A friend of ours, last March, sailing down the fine coast, came on deck one morning to find the air pervaded by a fog so thick as to shut off the vision for even a few yards from the He had been aware, during the night, of a peculiar vigilance and activity on board, and ascertained that the fog had lasted since the previous evening. On inquiring of the captain have other ways of seeing where we are to face. than these you have mentioned.' "How?" "By the lead. Our sound-

and when we had passed it." The spiritual have other means of seeing than what we call our sight. faith. All distinctly Christian seamanship consists in the use of this "vision and faculty divine." There are nights tain. The sun was slowly sinking, castwhen the heavens seemed walled above ing its beautiful lights and shades, with our heads, and no light shines from the all their delicate witchery, over the surshore; when, through the meaning and rounding landscape. It was beautiful midnight seas, we have to pass the stormy and perilous crisis of our life. which I cannot describe. Arousing my But we go on, sounding the very depths that encompass and imperil us, the deepening shadows to hasten on. I and find in the rocks and shoals them- had chosen a path which was little more selves our chart and our security. For than a bridle path, and at each step the we walk by faith, not by sight.-Intel- way was becoming more rough

Religious News and Notes.

The salary of the bishops of the United Brethren in Christ is only \$1,000 a horse began to manifest unmistakable year, with traveling expenses and house

The Methodist Episcopal church has in Iowa 813 churches and 74,781 com- satisfaction, I distinguished the sounds municants, a gain in ten years of 320 of human voices. Pushing on in the churches and 14,687 communicants. churches and 14,687 communicants. The supreme court of the State of

Maine decides that "a church is not a corporation with authority to create debt in erecting a house of worship." The general synod of the Reformed

(German) church in session at Tiffin, O., elected by acclamation the Rev. Jeremish H. Good, D. D., as president. Of the 1,896 Sunday-schools in New The international lessons are taught in sponse.

1,644 of them. 'The next State convention will be held in Passaic in Novem-The general conference of the Congregational Methodist church, a body of about 10,000 members, has just been held in Fredonia, Ga. All the State conferences were represented except

those of Missouri and Texas. The Presbyterian work among the cessful. The receipts of the year were 868,711, with which 162 preachers and teachers were employed. There are in the fifty-two schools 5,340 pupils. The whole number of communicants is

Dr. Murdock, secretary of the American Baptist missionary union, spoke at the recent anniversary in Indianapolis of the need of more missionaries. Most of the candidates who have offered themselves want to go to some particular field where additional help is not so much needed. Reinforcements are most needed for Japan, Burmah and Spain.

The number of Salvation army stations now reported in Great Britain is 185; of officers, employed and paid, 395, and of trained speakers, 6,180, while total sitting accommodation is provided for to stuff for your museums. O, there are lots of them about the streets and highways weekly is computed at 3,000,-000. The annual amount of expenditure reaches nearly \$90,000.

DECORATION NOVELTIES.

London women decorate their horses' heads by putting a spray of artificial flowers into the bridles. There is more satin manufactured at

present than any other goods made of Among the elegancies in drawing rooms are incense burners of bronze, in

which pastilles, emitting a fragrant smoke, are kept constantly burning. "Papeteries" are made of willow in imitation of champagne baskets and hampers. When lined with satin or

Braided chair seats are really fashionable. They are made from nice pieces of silk or woolen, sewed together like mats and bordered with velvet.

silk they make very pretty work-bas-

Very large, scented sachets are made to lay outside a bed as an ornament. They are composed of cuilted or plain satin, with a large monogram in the

Feathers are much used for decorative purposes in England, being applied to chairs, stools, mantels, settees and in fact everything in which color can be

Pretty bannarets are made of coarse gray linen painted in water colors with designs from Kate Greenway. They are lined with the same material and bordered with plush.

A pretty cover for an upright piano is made of wine colored silk serge, with ends of plush of the same shade. On the corners are embroidered yellow buttercups and sprays of yellow laburnum. Library chairs and sofas are covered with Daghistan rugs. The backs of these pieces of furniture are square, and the trimming is fringes and ro-settes of wool matching the rug.

The latest thing in wedding arrangements is-after a small wedding-for the bride's parents to send an engraved card announcing the marriage to all their acquaintances.

A freak in sunshade decoration is the substitution of two flowers for the tassels on the handles. They are only used when the covering is brocade and

catches the blossoms on the silk. A New York sportsman gave a dinner at which the table was decorated with two horses of white carnations, with manes of white lilac, tails of pampas

grass and blankets of red carnations. The rage for insect decorations is on the increase. Wasps, bees and butterflies are in favor, and very life-like beetles are seen made of mother-of-pearl

White snowdrops and white clover blossoms will be the coming floral garnitures for bridesmaids and young grad-

Frank Bush and his wife, of Clarior, ly felt for my revolver. It was gone. O., agreed at their marriage that if any The agony of the moment was beyond referees. Mrs. Bush lately visited her ward me, just grazing my shoulder and mother and refused to return home, falling with a heavy thud on the other The case was fully presented to the side of me. With one bound I reached referees, who decided that the wife was the door, and with a wild cry of alarm wrong and must go back to her husband.

They also voted to consure the mother-in-law.

aroused the inmates. Almost instantly all that heralds rake from coffin'd clay, Nor florid prose, nor honied lines of rhyme, his snakeship just retiring through one

A RATTLESNAKE'S SPRING.

Odne to Bed with a Rattler ia a Mountain eer's Cubin-A Night of Terror-Fishing for Sankes with Poles and Stuffing Them for Museums.

"You may talk about your Catskills, said a man on the hotel piazza last evening, "but did you ever in your life see anything more beautiful than that?" and he pointed to the billowy range of Blue Ridge Mountains, whose tops were losing themselves in the soft, misty hue told that they had passed Cape Hatters in the night. "How did you know that? Could you see the light?" "Oh, no, not in a fog like this." "Well, you no, not in a fog like this." "Well, you have heard, but it has never "fortuna to meet with any face" to the second of th been my fortune to meet with any face

"You can thank your lucky stars then. said the man, who was a drummer for a ings told us when we were off the cape, Baltimore firm. "I met one face to face in the most unpleasant manner a few nights ago. I had occasion to take what we call our sight. quite a trip on horseback—you know the lead. That lead is everybody rides horseback in these parts and, after trotting along for two or three hours, I struck up into the mounself from my reverie, I was warned by rugged. Over broken rocks and fallen trees I pursued my way with great diffi-culty. As the shadows deepened and objects became less discernable, my signs of fear and uneasiness, shying at times so violently as to almost throw me from the saddle. At last, to my great came upon a group of men standing in front of a rude log cabin. They were rough mountaineers, and made a living by distilling whisky. Riding up, I inquired the distance to my place of des-tination. It was several miles further on. I was not acquainted with the way. It would have been dangerous for me to have kept on, and I asked if I could be accommodated for the night. 'Get down, Jersey 1.394 are open the whole year. stranger; get down, was the ready re-'We haven't much in this wild country, but what we have is at your service. I was pretty stiff after my long ride and gladly dismounted. As I jumped from my horse I saw upon the ground at their feet what, upon examination, proved to be a large snake. was a moceasin, six feet long, and an ugly-looking customer. My exclamation of alarm drew from one of the men the remark that the snake had been disfreedmen the past year was quite suc- patched but a few moments before my arrival. 'We had a pretty hard job of

> one of us when we are not thinking of it, so we settle him at once. 'How do you do it?" I asked. "Well, when he is a fine old rattler we try to secure him without breaking his hide. We draw his attention by putting something on the end of a pole on which is also a snare, and when the old fellow pops up his head from behind the log we just drop the snare over him and one of us runs up, catches him by the neck and puts a spike through

loafing about the place too familiarly,

you know, for he might snap up some

We have several fine old fellows on hand now." "I listened in silence. Not a very inviting prospect for a night's lodging, I thought, as I stood debating in my mind the advisability of moving on in spite of darkness and rough roads. A summons from the cabin to supper decided me, however. The cool mountain air had proved a keen appetizer and I thoroughly enjoyed the plain but sub-stantial meal of corn-bread and bacon. Supper over, we repaired again to the front of the cabin. A feeling of exhilaration came over me-a feeling which a man can only experience by going into the very heart of the mountain. The moon had risen and around and above me the trees nodded in a flood of silver light. Picturesque and beautiful beyond description was the scene, banishing from my mind all disagreeable and unpleasant thoughts. Each rock, erag and bush seemed under the mystical

light to become transformed into something lovely and fairy-like. "But even the loveliness of the night could not dispel the weariness which was gradually stealing over me nor me longer to remain, so accompanied by my host I was shown my quarters. It was a little low room. seeming to be off from the main building. Through the chinks in the logs came the moonlight in little patches. The window, a small port-hole concern, was built right up against the mountain and beneath it huge clumps of rock and underbush. As I stood in the dismal, comfortless room I confess to a feeling of great nervousness. I did not like the looks of things at all. Back to my mind flashed the stories of the evening. I was conscious for the first time in my life of being actually afraid. I set about my preparations for the night with as good a stock of courage as I could summon to my aid, making a careful survey of the room and filling up the chinks as best I could. Hardly had I finished ere my candle flickered, sputtered spitefully and went out. I belling, which being finished they are sought my straw bed, placed my revolver under my coat and settled myself to try and sleep. But sleep I could

not. "After passing what seemed hours of wakefulness, extreme weariness and the low wind soughing through the pines threw me at last into a restless uneasy slumber, in which my dreams were filled with frightful visions. From one more horrible than all the rest, I woke with a start. From the foot of the bed came a harsh, grating sound. What could it be? I tried to assure myself that the sound held no significance for me, but instinctively I felt a horrible sensation of something near-dangerously near. raised myself up, only to sink back with a low cry of horror. The moonlight, streaming into my window, revealed to me my situation. There, at the side of the bed, slowly coiling itself for a spring, was a huge snake. I quickever arose between them it all words. I tried to jump to my feet. should be left to the decision of three At that moment the snake sprang to-

of the holes between the logs. was soon disposed of and proved to be a rattler seven feet long, with thirteen A search was made for my re-It was found to have slipped volver. from beneath my coat to the floor, probably while I was asleep. Sleep came to my eyes no more that night. No No sooner had the gray dawn appeared than I mounted my horse and left the cabin, with a feeling of great relief.— Philadelphia Times.

The Pineapple. The pine apple, or ananas, (Ananassa (ativa) is a plant of the natural order Bromeliaceae, justly highly esteemed for its luscious and delightful fruit. It is a native of tropical America, and is found in greatest profusion throughout the West India Islands and in the sandy maritime portions of the northeastern part of South America. In these sections it was originally a wild fruit, but has been greatly improved by care and cultivation. It has gradually diffused over tropical and sub-tropical countries, until it has become naturalized in many sections of the world, notably in Asia and Africa. Its strong, hardy nature has enabled it to withstand the unavoidable differences of its several new locations, until it has spread over nearly all the warm, sandy countries on the face of the globe; while its delightful flavor and refreshing moisture has made it a

wonderful favorite among all the nations. The fruit is a "sorosis," formed by calvees and bracts of a close spike of flowers becoming succulent and com-It has a number of long, ser rated, sharp-pointed, rigid leaves springing from the 100t, in the midst of which a short flower-stem is thrown up, and bearing thereon a single fruit. From the summit of the fruit springs a crown or tuft, of small leaves, capable of be coming a new plant; it being propa gated, in cultivation, entirely by crowns and suckers, as in a high state of culti vation the perfect seed is almost never produced

In size the Pine Apple varies from 24 o 12 pounds, and retains its flavor and uiceness for an extremely long period of time. In many countries, no China, Japan and the Phillipine Islands its fibre is much used for manufacturing purposes, the natives being peculiarly skilled in this species of work. Exquisite handkerchiefs, curtains, shawls, etc. are produced, which command almost fabulous prices among the more aristoeratic circles of Europe and Asia. In this country no attempt of any magnitude has been made in this direction, its utility from this stand-point being a mat-

ter for development at some future day. In our home market, the "Bahama Pine Apple," is the favorite fruit, and the demand and supply have been kept at a pretty even ratio. Immense quanti-ties are processed and canned for shipment to all parts of the world, and find prompt and ready sale. In this pecuiar brauch of trade our city has invariait,' he said, 'but we fixed him at last. bly taken the lead, the reputation for We don't care much for them; but the square and honorable dealing of hermerfact is when we do spot a big snake chants has become world-wide, while close by we don't choose to have him their goods are proverbially celebrated for pureness, fine quality and reasonable-

ness of price. Nassau, in the island of New Providence, has always been considered the most favorable point for the purchase and shipment of Pines. The island itself seems to bristle with them. On every side as far as the eye can reach, loom up the brilliant green, pink and yellow apples, seated royally upon their actus-like looking thrones, and diffus their surrounding neighborhood. On some plantations from 70,000 to 80,000 dozens are cut per annum, and dozens of cargoes are shipped to the varioue ports of the United States and Europe. Many are also packed and canned by this producers some parties shipped. his head. That is, when we catch them producers, some part'es shipping as many as from 40,000 to 50,000 dozen of cans; of course these are the larger dealers, but hundreds and hundreds of negroes engage in the same traffic for their account, and when their crops ripen and become marketable, throng wharves and business places, ing their stocks to the traders and buyers with a perseverance and pertinacity

almost unendurable. As regards their method of canning, they are of course, greatly behind the perfected and finished establishments, with which we are favored here, and lack the requisite machiand, in fact, the necessary to elevate the business to the same su-

periority which it has acquired with us. The skill and rapidity, however, of ing short of a fatal accident quite fills the negro employees in paring the fibwonderful in dexterity and manipulation. After them come the "slicers," who cut them properly in the cans, from whence they are transferred to another depart- gether and instructs them not to ask ment, there to receive their proper quantity of pure, sweet syrup, which is always of the finest quality made from pure rain water and the highest grades of sugar. The cans are then securely sealed and soldered, weighed and passed into the boiling room, in which are great steaming cauldrons of boiling wa-ter, into which the cans are lowered by a tackle of the most primitive and unpretending style. In this hot bath they remain until the air within them is well expanded-say some four or five minutes,-when they are re-hoisted, and a small hole punctured in each, which is immediately soldered up again, as soon as the confined air has had an opportunity to e.cape, when they are again re-lowered into the boiling water and allowed to remain until properly

cooked. After the cooling, then comes the laready for shipment, and take their voyages to every port in the entire world. Hottentot and Malay, Arab and Turk, all extend to them a hearty welcome. Their own merits speak for themselves, their delicate flavor and cooling properties are unequalled by any fruit which bounteous nature has so lavishly be stowed upon mankind, and their cheering presence upon the tables of rich and poor alike prove an acceptable and much coveted addition thereto.

Wasn't Her Fault.

A Brooklyn father rebuked his ugly daughter for being rather forward. He said

"You ought to be ashamed to be always running after young men." "It is not my fault," she responded.
"Whose fault is it?" "It is their fault. If they wo ld

stand still I would not have to run a er them." - Wall Street Gazette. Henry Ward Beecher says he doesn't know anything about evolution, and

doesn't care whether he descended from

a monkey or not, provided he has de-

scended far enough.

Women in Peru.

The Peruvian ladies do not work they consider labor disgraceful. they are generally occupied. They rise early, take a cup of tea, and go to mass Their walking suits are neat and pretty in this respect they surpass us. The dress is black, and never touches the ground; there is no fussing or fumbling with trains. A white skirt is sometimes seen a little below the dress, with a deep hem and two tucks, and always white and clean. Prunella gaiters are generally worn; the hands are bare; the panta is thrown over the head, falling gracefully down almost to the bottom of the skirt, and gives them a charming appearance; for it may conceal many lefects of a face that is not handsome and it sets off to advantage the charms of a beautiful face. A lady never goes out alone in Lima; two or three go together, and a black woman servant walks behind. Young girls are carefully escorted by their friends wherever they go, and are never permitted to see per-sons of the opposite sex alone. All the matches are made by older people, and so effectually is this done that the ladies all marry, and none are divorced. The subject of dress claims most of their time and attention; their ball dresses and opera and soires suits are magnificent. Their boots especially are beautiful. No people have naturally as small feet as the Peruvian. The ladies are not very intelligent, and care little for music or books. They love to smoke. Although handsome when young, they scarcely turn twenty when they begin to One thing always lasts with them, and that is their gait. Their movements are gliding and graceful, and the same s true of the men. On the street they never jostle each other. Their manners are excessively courteous; but their conversation amounts to little, being chiefly gossip about domestic affairs.

A Mouse Remedy for Lockjaw.

Hitherto there has been no remedy which could be regarded as specific for tetanus. At last, however, an ingenious French physician has apparently hit upon a remedy before which tetanus ields as readily as toothache yields to the dentist's forceps, and which will, of course, supersede curare and all other inferior remedies. The French doctor in question was called in to attend a lady suffering from tetanus. In his re port he says that she was a married woman of thirty-one years of age, and that previous to his visit her family physician had tried every known remedy for tetanus, including curare, without producing any effect. The patient was ing on her back, with her jaws tightly closed, and the muscles of her chest and throat were so rigid that she was unable to utter a sound. The doctor at once went out and procured a live mouse of the usual size and voracity, to the tail of which he attached a strong horsehair. Placing the mouse at the foot of the bed, he permitted it to walk the entire length of the patient's body. No sooner did the patient notice the mouse than she sprang up, loudly calling to the attendants to take it off, and denouncing the doctor as a horrid, heartless wretch, who ought to be ashamed of himself and guillotined on the spot. There was no recurrence of the symptoms of tetanus. In fact, the doctor adds that the lady's jaws were so thoroughly and permanently unlocked that the husband, who is, of course, ignorant of law, has threatened to begin an action for damages against him .- Homoopathic

medicine, in which the finest anti-septi tonics, alteratives and stimulants of the ve-table kingdom are shillfully and effectiv combined. At seasons of the year when the a mosphere is surcharged with minsma, an whenever the specific virus of any infection disease is supposed to be present in the air, th famous corrective should be taken regularly a a protestive. All who choose to observe the precaution may bid defiance to intermittee and remittent favors, and, in fact, to all dis-orders generated by foul exhalations or impur-

What Scares a Woman.

Notice a woman when she receives telegram. How it does scare her! She trembles like a dish of jelly, and imag ines all sorts of things. Her husband has fallen down the hatchway at his knowledge of detail required, in order warehouse. Her Johnny has gone out sailing and is drowned. Her sister Mary has been scalded to death. Nothrous, unyielding fruit, is something finally summons courage to tear open the envelope she finds a message from her husband warning her that he will the pines in regular slices and places bring a customer home to dinner, and she immediately calls her children totwice for raspberries, as there's just enough to go round, and give the visitor

"Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me how you kept yourself and family so well the past season, when all the rest of us have been sick so much, and have had the doctors running to

"Bro. Taylor, the answer is very easy. I used Hor Burrins in time and kept my family well and saved large doctor bills. Three dollars worth of it kept us all well and able to work all the time, and I will warrant it has cost you and most of the neighbors one to two hun-dred dollars apiece to keep sick the same time. I guess you'll take my medicine hereafter." See

The London Times, referring to the extraordinary precautions taken to provide for Queen Victoria's safety during her journeyings from palace to palace, thinks this must mean either that the Government have received information that the sovereign is threatened, or that the recent catastrophe in St. Petersburg has produced an impression in her Majesty's mind that all crowned heads are in danger.

Drowning Men May Catch at Straws, But sensible people when sick take Warner's Sefe Kidney and Liver Cure.

A horse seized a little girl with its teeth at Dayton, Ill., carried her several blocks, and then trampled her to death

Me want intelligent, energetic Lady Agents to sell to women only, an article of real hygienic merit. For particulars and liberal terms, ad-WAGNER & CO., Chicago, Ill.

For Dyspersia, indicestion, depression of spirits and general dobility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the Franco Phosphonaren Elixin of Calisava Bank, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no smal it has no equal.

A great improvement has recently been made in that useful product, Carrotten, a deodorized extract of petroleum, which is the only article that really cures baldness. It is now the finest of hair dressings.

VEGETINE. - It extends its influence into every

A GREAT REVELATION,

ome Valuable Thoughts Concerning He man Happiness and Timely Suggestions About securing It.

YNOPSIS OF A LECTURE DELIVERED BY DI CRAIG BEFORE THE METRO-POLITAN SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

"The public speaker of the present day la-cors under difficulties of which the speakers of the last century never dreamed, for while the addiences of the past received what was sale audiences of the past received what was sald without question, those of the present day are usually the mental equals or superiors of the ones who address them. Rev. Dr. Tyng, of New York, when a theological student, supplied a church in a neighboring town, and on his way to preach one morning met an aged colored man. 'Well, Uncle, do you ever go to hear the young preacher?' asked the unfledged doctor.'No, Massa,' replied the negro, 'dis chile don't let none o' dem students -practis on him.' The darkey had begun to think. The free and independent thought of this age accepts statements only where they are proven to be truth, while the development of mental power seems equally great in every other department of life. while the development of mental power secus equally great in every other department of life. The valuable inventions of the day are counted by thousands. The increase of scientific study is universal. The spirit of inquiry in all fields so marked as to cause COMMENT ON EVERY SIDE,

while people seem investigating and advancing in every direction which can help them morally, mentally or physically. This is specially true of the human body and everything which concerns it, and the truths which the people concerns it, and the truths which the people have found, even in the last fifty years, are simply marvelous. How really ignorant some entured and supposably scientific people were only a few years ago as compared with the present day, may be better understood from a few illustrative facts. A prominent writer prepared an elaborate essay to prove that steamships could never cross the Atlantic, and his pamphlet was issued just in time to be carried by the first steamer that went to England. People once believed that the heart was the seat of life and health. It is now known that this organ is only a pump, simply keeping in motion what other and more important organs of the body have created and transformed. It was once supposed that if a person felt a pain in the lower chest the lungs were affected and consumption was near; it is now known that a pain in the back mean; it is now known that a pain in the back indicates diseased kidneys, while troubles in the lower chest arise from a disordered liver and not imperfect lungs. A severe pain in the head was once thought to come from some partial derangement of the brain; it is now known that troubles in other parts of the body and away from the head, cause headaches and that only oving the cause can the pain be cured

PRIVATE HISTORY
that General Washington was bled to death.
His last illness was slight, and caused principally by weariness. A physician was called who bled him copiously.' Strange to say, the patient became no better. Another doctor was called, who again took away a large amount of the vital fluid. Thus in succession four physicians drew away the life of a great man who was intended by nature for an old age, and who prematurely died—murdered by malpractice—biod to death. That was the age of medical bleeding it. PRIVATE HISTORY

blod to death. That was the age of medical bleeding!?

The speaker then graphically described an-other period which came upon the people, in which they assigned the origin of all diseases to the stomach, and after showing the falsity of this theory, and that the kidneys and liver were the causes of disease, and that many people are suffering from kidney and liver troubles to-day

suffering from kidney and liver troubles to-day who do not know, but who should know it and attend to them at once, continued:

"Let us look at this matter a little more closely. The human body is the most perfect and yet the most delicate of all created things. It is capable of the greatest results and it is liable to the greatest disorders. The elightest causes sometimes seem to throw its delicate machinery out of order while the most simple and common sense care restores and keeps them in perfect condition. When it is remembered that the amount of happiness or misery we are and common sense can. When it is remembered in perfect condition. When it is remembered that the amount of happiness or misery we are to have in this world is dependent upon a perfect body, is it not strange that simple precauted body, are are not exercised? This is one tions and care are not exercised? This is one of the most vital questions of life. People may avoid it for the present, but there is certain to

avoid it for the present, but there is certain to come a time in every one's experience when it must be faced.

"And here pardon me for relating a little personal experience. In the year 1870 I found myself losing both in strength and health. I could assign no cause for the decline, but it continued, until finally I called to my sild two prominent physicians. After treating me for some time they declared I was suffering from Bright's disease of the kidneys, and that they could do nothing more for me. At this time I was so weak I could not raise my head from the was so weak I could not raise my head from the

PAINTED REPEATEDLY. My heart beat so rapidly it was with difficulty I could sleep. My lungs were also badly involved: I could retain nothing upon my stomach, while the most intense pains in my back an bowels caused me to long for death as a relief. bowels caused me to long for death as a relief. It was at this critical juncture that a physical longing which I felt (and which I most firmly believe was an inspiration) caused me to send for the leaves of a plant I had once known in medical practice. After great difficulty I at last secured them and began their use in the form of tea. I noticed a lessening of the pain at once I began to mend rapidly; in five weeks I was able to be about and in two menths I became perfectly well and have so continued to this day. It was only natural that such a result should have caused me to investigate most thoroughly. I carefully examined fields in medicine never before explored. I sought the cause of physical order and disorder, happiness and pair, and I found the kilneys and liver to be the governors, whose motions regulate the be the governors, whose motions regulate the entire system."

After describing at length the offices of the deliners and liver, and their important part in e doctor went on to say:

ie, the doctor went on to say:
"Having found this great truth, I saw clearly to cause of my recovery. The simple vegetable of I had used was a food and restorer to my ell-nigh exhausted kidneys and liver. It had come to them when their life was nearly gone and by its simple, yet powerful influence had purified, strengthened and restored them and saved me from death. Realizing the great beneof which a knowledge of this truth would give to the world I began, in a modest way, to treat those afflicted and in every case I found the

which I had experienced. Not only this but many, who were not conscious of any physical trouble but who, at my suggestion, began the use of the remedy which had saved my life, found their health steadily improving and their strength continually increasing. So universal, where used, was this true, that I determined the entire world should share in its results, and I therefore placed the formula for its preparation in the hands of Mr. H. H. Warner, of lochester, N. Y., a gentleman whom I had cured of a N. Y., a gentleman whom I had cured of a severe kidney disease, and who, by reason of his personal worth, high standing and liberality in endowing the Astronomical Observatory and other public enterprises, has become known and popular to the entire country. This gentleman at once began the manufacture of the remedy on a next extravise scale and to day. on a most extensive scale, and to-day, Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the pure remedy that saved my life, is known and used in all parts of the continent.

"I am aware a prejudice exists toward pro-prietary medicines, and that such prejudice is too often well-founded, but the value of a pure remedy is no less because it is a proprietary medicine. A justifiable prejudice exists toward quack doctors, but is it right that this preju-dice should extend toward all the doctors who are carnestly and intelligently trying to do their duty? Because Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure saved my life before it became a proprietary medicine, is it reasonable to sup-pose that it will not cure others and keep still more from sickness now that it is sold with a overnment stamp on the wrapper? Such a neary would be childish."

The doctor then paid some high compliments

to American science, and closed his lecture as 'How to restore the health when broken, and

how to keep the body perfect and free from disease must ever be man's highest study. That one of the greatest revelations of the present day has been made in ascertaining the true seat of health to be in the hidneys and liver, all scientists now admit, and I can but feel that the discovery which I have been permitted to make, and which I have described to you is destined to prove the greatest best and you, is destined to prove the greatest, best and most reliable friend to those who suffer and long for happiness, as well as to those who de-sire to keep the joys they now possess."

Lawyer Snyder, of Cincinnati. took the occasion of a trial in court to say that Nannie Murray and Mary McKin-ney were "as bad in character as they part of the human organism, commencing with its foundation; correcting diseased action, and restoring vital powers, creating a healthy formation and purification of the blood, driving out disease, and leaving nature to perform its whether for the attack on their character as they were "as bad in character as they were in face," and when he got outdoors they thrashed him soundly, but whether for the attack on their character as they were "as bad in character as they were in face," and when he got outdoors they thrashed him soundly, but whether for the attack on their character as they were "as bad in character as they were in face," and when he got outdoors they thrashed him soundly, but whether for the attack on their character as they were in face," and when he got outdoors they thrashed him soundly, but whether for the attack on their character as they were in face," and when he got outdoors they thrashed him soundly, but whether for the attack on their character as they were in face," and when he got outdoors they thrashed him soundly, but whether for the attack on their character.

Close confinement, careful attention to all factory work, gives the operatives pallid faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feelings, poor blood, inactive liver, kidneys and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out doors or use Hor Britzens, made of the purest and best remedies, and especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. None need suffer if they will use them freely. They cost but a trifle. See another column. The largest casting ever attempted in his country was successfully made at the

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since my sickness. WARRANTED FOR 34 YEARS

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BALTIMORE, MD., April 28, 1879.

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