

Medical Notes. AN EXCELLENT JELLY FOR THE SICK ROOM.—Take rice, sugar, pearl barley, hartshorn shavings, each one ounce; simmer for three pints of water to one, and strain it. When cold, it will be a jelly, of which give dissolved in wine, milk or broth, in change with other nourishment.

PROTECTION FOR WEAK EYES.—Dr. Magnus is strongly opposed to the use of blue glasses, so much used in Germany to protect the eyes, and prefers the grey and smoky glass. He considers blue glasses irritating to the eyes, and says that many birds, reptiles and amphibians possess yellow or reddish oil drops in the eye to neutralize this blue color and protect the eyes.

THE PROBABILITY OF SICKNESS.—The business of life insurance is largely based on purely mathematical calculation, involving the probabilities of death, the object of which is to determine by careful comparison of extended statistical returns, and like information, the probable duration of a person's life at every year of his existence. On the tabulated results is founded the scale of premium charges, proportionate to the risk assumed. While every one, of course, interested in knowing how long he is likely to live, has a more immediate and vital interest in learning how often he is likely to be sick, and for how many days per year he will probably be confined, to the ordinary probabilities of illness, the object of which is to determine by careful comparison of extended statistical returns, and like information, the probable duration of a person's life at every year of his existence.

On September 14, 1876, I sent the first of my statements to you of my case and ask your advice. I am a farmer and a renter and a poor man, with four children to keep. My beloved wife died some two years ago, and I have not married since, but keep a hired man and a woman, and can hardly make both ends meet. I have in Detroit some \$300. One year ago last month I received a circular from you, of Wall Street, stating that I would send me \$100 that would pay from one to six hundred per cent. On September 14, 1876, I sent the first of my statements to you of my case and ask your advice. I am a farmer and a renter and a poor man, with four children to keep. My beloved wife died some two years ago, and I have not married since, but keep a hired man and a woman, and can hardly make both ends meet. I have in Detroit some \$300. One year ago last month I received a circular from you, of Wall Street, stating that I would send me \$100 that would pay from one to six hundred per cent.

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The appended letter, says the New-York Reporter, has been sent to a prominent business man of New York, and is so remarkable an illustration of the persistence with which some men allow themselves to be duped as to be worthy of publication on that score alone. A further reason why it should appear in our columns is that it serves as a caution against dealing with certain of the Wall Street gentry, who live on their wits and what they can swindle unsophisticated folks at a distance out of.

Dear Sir: I received a pamphlet from you a day or two ago and have read it, and now do not know what to do. I shall make a statement to you of my case and ask your advice. I am a farmer and a renter and a poor man, with four children to keep. My beloved wife died some two years ago, and I have not married since, but keep a hired man and a woman, and can hardly make both ends meet. I have in Detroit some \$300. One year ago last month I received a circular from you, of Wall Street, stating that I would send me \$100 that would pay from one to six hundred per cent.

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Senator Morton, of Indiana, in a conversation with a reporter in reference to the electoral vote of the United States, says: In 1855 the twenty-second joint resolution was reported to the Senate. When the Senate and House assembled in joint meeting to count the electoral vote, if any objection, no matter how trivial, was made with regard to the vote in any State, the two bodies separated and a vote without debate was taken. If either of them supported the objection the vote of that State was cast out. Recognizing the suicidal policy of this rule, I battled against it until it was finally repealed. I then introduced a bill providing that, in the event of an objection being raised to the vote from any State, that objection should only be sustained by a contrary vote from both Houses. For three years I struggled to get this bill through, and it did pass the Senate twice. On the first occasion it was quashed in the House, but on the second, last winter, Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, in his strongest advocacy, moved that the vote be considered, and the bill went to the wall. Just before the close of the session members became alarmed at the situation, and were anxious to have prompt action taken in the matter, but it was lost. And thus the rule, which prevailed prior to the twenty-second joint resolution, thus leaving the power entirely in the hands of the Vice-President. This custom of leaving the decision to the Vice-President arose from a *casus omissus* in the Constitution, and the effect was made evident by the case of Wisconsin in 1857. Owing to a severe snowstorm the Presidential electors in Wisconsin failed to meet on the appointed day, but cast their votes on a later date. When the electoral vote was being counted by Congress its strongest objection was raised against Wisconsin on the ground of non-compliance to the law. Vice-President Mason, of Virginia, refused to entertain the objection, and the vote of Wisconsin was counted, and he alone had the right to throw it out. So you see we are in precisely the same position to-day, and must depend upon the judgment and impartiality of one man. I grant you it is too great a power to be vested in one person, and therefore it is that I tried to remedy it.

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By the President of the United States: From year to year we have been accustomed to pause in our daily pursuits and impart a time to offer our thanks to Almighty God for the special blessings He has vouchsafed to us, with our prayers for a continuance thereof. We have at this time equal reason to be thankful for His continued protection, and for the many material blessings His bounty has bestowed. In addition to these favors accorded to us as individuals, we have special occasion to express our hearty thanks to Almighty God that by His providence and guidance our government established a century ago has been enabled to fulfill the purpose of its founders in securing an asylum to the people of every race, and securing civil and religious liberty to all within its borders, and meeting out to every individual alike justice and equality before the laws. It is more especially our duty to offer our hearty thanks to Him for His special aid in the preservation of our Union, and for His guidance and aid in the execution of our duty as a Nation.

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The standard remedy for the cure of coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, hoarseness, asthma, whooping cough, croup, croup, diphtheria, difficulty of breathing, quinsy, pharyngitis, pain in the side and breast, spitting of blood, loss of appetite, hoarseness, and all other ailments of the throat, lungs, and chest, including even consumption. It is a true and reliable remedy to disperse the phlegm, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and expel it from the chest, and thus induce a refreshing cough. It is introduced to the public by Dr. Wistar nearly half a century since, and has since that time enjoyed an extensive and unobscured reputation, which is a true and reliable testimony to its efficacy. It is a true and reliable remedy to disperse the phlegm, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and expel it from the chest, and thus induce a refreshing cough.

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