

Business Cards.

LOUIS E. ATKINSON, Attorney at Law, MIFFLINTOWN, PA.

ROBERT McMEEN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, MIFFLINTOWN, PA.

Office on Bridge street, opposite the Court House Square.

AUCTIONEER. J. F. G. LONG, residing in Spruce Hill township, offers his services to the citizens of Juniata county as Auctioneer and Vendue Crier.

S. B. LOUDEN, MIFFLINTOWN, PA., Offers his services to the citizens of Juniata county as Auctioneer and Vendue Crier.

O YES! O YES! H. H. SNYDER, Perryville, Pa., Tenders his services to the citizens of Juniata and adjoining counties, as Auctioneer.

DR. P. C. RUNDIO, DRUGGIST, PATTERSON, PENN'A.

THOMAS A. ELDER, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, MIFFLINTOWN, PA.

Office hours 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Office in Belford's building, two doors above the Sewing office, Bridge street.

M. B. GARVER, Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon, Having located in the borough of Thompson, offers his professional services to the citizens of that place and vicinity.

D. C. SMITH, M. D., HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Having permanently located in the borough of Mifflintown, offers his professional services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country.

Dr. R. A. Simpson, Treats all forms of disease, and may be called as follows:—At his office in Liverpool Pa., every SATURDAY and MONDAY—appointments can be made for other days.

ATTENTION! DAVID WATTS most respectfully announces to the public that he is prepared to furnish SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY at reduced prices.

New Drug Store IN PERRYVILLE. DR. J. J. APPLEBAUGH has established a Drug and Prescription Store in the above-named place, and keeps a general assortment of DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

BEST CIGARS IN TOWN. Hollobaugh's Saloon. Two for 5 cents. Also, the Freshest Lager, the Largest Oysters, the Sweetest Cider, the Finest Domestic Wines, and, in short, anything you may wish in the EATING OR DRINKING LINE at the most reasonable prices.

BILLIARD HALL, so that it will now compare favorably with any Hall in the interior of the State. June 1, 1870-1y

WALL PAPER. Rally to the Place where you can buy your Wall Paper Cheap.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the public that he has just received at his residence on Third Street, Mifflintown, a large assortment of WALL PAPER, of various styles, which he offers for sale CHEAPER than can be purchased elsewhere in the county.

COAL, Lumber, Fish, Salt, and all kinds of Merchandise for sale. Chestnut Oak Bark, Railroad Ties, all kinds of Grain and Seeds bought at the highest market prices in cash or exchanged for merchandise, coal, lumber, &c., to suit customers. I am prepared to furnish to builders bills of lumber just as wanted and on short notice, of either oak or yellow pine lumber.

Large assortment of Queensware, China ware, Glassware, Crockeryware, Cedar ware, &c., for sale cheap by J. H. HERTZLER, NOAH HERTZLER, Port Royal, Juniata Co., Pa.

A Large assortment of Queensware, China ware, Glassware, Crockeryware, Cedar ware, &c., for sale cheap by J. H. HERTZLER, NOAH HERTZLER, Port Royal, Juniata Co., Pa.

PLAIN and Fancy Job Printing neatly executed at this Office.

Juniata



Sentinel.

B. F. SCHWEIER,

[THE CONSTITUTION—THE UNION—AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS.]

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOLUME XXVII, NO. 11.

MIFFLINTOWN, JUNIATA COUNTY, PENN'A., MARCH 12, 1873.

WHOLE NUMBER 1357.

MIFFLINTOWN WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE STORE,

D. P. PAISTE, CRYSTAL PALACE BUILDING, MIFFLINTOWN, PA., Invites attention to his Large Stock of

HARDWARE, IRON AND NAILS,

Which are now ready for inspection, consisting of the most desirable Goods ever brought to Juniata county.

SKATES, KNIVES, FORKS, POCKET CUTLERY, PLATED WARE.

OILS, PAINTS, GLASS, IRON, STEEL, NAILS, &C. STOVES AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES, to make room for other goods.

Wall Paper at Cost.

Agent for Fouse's IXL Horse and Cattle Powders. A Splendid Assortment of GOODS from which to Select Christmas Presents.

Dec. 11, 1872-4f] D. P. PAISTE.

TO THE PUBLIC!

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of MIFFLINTOWN and vicinity that he has opened out in the BELFORD STORE-ROOM, on MAIN STREET, MIFFLINTOWN, with an entire New Stock of Goods, consisting of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CLASSWARE, QUEENWARE, CEDARWARE, TINWARE,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HATS AND CAPS, A FULL LINE OF

GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERY, Stationery, School Books, &c.,

Boots and Shoes, for Men & Boys, Ladies, Misses & Children,

FLOOR AND STAIR CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS, TABLE CUTLERY, LOOKING-GLASSES,

Eight-Day and Twenty-four-Hour Clocks, SALT by the SACK, Cheese, Dried Fruits bought and sold, Gum Boots, Over Shoes, and Sandals, Wheat and Buckwheat Flour, and Corn Meal, Quilts, Bedspreads, Counterpanes, Blankets, etc., etc., etc.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods. Prompt payers 30 days credit. Goods delivered at any place in town when desired.

CORNELIUS BARTLEY. Mifflintown, Pa., Dec. 18, 1872-4f

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF TEETH!

Full Upper or Lower Sets as Low as \$5.00. No teeth allowed to leave the office unless the patient is satisfied.

Teeth remodeled and repaired. Teeth filled to last for life. Toothache stopped in five minutes without extracting the tooth.

Dental work done for persons without them leaving their homes, if desired. Electricity used in the extraction of teeth, rendering it almost a painless operation, (no extra charge) at the Dental Office of G. L. Derr, established in Mifflintown in 1869.

G. L. DERR, Practical Dentist. Jan 24, 1872-1y

C. ROTHROCK, DENTIST, McAllisterville, Penna.

OFFERS his professional services to the public in general, in both branches of his profession—operative and mechanical.

First week of every month at Richfield, Fremont and Turkey Valley. Second week—Liverpool and Wild Cat Valley. Third week—Millerstown and Raccoon Valley.

Fourth week at his office in McAllisterville. Will visit Mifflin when called on. Teeth put up on any of the bases, and as liberal as anywhere else. Address by letter or otherwise.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN PATTERSON.

THE undersigned offers at private sale a Lot of Ground situated in the borough of Patterson, Juniata county, having thereon erected a

New Frame Dwelling House, and a good Hog Pen. There are Peach, Pear, and other Fruit Trees on the Lot. Possession given at once. For terms, &c., call on or address H. C. ARBOGAST, Port Royal, Pa.

JUNIATA VALLEY BANK MIFFLINTOWN, PENN'A.

JOSEPH POMEROY, President. T. VAN IRVIN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS. Joseph Pomeroy, John J. Patterson, Jerome N. Thompson, George Jacobs, John Balabach.

Loan money, receive deposits, pay interest on time deposits, buy and sell coin and United States Bonds, cash coupons and checks. Remit money to any part of the United States and also to England, Scotland, Ireland and Germany. Sell Revenue Stamps.

In sums of \$200 at 2 per cent. discount. In sums of \$500 at 2 1/2 per cent. discount. In sums of \$1000 at 3 per cent. discount.

New Lumber Yard. Patterson, Pa.

BEYER, GUYER & CO. Have opened a Lumber Yard in the borough of Patterson, and are prepared to furnish all kinds of Lumber, such as

Siding, Flooring, Studding, Paling, Shingles, Lath, Sash, &c., in large or small quantities, to suit customers.

Persons wanting Lumber by the car-load can be supplied at reduced rates. BEYER, GUYER & CO. George Goschen, Agent. Patterson, May 15, '72-4f

A FINE assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., just received and for sale by S. B. LOUDON.

Poetry.

No Drunkards There.

There is a beautiful land, we are told, With rivers of silver and fountains of gold; Bright are the beings whose shining feet Wander along each quiet street; Sweet is the music that fills the air— No drunkards are there.

No garrets are there where the weary wait, Where the room is cold and the hours are late; No pale-faced wife, with looks of fear, Listens for steps she dreads to hear, The hearts are free from pain and care— No drink is sold there.

All the long day, in that beautiful land, The clear waters ripple o'er beds of sand; And, down on the edge of the water's brink, Those white-robed beings wander, nor shrink Nor fear the power of the tempter's snare, For no wine is there.

Father! look down from thy throne, I pray, Hasten, oh! hasten the glorious day; Help us to work as a temperance band; To drive the demon away from the land; Teach us to say, we will dry every tear Which drink makes flow here.

Miscellaneous.

President Grant's Inaugural Address.

Fellow Citizens—Under Providence I have been called a second time to act as Executive over this great nation. It has been my endeavor to maintain all the laws, and, so far as lay in my power, to act for the best interests of the whole people. My best efforts will be given in the future. I trust my four years' experience in the office has not been without profit.

When my first term of the office of Chief Executive began, the country had not recovered from the effects of a great internal revolution, and three of the four States of the Union had not been restored to their federal relations. It seemed to me wise that no new question should be raised so long as that condition of affairs existed; therefore the past four years, so far as I could control events, have been consumed in the efforts to restore harmony, public credit, commerce and all the arts of peace and progress.

It is my firm conviction that the civilized world is tending towards Republicanism, or government by the people, and that our own great Republic is destined to be the guiding star to all others. Under our Republic we support an army less than that of any European power of any standing and a navy less than that of either of at least five of them.

There could be no extension of territory on this continent which would call for an increase of this force, but rather might such extension enable us to diminish it. The theory of government changes with the general progress. Now that the telegraph is made available for communicating throughout, together with the rapid transit by steam to all parts of the continent, are made continuous for all purposes of government, and communication between the extreme limits of the country made easier than it was through-out the old thirteen States at the beginning of our national existence.

The effects of the late civil strife have been to free the slave and make him a citizen; yet he is not possessed of the civil rights which citizenship should carry with it. This is wrong and should be corrected. To this correction I am committed so far as executive influence can avail.

Social equality is not a subject to be legislated on, nor shall I ask that anything be done to advance the social status of the colored man, except to give him a fair chance to develop what is in him. Give him access to schools, and when he travels, let him feel assured that his conduct will regulate the treatment and fare he will receive.

The States lately at war with the general government are now happily rehabilitated, and the executive control is not exercised in any other State under the circumstances.

In the first year of the past administration a proposition came up for the admission of San Domingo as a territory of the Union. It was not a question of my seeking, but was a proposition from the people of San Domingo, and which I entertained.

I believe as I did then, that it was for the best interests of this country, for the people of San Domingo and all concerned, and that the proposition should be received favorably. It was, however, rejected constitutionally, and therefore the subject was never brought up again by me.

In future, while I hold the present office, the subject of the acquisition of territory must have the support of the people before I recommend any proposition looking to such acquisition. However, I do not share the apprehension held by many as to the danger of the government becoming weakened and destroyed by reason of the acquisition of territory. Commerce, education, rapid transit of thought and matter by telegraph and steam have changed all this; rather, I believe, our great Maker is preparing the world, in his own good time, to become one nation, speaking one language, and that armies and navies will be no longer required.

Tobacco—Its Effects on the Human Constitution, Physical, Intellectual and Moral.

BY JAMES COULTER LAYARD, M. D.

[CONTINUED] ITS EFFECTS ON THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.

That tobacco injures the sense of smell we presume no one, even of its votaries, will have the hardihood to deny. How can it be otherwise to the snuff-taker, who is constantly filling his nose with an acrid and irritating powder? Or the smoker, who inhales through his nostrils a smoke-laden atmosphere? Or to the chewer, who never escapes from the odor of the filthy weed? We all know what a disagreeable odor we perceive upon entering a drug store. Yet, after we have been in for an hour or two we do not notice it. The shop-keeper, who stays there all the time, does not perceive it. His sense of smell has become blunted. Druggists sometimes lose the sense of smell altogether. We have known instances of the kind. The habitual user of tobacco carries about him all the time the odor of a drug of the worst kind, lives in it, breathes it; yet he does not perceive it. Should it, then, be a matter of astonishment that his sense of smell should, after a time, become so obtuse as to render him well nigh incapable of smelling anything? That the use of tobacco impairs the sight and hearing, will not, perhaps, be so readily believed—Nevertheless, there are upon record well authenticated cases, not only of impaired hearing, but of total deafness, produced by the use of snuff. Do you ask how? The cavities of the mouth, nose and ears all communicate with each other, as do these also with other cavities in the cranium called sinuses, by means of internal passages, lined continuously with mucous membrane. Any substance, therefore, which is introduced into the nose can readily find its way into any of these other cavities—the passages of the internal ear, for instance—with which it is continuous. The late Rev. Dr. Cooper, of Boston, by the constant use of snuff, brought on a disorder of the head which was thought to have ended his days. A post mortem examination disclosed a quantity of hard and impacted Scotch snuff lodged between the nose and the brain. Now, in addition to the pathological effect which all narcotics have in blunting and deadening the special senses, snuff, by getting into the passages of the internal ear, may cause deafness, by its mere mechanical effect in blocking them up. We dare to assert, without fear of successful contradiction, that every man and woman who uses snuff carries about with him or her, constantly more or less of the detestable stuff lodged in some of the cavities of the skull; and that a post mortem examination would reveal the fact! Do you wish to make a snuff-box of your frontal sinus?

It is only of late years that the attention of medical men has been directed to the influence of tobacco upon vision.—That loss of sight is one of the symptoms of acute nicotineism, has long been known to the faculty; but it is only within a recent period that the agency of chronic nicotineism in causing blindness—at least that species of it called amaurosis—has become a well established fact. Amaurosis is a paralysis of the optic nerve, and was formerly one of the most intractable maladies that physicians were called upon to treat—in most cases incurable. But since the causes which produce it have been better studied, greater success has been met with. Thus, Mackenzie, whose work on the eye is a standard authority, Hutchinson, and other oculists of eminence were led to notice that a great majority of those who came to them to be treated for amaurosis used tobacco in some form; many of them to excess. Acting upon this hint, their amaurotic patients were advised to abandon the habit. In the case of those who followed this advice, the disease soon became amenable to remedies it had hitherto resisted. In some instances sight was restored after a time, without any treatment whatever; just as many other diseases get well of themselves, when the causes which produced them cease to operate. No fact in medical science is now better established than that the use of tobacco is one of the most efficient as well as one of the most frequent causes of amaurosis. In most medical text books of a late date this is cited as one of the causes of this disease. And so prominent a cause is it allowed to be that the disease itself is sometimes characterized by medical writers by the term tobacco blindness.

But short of producing total blindness that the use of tobacco, at least tobacco-smoking, causes weak eyes and impairment of the sight, the Germans furnish us with the best of proof. In Germany nearly all the men smoke, and an astonishingly large number of them wear glasses. Dr. Alcott characterizes them as a spectacle nation. Diseases of the eye and defective vision are surprisingly common. Every town of any importance has its eye infirmary, with surgeons who practice this specialty. Heidelberg, with a population of 16,000, has one. Wiesbaden, with a population of 10,000, has one employing four surgeons, and treating 2,500 patients annually. While the eye clinic of the University of Vienna receives 3,000, and that of Prof. Von Graefe, in Berlin, 6,000 annually.

THE Christian who has put aside Christ because he is in worldly company, is like a man who has put off his shoes because he is walking among thorns.

Why are elections like tents? Because the canvas ends at the poles.

My efforts in the future will be directed to the restoration of good feeling between the different sections of our common country; the restoration of currency to a fixed value compared with the world's standard; gold, if possible, to par with it; the construction of cheap routes of transit throughout the land, that the products of all sections may find a market and leave a living remuneration to the producer; to the maintenance of friendly relations with all our neighbors and distant nations; to the establishment of our commerce and our share in the carrying trade upon the ocean; to the encouragement of such manufacturing industries as can be economically pursued in this country, that the exports of home products and industries may pay for our imports, is the only sure method of returning to the elevation of labor, and by a humane course to bring the aborigines of the country under the benign influences of education and civilization. This—either this or a war of extermination—Wars of extermination engaged in by people pursuing commerce, and all industrial pursuits are expensive, ever against the weakest people, and are demoralizing and wicked. Our superiority of strength and advantages of civilization should make us lenient towards the Indian. The wrongs already inflicted upon him should be taken into account, and the balance placed to his credit.

A moral view of the question should be considered, and the question asked, cannot the Indian be made a useful and productive member of society by proper teaching and treatment? If the effort is made in good faith, we will stand better before the civilized nations of the earth and our own consciences, for having made it.

All these things are not to be accomplished by one individual, but they will receive my support and such recommendations to Congress as will, in my judgment, best serve to carry them into effect. I beg your support and encouragement. It has been and is my earnest desire to secure this.

Reformatory rules regulating the methods of appointments and promotion were established, and my efforts for such reformation shall be continued to the best of my judgment. The spirit of the rules adopted will be maintained. I acknowledge before this assemblage, representing, as it does, every section of our country, the obligation I am under to my fellow men for the great honor they have conferred on me by returning me to the highest office within their gift, and the farther obligation resting on me to render the best services within my power.

This I promise, looking forward with the greatest anxiety to the day when I shall be released from the responsibilities that at times are almost overwhelming, and from which I have scarcely have had a rest since the eventful firing on Fort Sumpter, in April 1861, to the present day.

My services were then tendered and accepted under the first call for troops growing out of that event. I did not ask for place or position, and was entirely without influence, or the acquaintance of persons of influence, but was resolved to perform my part in the struggle threatening the very existence of the nation.

I performed conscientiously my duty, without asking promotion or command, and without revengeful feeling towards any section or individual. Notwithstanding this, through the war, and from my first candidacy for my present office in 1868, to the closing of the last Presidential campaign, I have been the subject of abuse and slander scarcely ever equalled in political history, which to-day I feel I can afford to disregard in view of your verdict, which I gratefully accept as my vindication.

On the conclusion of the President's address the members of the Senate, preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms, Vice-President, and Secretary returned to the Senate Chamber, and the President, accompanied by the committee of arrangements, was escorted to the President's house.

WHAT is the most desirable age of life? We put this question to a few friends lately, and received the following replies, but do not consider any of them satisfactory:

A banker thought coin-age the best age; a tailor, cab-age; a soldier, pillage; a toper, viat age; a vicar, vicarage; a hungry man, sau-age; an ambitious lady, a carri-age; a brave man, courage; a drum dricker, drain-age; a joker, badin age; a musician, bandage; a slave-owner, bond-age; a laborer, cottage; a Scotchman, poor-age; and two silly fools, mari-age.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING. All advertising for less than three months for one square of nine lines or less, will be charged one insertion, 75 cents, three \$1.50 and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Temperance Column.

D. W. WICKERSHAM, BAYARD NIELDS, Editors.

An Erroneous Idea.

Many persons erroneously think, that the license system, is a source of revenue to the government, that if it were removed the taxes would be considerably increased; what a mistaken idea. Rev. John Winters, D. D. in the Vindicator says:

It entails a loss in a pecuniary sense, at least five fold greater than the amount secured for the license in the expense so incurred to support inebriate paupers, and in punishing criminals. No language can portray the evils which are inflicted upon the poor deluded victims of receivers of the maddening poison.—The mind becomes debased, the physical energies demoralized, the honor and pride of manhood lost, and resistance to the evil destroyed. The wife becomes broken hearted, having lost all marital enjoyment and hope, the children staining garments, and often lost to society. The household to this sacrifice of "the liquid fire of distilled damnations," is filling one hundred thousand graves annually.

Then look at the waste and expense of making 72,000,000 gallons of this distilled liquid fire, annually; and of 270,000 hands employed in the manufacture of this poison; and 150,000 liquor shops, with 300,000 beings called human engaged in enticing men to drink the poison which they deal out.

And what is the tremendous cost of all this? One thousand millions of dollars to the consumer, and the worse than waste of one thousand five hundred million more of labor lost in consequence of the intemperance created. But even this is not all. The support of paupers created by the evil costs the country \$55,000,000, and the criminal expenses in judges, juries, jails, penitentiaries, and sickness; of the inebriate, swell the amount to not less than \$10,200,000 more, leaving out of the bill \$67,000,000 capital invested to keep agoing 26,000 distilleries existing in the nation.

These vast, complicated, numerous evils were not what Legislatures were established by freemen to create, or to sustain by license and law. Justice, liberty, righteousness, the strength and well being of the State, the peace, prosperity, harmony and happiness of families, all forbid such injurious, if not Satanic legislation as this.

If legislation can enact laws against tainted and injurious food, or the sale of poisonous drugs, and various other evils, and the propagating infectious diseases; must they not be chargeable with criminal indifference to the general welfare to license the sale of that which is productive of the greatest evil which ever afflicted mankind? No one would claim for legislation the right to license houses of ill fame, or men to steal horses; yet these are not so injurious as what is now licensed.

Is it not time for law-makers to consider those facts, and what their duties are respecting them? Does not the license system trample upon the rights, liberties, interests and happiness of the people? Do not legislators in making or continuing, or Governors in approving such laws need to look at their fearful responsibility?

But the question is, what can be done in the matter? The answer is all who see, feel and deplore these facts must unite upon grand and conquering points, and raise their standard and declare "No more license to any one to murder or destroy, as far as we can prevent the same; prohibition, total and universal." To accomplish this we must combine, co-operate all moral and Christian force. Union is strength. Let us have one general plan and fixed determination, and let the battle cry be that plan.

Now is the time to raise the battle cry. There is no important election before us for years to divide our forces or block up our way. Let us watch our enemies and mark them as the enemies of man, and encourage every real friend, repelling no genuine one of the cause. Then the victory will be certain. It is too great to expect it in an hour or a year. But, in the name of God, let us set up our banner.

IS ALCOHOL A TONIC.—As regards the strengthening properties of alcohol, the late Dr. William Brinton, of London (1851), settles this point in the following terms: "Careful observation leaves little doubt that a moderate dose of beer or wine would, in most cases, at once diminish the maximum weight which a healthy person could lift; mental acuteness, accuracy of perception, and delicacy of the senses are all so far opposed by alcohol as that the maximum efforts, each are incompatible with the ingestion of any moderate quantity of fermented liquid. A single glass will often suffice to take the edge off both mind and body and to reduce their capacity to something below their perfection of work." This has the more force, as not only was Dr. Brinton probably the very highest authority on the physiology and pathology of the digestive organs, but he was also so far from being a "teetotaler" that he followed the English custom of always having wine on his dinner table.