful, Unsocial, without any apparent Cause; that your Energies can no longer be Concentratrated, Your Thoughts Clouded and Disconnected, that Home and Social Circle no longer Have any (harms for You, and that Hope is almost gone. The Howard Shield will overcome it effectually.

I hereby certify that the following testimonials are a true and exact copy as given by inc by the parties whose names are attached thereto.

W. C. MCCLEMARIN.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 5th day of June, 1885, Layfayette Webb, Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Mifflin county, Pa. PARALYSIS AND CONSTIPATION.

Milroy, Pa., May 30, 1885.

Court of Common Pleas of Millin county, Pa.

PARALYSIS AND CONSTIPATION.

Milroy, Pa., May 30, 1885.

Gentlemen:—I deem it a pleasure as well as a duty to state that I have worn them for several mouths and have gradually improved from the effects of Paralysis of one side and Constipation. Since using the appliances have been free from the the truble, beside I have improved in my general health. I therefore commend them to any who may be suffering from the same trouble.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION AND SLEEPLESSNESS.

Milroy, Pa., June 3, 1885.

Gentlemen—My wife has suffered for years with Nervous Prostration, so much so that life at time seemed to her a burden. Her rest a 1 sleep was so much broken and disturbed that she could not without much difficulty perform her daily household duties. She was induced to try the Howard Shield, has worn it over two months can now sleep well at might, and even during the day, can work with perfect the content of the state of

She was induced to try the Howard Shield, has worn it over two months can now sleep well at might, and even during the day, can work with comfort that was a burden before. She has improved in general health and complexion. I consider your appliances invaluable for nervousness, sleeplessness and general debility.

JOHN COX.

NO MEDICINE NEEDED.

Belleville Pa. May 20, 1685.

DOHN COX.

NO MEDICINE NEEDED.

Belleville, Pa., May 30, 1885.

Geatlemen:—I have been greatly benefitied by the use of the Howard Shield, No 2, for constipation. I have worn it since May and would not like to do with out. I now feel thank ful for your appliance and have advised others to give them a trial feeling sure that they would be benefitted as I have been.

WHAT A LEADING DOCTOR SAYS:

Milroy, Pa., June 2, 1885.

Gentlemen:—I have suffered many vears with Cramps in my lower extremities, mestly at night, often having to rise and waik the room for relief. I procured a Howard Shield and have been wearing it for Lumbago or Rheumatism in my back and have had the most wenderful relief since wearing it over the small of my back and have gained strength of muscle to a most wonderful degree, I can therefore recommend the use of these appliances of all Rheumatic and nervous complaints particularly nervous debility. I have recommended them to my patients and in every case with benefit.

A. HARSHBERER, M. D.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT OF THE 1st NATIONAL BANK SAYS:

Ashland, Pa., March 9, 1885.

Gentlemen:—I know what your Appliances are rom personal use and I therefore recommended your nield to Mrs. Hanburger some time ago for Sciation and in duced her to send for one which she did and has used it for about four weeks and she is now able to be around and feels entirely cured. Yours refully,

President of the lst National Bank.

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Columbus, O., cor. Friend & Sand'ky sts., 5-3, 75.

Gentlemen:—I take pleasure in saying that I tried.

Ohio. NERVOUS DEBILITY IN ITS WORST FORM.

Columbus, O., cor. Friend & Sand'ky sts., 5-3, '85. Gentleman:—I take pleasure in saying that I tried almost every known remedy, as well as so-called Electric appliances without any benefit. I was weak nervous, dispirited, desponpent, almost without hope, almost entirely enervated, lacked power and will force, in a word, was afflicted with the worst symptoms of Nervous Debility the effects of which are so well known to every sufferer. I can truthfully say that the Howard Spinal Appliance and the Howard Shield entirely cured me. I commenced their use in 1881 and was restored to perfect health. I am now married and have tever had a recurrence of my former trouble. You can refer anyone to me as I shall ever feel grateful to you. Your treatment is as represented. You have proven yourselves worthy of the confidence of every sufferer.

AUG. F. ELLERMAN.

Personally appeared before me, Aug. F. Ellerman, to me known, deposes and swears that the above let er, certifying as to the curative powers of the Howard Electric Shield and Spinal Appliances is true. Sworn and subscribed before me this 6th day of May, A. D., 1885.

For futher information, we send our Hustrated Pamphlets giving a large number of textimonials for other ailments.

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