At the opening of ceurt en the forty-seventh day Guiteau arcse, and fir a pretentions, oratorical manner read the following statement: "I intend no disrepect to this honorable court. Idesire no controversy with this honorable court. In general I am satisfied with the law as proposed by your honor. But I have a still broader view of the law, which I ask your 'Lonor to follow, to wit, that if the jury believed that I believed that it was right for me to remove the President because I had special Divine authority so to do, and was forced to do it by the Deity, they will acquit me on the ground of transitory mania. Sickles, MacFarland and Hiscock [meaning Cole] were acquited on the ground of transitory mania. In my speech, publ shed yesterday in all the leading newspapers of the country, and which, I presume, your honor has read, I gave my reasons for asking your honor so to charge. Mr. Reed made a brilliant and lawyerlike plea for the defense, and Mr. Scoville is making a strong argument on his theory. But neither Mr. Reed nor Mr. Scoville represents me in this defense, I am here as my own counsel, and have been from the beginning. No one represents me to this jury. I know my feelings and inspirations in removing the President, and I have set it forth in my speech yesterday; and I ask your honor in the mane of justice, in the name of the American juniciary, in the name, my speech will probably settle it in case where my life may be at stake. If a man upon that jury has a doubt as to his duty to acquit me, my speech will probably settle it in my favor. Therefore, in the interest of justice, it is of the greatest importance that the jury should hear me in my defense." Judge Cox said he would consider Guiteau's request to address the jury. Mr. Scoville continued his speech for the defense. He centrasted Guiteau's plea that the act was right because it was inspired by God with what he called the real defense, namely, that Guiteau never had any inspiration namely, that Guiteau never had any inspiration. God with what he called the real defense, namely, that Guiteau never had any inspiration of any kind, and that it was a delusion all through, and a proof of the diseased condition of the assassin's mind. Mr. Scoville contended that the prosecution, in objecting to the introduction of certain evidence by the defense, had not shown a spirit of fairness. He sharply criticised Lawyor Porter and District Attorney Corkbill for the name of a wide he had Corkhill for the manner in which the case for the presecution had been conducted. Porter, he said, had prestituted his mind for raoney to he said, that prestricted his mind for ranney to hang an insane man. Guiteau suffered from chronic insanity, and during his lecturing tours he was simply a peripatetic madman. He had got the idea that another civil war was imminent from Senator Chandler, of Michigan. The way he was affected by that idea showed that he was insane, and the steas by which his that he was insane, and the steps by which his mind was led from that to the conception of the assassination further proved his insanity. Guiteau occasionally interrupted his counsel, among other things saying that he had received several checks for large sums on New York banks, and was in a position to pay his board

when court opened on the forty-eighth day a crowd was present which filled every seat and occupied all the available standing room. The court having been called to order, Guiteau sadi in a quiet tine, different in every respect from the one which he uses when he makes his usual morning speech: "I hope your honor will allow me to address the jury after Mr. Scoville gets through." Judge Cox replied that he would consider the request of the prisoner after Mr. Scoville tad finished his speech. Mr. Scoville then began the third day of his address to the jury. Nearly the whole of his address for the day consist d of a discussion of the influence ay consist d of a discussion of the influence of the political situa ion upon the prisoner's mind before the as-assination. He averred that but for certain reasons back of this prosccution Guiteau would never have been ar-raigned in a court of law, but would have been taken to an insane asylum after the assassination of Garfield and kept there until he died. Continuing, he said volumently: "Back of this prosecution is something which I have had to content against, and which you may now or will feel the pressure of before you get through with this case. It is not morely the efforts of with this case. It is not morely the efforts of this man (pointing to the district attorney). Back of him is the United States government; and I arraign before you, gentlemen, as those who are crowding the prisoner to the gallows, persons high in authority. I say, and I say it without fear, that the movers of this prosecu-tion are those politicians who seek to hide their own infamy by easting the blame on this insane man. I say that such men as Conkling and Grant and Arthur—those who made war with-out justification on that dead President whom they have since lauded to the skies—instituted they have since lauded to the skies-instituted that state of things and manufactured toat de-gree of public excitement and political feeling that prevet upon this insere man, until reason pected a fair and impartial trial, but now he had concluded not to spare the men who fo-mented this strife or permit them to make a scapegoat of Guiteau. He said this without any feeling, unless of regret that men so high in power should descend to the Ignominious scramble for office which was exhibited against Garrield. He said that the men, who since his death had been so protuse in their admiration of him, were ready before the second of July last to trample him in the dust, to see him go down in obscurity and disgrace to the grave if it could be done without the aid of an assassin's hand. Referring to the statement that the defense had injured their case by placing the prisoner upon the witness stand. Mr. Scoville called attention to the fact that frequently the featline of income. called attention to the fact that frequently the faculties of insane persons were as sharp and shrewd as those of sane persons. That had been shown by the testimony of the experts. He pictured the growth of the delusion on the prisoner's mind. It was just as impossible to get rid of the idea that he must kill the President as it was for Paul when he cried: "How shall I deliver me from the bedy of this death?" He believed that the prisoner had tried to shake off the idea but had failed, because he was sick and weak. Mr. Scoville further reviewed the evidence, and partic daily commented adversely upon that of Dr. Gray. The prisoner made comparatively few interruptions. He made comparatively lew interruptions. He twice caller out that the New York court of appeals on the preceding Tuesday hadrendered a decision that favored the theory of the defense in his case as to insanity.

The proceedings at the opening of court on the forty-ninth day of the trial and fourth day of Mr. Scoville's address were opened by the prisoner, who, in a declamatory tone, said:

"The decision of the New York court of appeals comes with so much force at the present moment that I desire to call attention to it. It comes with great grace from the Empire State, from that grand old State of the republic, the State that sends forth the brains, the money and the commerce of the nation. It is a great step forward in the law of insenity. Hitherto the law has been that the burden of proof was on the defendant, but the court of appeals, with grand magnamity, says that the burden of proof is on this prosecution, to prove that the man not only committed the act, but also that man not only committed the act, but also that he was sane at the time he committed it. In the name of justice, and in the name of the American people, and in the name of the American judiciary, I desire to thank those gentlemen of the court of appeals of the State of New York." Mr. Scoville then resumed his position opposite the jury box, and in his cus-tomary conversational tone, and without any apparent weariness from his efforts of the past three days, again addressed the jury. He quoted from the testiment of Policeman Kearthree days, again addressed the jury. He quoted from the testimony of Policeman Kear-ney, who arrested the prisoner, to show the incidents which followed the shooting of the President—the arrest, the removal to police headquarters and the search of the prisoner's headquarters and the search of the prisoner's person for papers. 'Phese incidents, Mr. Scovilie claimed, showed that the prisoner was perfectly composed at the time of the arrest, and entirely free from excitament—a state of mind which was inconfistent with the idea of sanity, ide denounced Colonel Corkhill with great bittrness several times, declared that if Guiteau had been of a revengeful spirit he would have done to John H. Noyes, of the Oneida Community, many years ago, for wrecking his life. nity, many years ago, for wrecking his life, what he did last July to James A. Garfield, and insisted that neither revenge nor love of notoriety would account for the crime, because there was no proof of the one and the other was inconceivable. He dwelt also on the fact that Guiteau had made no attempt when visited by the experts at the jall to feign insanity. Mr. Scoville said that he was not speaking so much to save Guiteau's life, to do his duty to his wife, Guiteau's sister or to save the tarted. Mr. Scoville said that he was not speaking so much to save Guiteau's life, to do his duty to his wife, Guiteau's sister, or to save the credit of the Goiteau family, as to provent an injustice being done that would be a lasting disgrace to America. If it were possible for the jury by their verdict to stay the tide of revenge and of mob law, let them do so. He argued that the prisoner had no possible ill-will toward the President, and no motive for shooting him, and all the circumstances showed he was insane. He defied the prosecution to show a case in history in which a man had committed such a crime morely to gain notoriety. During the day several wordy encounters took place between Mr. Scoville and Colonel Corkhill, and the prisoner also kept up a running fire of comments.

Mr. Scoville concluded his address, which occupied five days in its delivery, on the fit-tieth day of the trisk. He exhibited diagrams coupled five days in 18 delivery, on the intieth day of the trisl. He exhibited diagrams
to show that one of the doctors who testified
for the prosecution lied when he told the jury
that a diagram representing Guiteau's head as
symmetrical was correct. He averred that the
list of homicides committed by lunatics which
was introduced by Dr. Gray had been prepared for this case, and he read from the official tables of the Utica asylum to show that
four cases, which had a direct bearing on the
case, had been omitted from Dr.
Gray's tables. In conclusion, he argued
that the crime of a lunatic must not be punished in the same way as that of a same mauHe asserted that capital punishment had a de,
moralizing influence, and, in his opinion,
crimes would be diminished by its abolition.
As on the previous day there were several alterestions between Scoville and Corkhill. There
was some applause in the court room when was some applause in the court room when Mr. Scoville concluded his speech. Guitean tried to strike one of the officers in charge of him while leaving the court-room at the reor him white leaving the contr-room at the recess. He stopped to speak to Mr. Scoville,
when the bailiff attempted to push him along.
He grewangry, and when the pressure was renewed he drew back his hands, locked as they
were in handcoffs, and tried to
strike the officer. Another officer
caught his hands and he was then quickly
by the lant. Indee Covernment of the rehustled out. Judge Cox consented to lot Gui-teau deliver his speech to the jury, saying that some of his brethren had very serious doubts whether in a capital case the prisoner could be denied the right to address the jury. Guiteau declared, when he gave out his speech for pub-lication, that the refusal to let him deliver it in court would not be approved by Judge Cox's associates. He said he would deliver the same speech that he had already given to the press, but he wanted to wait until the next morning. as his mind was not clear. The prosecution withdrew their objections to his speaking, an I Guitean seemed mollified by what he called the

mexpected courtesy of Corkhill.

A tremendous crowd was present to hear
Guiteau speak in his own behalf on the fifty-Guiteau speak in his own behalf on the flity-first day of the trial. Upon entering the room Guiteau took a seat in the witness box, remark-ing, as he laid out his papers: "I sit down because I can speak better; not that I am straid of being shot. This shooting business is getting played out." At an intimation from Judge Cox the prisoner carefully arranged his glasses, and, with a flourish, began to read from manuscript as follows: "The prescention pretend that I am a wicked man. Mr. Scoville and Mr. Reed think I am a lunatic, and I pre-sume you think I am. I certainly was a junaand Mr. Reed think I am a limatic, and I pre-sume you think I am. I certainly was a lima-tic on July 2, when I fired on the President and the American people generally, and I pre-sume you think I was. Can you imagine any-thing more insane than my going to that depot and shooting the President of the United States You are here to say whether I was sane or meane at the moment I fired that shot. You have nothing to do with my condition before or since that shot was lived. You must say by your verdict same or hissane at the moment or since that shot was fired. You must say by your verdict sane or insane at the moment the shot was fired. If you have any doubt of my sanity at the moment you must give me the benefit of that doubt and acquit me. That is, if you have any doubt whether I fired that is, if you have any doubt whether I fired that is, or as the agent of the Deity. If I fired it supposing myself the agent of the Deity I was manne and you must acquit. This is the law as given in the recent decision of the New York court of appeals. It revolutionizes the old rules and is a grand step forward in the law of insanity. It is worthy this age of railroads, electricity and telephones, and it welt comes from the progressive State of New York. I have no hesitation in saying that it is a special providence in my favor, and I ask this court and jury so to consider it. Some of the best people of America think me the greates; mun of this age, and this feeling is growing. They opie of America think me the given in this age, and this feeling is growing. The this age, and this feeling is growing. The they in my inspiration and that Provider with the matter and the matter with the control of and I have really saved the nation another war and I have really saved the nation another war.

My speech setting forth in detail my defense
was telegraphed Sunday to all the leading
papers and published Monday morning,
and now I am permitted by his honor
to deliver it to you. Only I here desire to express my indebtedness to the Ameri
can press for the able and careful way they can press for the able and careful way fivey have reported this case. The American press is a vast engine. They generally bring down their man when they open upon him. They opened upon me with all their batteries last July because they did not know my motive and inspiration. Now that this trial has developed my motive and inspiration their bitterness has also according to the beautiful flow. one. Some editors are double-headed. They gone. Some enters are double-neaded. They curse you to-day and bless you to-morrow, as they suppose that public opinion is for or against you, which shows the low grade of their humanity. I desire to thank my brother and sister and my counsel, Scoville and Reed, for their valuable services. I intend to give my counsel ample for expensive Scoville. We have that preved upon this insane man, until reason left its throne, and he did that which he considered to be perfectly in accordance with their counsel and their conduct." Mr. Scoville went into this subject at considerable length, remarking that he did not intend to say all this when he opened the case, because he then expected a tire and unwarfied trial but now. way, and I commend him for it. Considering his slight experience as an advocate he showed himself as a man of marked resources. In other words, you cannot tell what is in a man until he has a chance. Some men never have a chance, and go down in obscurity. There are plenty of brains in this world. Not every man has a chance to develop his brain. It is brain and opportunity under Providence that makes a great man.

under Providence that makes a great man, eturn thanks to the marshal and his aids, to be superintendent of police and his force, t

the superintendent of police and his store, to the superintendent of police and his force, to the warden of the jail and his keepers and to General Ayres and his torces for services rendered me. I return thanks to this honorable court and bright jury for their long and patient attention to this case. I am not here as a wicked man or a lunatic. I am here as a patriot, and my speech is as follows: I read from the New York Herald: The prisoner then proceeded to read his speech as already published. In a declamatory manner he rolled forth his sentences, holding the paper in one hand and with the other gesticulating and emphasizing his utterances. The words "Rally round the flag, boys," he repeated in a singsong tone, waving his arm in the air above his head. "And for this I suffer in bonds as a patriot," he quoted, in an oratorical manner, and then repeating the sentence he allowed his voice to tremble so that the words were nearly inaudible. The trembling in his voice continued till he spoke about his mother and declared that he had always been "a lover of the Lord," when he broke down completely, and, applying his handkerchief to his eyes, wiped away the tears which, naturally or forced for the purpose of exciting sympacompletely, and, applying his handkerchief to his eyes, wiped away the tears which, naturally or forced for the purpose of exciting sympa-thy, coursed down his cheeks. However, he immediately recovered himself, and in his usual tone of voice proceeded with his address. When he came to his description of the at-tempts made upon his life by Mason and Jones, he stood up for the purpose of the more vividly pointing out to the jury the narrow es-capes which he had had, with something of prile he held up his arm and showed the rent made in his coat by the bullet fired by Jones. capes which he had had, with something of pride he held up his arm and showed the rent made in his coat by the bullet fired by Jones, and made his coat by the bullet fired by Jones, and made his cold declaration that it was a proof that the Lord was watching over him. A laugh ran through the audience as the prisoner read and reread his declaration that it would be perfectly safe for him to walk the streets of Washington or New York. Coming down to the extracts from his mail he read them with extreme unction, particularly the rhyming one dated Philadelphia, New Year's day, 1882, which he read in a sing-song way, which caused a laugh among the audience. He evidently enjoyed the strictures upon the counsel for the prosecution, and his pieused smile was too much for the district attorney, who joined in the laugh which followed the reading of the extract. Reaching that portion of the speech where an abstract from his address to the American people is instrict, he folded up the paper, took off his glasses and squaring himself in his chair proceeded to repeat the extract from momory. In doing this he assumed his most oratorical style, modulating the tones of his voice, using both arms to aid him in emphasizing his dramatic utterances and as far as possible acting the extract. Coming down to his quotation from "John Brown's Body," he threw back his head and sang a verse from that old song, much to the amusement of the spectators. He read from his speech: "Put my body in the ground if you will; that is all you can do. But thereafter comes a day of reckoning. The mills of the gods grind slow, but they grind sure, and they will grind to atoms every man that injured this nation will go down in the dust, and don't you forget it.' He then proceeded to read his speech to a close, his final sentence being. "When the Precident was shot his cabinet telegraphed to foreign nations that it was the act of a madman, and it would be far belter every way that it be finally decided that it was the act of a

A little land is not enough to build a house on, because a man wants a lot.

man, and it would be far better every way that it be finally decided that it was the act of a madman."

There is something soft and tender in the fall of a single snowfiske, but it always reminds us to look after our bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, our old standby in the days of coughs and colds, for we have always found it reliable. of these day.

A BACK-HANDED SPELLER.

The Carlons Faculty of a Youg No w Mer Ican Compositor

The Santa Fe New Mexican says. Sante Fe has a young man with a mind which has a faculty that is rarely to be found, if, indeed, it can ever be discovered elsewhere. The gentleman in question is Hugh McKevitt, a printer working over at military headquarters. He is a rapid typesetter and a thorough ly good workman, so that he is not de endent on any side business for a good living, and as a consequence has never said anything about his spelling capac-ity, which is the subject of this item. McKevitt is a left-handed speller, and

and no words or series of words could be hit upon which were not rendered as indicated above. Of course there are words in the English language which McKevitt has never heard of, just as is the case with almost every other man, but he is what could be called a fine speller, "right-handed," as he says, and is familiar with the language, and any word which he has heard and can spell at all he can spell backward with astonishing rapidity The strangest part about the whole thing is that McKevitt has never practiced or studied spelling backward a day in his life. He says be does not know how he ever acquired the ability to do it, but that as soon as he hears or sees a word, even if he has never thought of it before, which, of course is the case with a large majority of words, he knows immediately how many letters there are in it and how to spell it backward or in the regular way. It is so, too, with sentences. He knows at once how many words and letters in any sentence that may be suggested, and states the numbers promptly as soon as the words are uttered. McKevitt can also distribute type backward as fast as forward. In the left-handed spelling there is no theory of sound to aid him, as in very many instances the letters spell nothing at all and cannot be pronounced, so that there is no accounting for his ability to spell in that way except to conclude that it is the result of a gift-a peculiar faculty of a remarkably quick mind.

There is no particular advantage in all this as far as can be discovered, but it is a curiosity and a rare one, and if anybody thinks it isn't hard to do let him try to acquire it.

The journalist knows all the news. Therefore he is said to have a nose for

He is a man of parts-part modesty and part truthfulness. He has great regard for the truth, and approaches it only with diffidence and awe.

His modesty is so great that when he ecures an exclusive article of news be never brags about it-until after it is The prime article in the journalist's

creed is that it is not right to get left; and many a prime article he gets in consequence.

The journalist is a reflector of the times, but has little time for reflection. nevertheless.

The life of the journalist is one continual round of pleasure. It is made up of theater going, banqueting and walking about the streets. Any fool can become a journalist, but it is not becoming a journalist to be a fool. Everybody pays court to the jour-

nalist-everybody who wants to get his ame in the paper. And that is all most bodies feel called upon to pay. He is not required to have ideas,

Everybody is willing to supply him with all he needs and more. The journalist does not have to work very hard. He is scarcely ever busy

more than twenty-six hours out of twenty-four. The rest of the time he can give to sleep or to work. There is said to be honor among thieves; but the journalist is not a thief. The journalit is always ready

and willing to help his fellow, when he cannot get ahead of him. He never tells a falsehood, though

e will lie all day for a bit of news. When he sees a wrong, he writes

The journalist is the man of the age -muchinge. The journalist handles the Archi

medean lever that moves the world. Archimedes had no foundation to rest his lever upon, and much that the journalist writes has the same airy

It is a mistake, however, to suppose that the journalist makes the news. The news makes him.

The brightest journalists, it is said, are graduates of the case; but this is denied by those who never worked at the case. Therefore let us rest our case

Children, if you would be good and great; if you would be respected of all men; if you would get your food, raiment, amusements, traveling expenses, etc., gratis; if you would live an active and useful life and escape the dangers inherent to riches, be a journalist .-Boston Transcript.

The Babylon [L. I.] South Side Signal quotes from a Missouri paper Mr. Wm. F. Quinlan, Crystal City, Mo., suffered occasionally from rheumatic pains in his knees, for which he successfully tried St.

Socially, politically and religiously the civilized world is in a terribly unsettled condition. Everything appears to be in a state of unrest. There seems to be no well-stated limit to anything

which I once warsen, I am consequences.

J. B. HENION, M. D.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., December 30, 1881.

The Milwaukee [Wis.] Evening Wisconsin says: "In all our experience we have never heard of so many favorable reports from all classes as we have concern-ing St. Jacobs Oll."

The tributaries of the missouri are being stocked with California salmon that are expected to find their way to A REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

The Unusual Experience of a Prominen The following article from the Democrat and Chronicle, of Rochester, N. Y., is of so striking nature, and emanates from so reliable arce, that it is hercwith republished entire, In addition to the valuable matter it contains, it will be found exceedingly interesting :

To the Editor of the Democrat and Chronicle:
Sin:—My motives for the publication of the
most unusual statements which follow are,
first, gratitude for the fact that I have been
saved from a most horrible death, and, secondly, a desire to warn all who read this statement against some of the most deceptive influences by which they have ever been surrounded. It is a fact that to-day thousands of people are within a foot of the grave and they do not know McKevitt is a left-handed speller, and defies any one to put at him a word which he cannot spell backward as rapidly as the best and quickest speller could give it in the usual way.

The other day the reporter fell in with him when he was in a more communicative mood than usual, and had occasion to try him. Incomprehensibility was not a marker for him. As soon as the word was pronowneed, Mac said "fifteen letters," and went at it backward so fast that his hearers were unable to tell whether he was right or wrong. "You see," said a fellow printer, "he can tell the number of letters and they do not know it. To tell how I was caught away from just this position and to warn others against nearing it are my objects in this communication. On the first day of June, 1881, I lay at my residence in this city surrounded by my friends and waiting for death. Heaven only knows the scoffed at the idea. I had always been uncommonly strong and healthy, had weighed over 200 pounds and hardly knew, in my own experience, what pain or sickness were. Very many people who will read this statement realize at times that they are unusually tired and cannot account for it. They feel dall and indentity and the point of the grave and they do not know it. To tell how I was caught away from just this position and to warn others against nearing it are my objects in this communication. On the first day of June, 1881, I lay at my residence in this city surrounded by my friends and waiting for death. Heaven only knows the scoffed at the idea. I had always been uncommonly strong and healthy, had weighed over 200 pounds and hardly knew, in my own experience, what pain or sickness were. Very many people who will read this statement reading the providence of the grave and they do not know it was caught away from just this position and to warn others against near ing it are my objects in this city surrounded by my friends and waiting for death. Heaven only knows the scoffed at the idea. I had always been uncommonly strong and healthy, had weighed ove able to tell whether he was right or wrong. "You see," said a fellow printer, "he can tell the number of letters in any word without a moment's hesitation, as well as he can spell it backward, and not only that, but you can give him a whole sentence and he will tell you at once how many letters there are in it, and go right on and spell through the whole thing backman spell through the whole thing backman ward faster than most people could spell in the other way."

cannot account for it. They ica the body and do not understand it. Or they are exceedingly hungry one day and entirely without appetite the next. This was just the way I felt when the reientless malady which had fastened itself upon me first began. Still I thought it was nothing; that probably I had taken a cold with ward faster than most people could spell in the other way."

spell in the other way."

cannot account for it. They ica the body and do not understand it. Or they are exceedingly hungry one day and entirely without appetite the next. This was just the way I felt when the reientless malady which had fastened itself upon me first began. Still I thought it was nothing; that probably I had taken a cold upon me first began. Still I thought it was nothing; that probably I had taken a cold upon me first began. Still I thought it was nothing; that probably I had taken a cold upon me first began. Still I thought it was nothing; that probably I had taken a cold upon me first began. Still I thought it was nothing; that probably I had taken a cold upon me first began. Still I thought it was nothing; that probably I had taken a cold upon me first began. Still I thought it was nothing; that probably I had taken a cold upon me first began. Still I thought it was nothing; that probably I had taken a cold upon me first began. Still I thought it was nothing; that probably I had taken a cold upon me first began. Still I thought it was nothing; that probably I had taken a cold upon me first began. Still I thought it was nothing; that probably I had taken a c digest, causing at times great inconvenience. Yet I had no idea, even as a physician, that these things meant anything serious or that a these things meant anything serious or that a monstrous disease was becoming fixed upon me. Caucidly, I thought I was suffering from Malaria and so decreed myself accordingly. But I got no better. I next noticed a posuliar color and odor about the fluids I was passing—also that there were large quantities one day and very little the next, and that a persistent forth and search according to the serious colors. roth and seum appeared upon the earface, nd a sediment settled in the bottom. And et I did not realize my danger, for, indeed, eeing these symptoms continually, I finally ecame accustomed to them, and my suspicion was wholly disarmed by the fact that I had no pain in the affected organs or in their vicinity, Vhy I should have been so blind I cannot

nderstand.

There is a terrible future for all physical
eglect, and impending danger usually brings
person to his senses oven though it may then be too late. I realized, at last, my critical condition and aroused myself to overcome it. And, Oh! how hard I tried! I consulted the best medical skill in the land. I visited all the rominent mineral springs in America and raveled from Maine to California. Still I grew worse. No two physicians agreed as to my malady. One said I was troubled with spinal irritation; another, nervous prestration; an other, malaria; another, dyspepsia; another heart disease; another, general debility another, congestion of the base of the brain and so on through a long list of common dis-cases, the symptoms of all of which I really had. In this way several years passed, during all of which time I was steadily growing worse. My condition had really become putiable. The slight symptoms I at first experienced were developed nto terrible and constant disorders—the little wigs of pain had grown to cake of ageny. My veight had been reduced from 207 to 130 counds. My lite was a torture to myself and points. My life was a torture to myself and friends. I could retain no food upon my stomach, and lived wholly by injections. I was a living mass of pain. My pulse was uncontrollable. In my agony I frequently fell upon the floor, convulsively clutched the carpet, and prayed for death. Morphine had little or no effect in deadening the pain. For six days and nights I had the death-premonitory becomes the constants. hiccorghs constantly. My urine was filled with tube casts and albumen. I was struggling with Bright's Disease of the Kidneys in its last

While suffering thus I received a call from my pastor, the Bev. Dr. Foote, rector of St.
Paul's church, of this city. I felt that it was
our last interview, but in the course of conversation he mentioned a remedy of which I had
heard much but had never used. Dr. Foote detailed to me the many remarkable cures which had come under his observation, by means of this remedy, and urged me to try it. As a practicing physician and a graduate of the schools, I cherished the prejudice both natural and common with all regular practitioners, and derided the idea of any medicine outside the regular channels being the least beneficial. So solicitous, however, was Dr. Foote, that I fi-nally promised I would waive my prejudice and try the remedy he so highly rec try the femoty he so highly recommended.

I began its use on the first day of June and took it according to directions. At first it sickened me; but this I thought was a good sign for one in my debilitated condition. I continued to take it; the sickening sensation departed and I was able to retain food on my stometh. In a few

it; the sickening sensation departed and I was able to retain food on my stomach. In a few days I roticed a decided change for the better, as also did my wife and friends. My hiecough-ceased and I experienced less prin than formerly. I was so rejoiced at this improved condition that, upon what I believed a few days before was my dying bed, I vowed, in the presence of my family and friends, should I recover I would both publicly and privately make known this remedy for the good of bimanity, wherever and whenever I had an opportunity. I also determined that I would give a course of jectures in the Corinthias Academy of Music of this city, stating in full the symp oms and almost utter hopelessness of he symp oms and almost utter hopelessness of ny disease and the remarkable means by which have been saved. My improvement was con-

my chease and the remarkable means by which I have been saved. My improvement was constant from that time, and in less than three months I had gained twenty-six pounds in the h, became entirely free from pain, and I believe I owe my lite and present condition wholly to Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the remedy which I used.

Since my recovery I have thoroughly reinvestigated the subject of kidney difficulties and Brigut's disease, and the truths developed are astoineding. I therefore state, deliberately, and as a physician, that I believe more rules one. This may sound like a rash statement, but I am prepared to fully verify it. Bright's disease has no distinctive symptoms of its own (indeed, it often develops without any pain whatever in the kidneys or their vicinity), but has the symptoms of nearly every other known complaint. Handreds of people die daily, whose burials are authorized by a physician's certificate of "Heart Disease," "Apoplexy," "Paralysis," "Spinal Complaint," "Rheumatism," "Pheumonia," and other common complaints, when in really it was Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. Fow physicians, and fewer people, realize the extent of this disease or its dangerous and institutions nature. It steals into the system like a thiof, manifests its presence by the common set symptoms, and fastens itself upon the constitution before the victim is aware. It is nearly as hereditary as consumption, quite as common and fully as fatal. Entire tamilies, inheriting it from their ancestors, have died and yet none of the number knew or realized the mysterious power which was removing them. Instead of common symptoms it often shows none whatever, but brings death sud-

them. Instead of common symptoms it often shows none whatever, but brings death suddenly, and as such is usually supposed to be beart disease. As one who has suffered, and knows by bitter experience what he says, I implore every one who reads these words not to uselect the slightness avenues. neglect the slightest symptoms of Kidney difficulty. Certain agony and possible death will be the sure result of such neglect, and no one can afford to hazard such chances. I am aware that soch an unqualified state-ment as this, coming from me, known as I am throughout the entire land as a practitioner and

lecturer, will arouse the surprise and possible animosity of the medical profession and astonish all with whom I am acquainted, but I make the foregoing statements based upon facts which I am prepared to produce and truths which I can substantiate to the letter. The welfare of those who may possibly be sufferers such as I was, is an ample inducement for me to take the step I have, and if I can successfully warn others from the dangerous path in which I once walked, I am willing to endure

When a man brags that he can tell a person's character by the color of his war and brags that he can tell a least such as the color of his war and brags that he can tell a least such as the color of his least such as hair, it is deuced rough to swindle him by steering him up against a man who wears a wig .- Boston Post.

One of the Jewish congregations in 

Hand Organ Tunes for 1882.

This is the time when organ grind ers order their tunes for the coming season," said Mr. Taylor, a New York maker of hand organs. "In fact, the time of supply and demand is so regu lar and unfailing that almanac makers might put along with other predictions, all the way from the middle of January to the middle of April, 'Now put new tunes in hand organs.' And summer, of course, 'Now look out for new tunes in hand organs.'"

"What are the new tunes called for this year?"

"Well, the returns are not all in yet Of course you know that the organ grinders themselves do not have much to say about what tunes shall be put into their organs; they rely almoc entirely on what the people ask for. No; I don't believe it is true, as many assert, that the organ grinders pick out uninteresting tunes and creaking organs in order that pennies may be given to them to go away quickly. I think they report to me honestly what tunes the people ask for. On the whole, Harrigan and Hart's sones are most popular in the country. Just now their 'Major Gilfeather,' a waltz song, is the They all ask for it. Then there is Tony Pastor's 'Whist, whist,' which is going to be very popular on the hand organ-only the whist sound will be anything but whist."

"Anything from the Gilbert and Sullivan comic operas, 'The Pirates' or 'Patience?'"

Not a note: no demand for them Nothing from the 'Mascotte,' We take the 'Charity Bob' song and 'All on Account of Eliza' from 'Billee Taylor,' and the grand marches from 'Fatinitza' and Boccaccio.' From New Orleans and Savannah come loud calls for tunes from 'Olivette.'"

"Is the hand organ played much through the Southern States?" "Just now New Orleans is my best market. The negroes have taken to playing hand organs, while the Italians have dropped off all over the country. There are not one-fourth as many Italian players as wandered about the States a few years ago. The Italians are at work on railroads as laborers in every capacity. They are willing to work if they can be satisfied that they

will get pay for their labor."
"Well, what new tune are you put ing into organs played in the Western " Grandfather's Clock."

" Is that tune new anywhere?" "You would think so from the num ber of requests I have for it. Here is a new organ, in which I have just put the 'Sweet By-and-Bye,' It in going into Massachusetts, with 'Only an Armor Bearer' and 'I'll Stand By Until the Morning,' and other of the late Mr. Bliss' writings. They are in great de mand in little towns where a strong religious bias runs."

"Any other popular tunes which hang on ?" "The Devil's March from von Suppe"

operetta, 'The Devil on Earth,' 'Cradle's Empty, Baby's Gone,' Violet from Mother's Grave,' Speak, only Speak.' I don't make a tragic opera selection for a hand organ once in five years. Everything must be either funny or sentimental."

"Female Combinities."

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—
I was sick for six years and could scarcely wal's
about the house. My breath was short and I suffered from pain in my breast and stomach all the time; also from palpitation and an intenal fever, or burning sensation, and experienced frequent smothering or choking sensations. I also suffered from pain low down across my bowels and in my back, and was much reduced in flesh. I have used your "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Favorite Prescription" and feel that I am well. Prescription" and feel that I am well,

DELILAR B. McMillan, Arrington, Ga. THE emigration from Germany in 1882 prop ises to exceed that of any previous year, 14,000 tickets having already been engaged from

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"Helis, Denny! what is the trouble?" "Oh, "The all broke up," was the resease to the inquiry of an old shipmane of william G. Dennishm, one of Farragui's warvent veterans, well known in the southern section of this city, who came limpag into the American office yesterday, "I thought I would go under the hatches this time," contained homiston. "I never suffered so much in the five, and would have been there yet if a friend had not fecommended St. Jacons On. to the five, and would have been there yet if a friend had not fecommended St. Jacons On. to the last had the short and would have been there yet if a friend had not fecommended St. Jacons On. to the last had the short and would have been there yet if a friend had not fecommended St. Jacons On. to the last had the history it was mother one of those advertised nothings it was mother one of those advertised nothings it was mother one of those advertised nothings it was for me. Why bless mystars there is thing the limb thoroughly with the Oil I felt relief and my faith was pluned to St. Jacons and his Oil after that. I freely say that if it had not been for St. Jacons Oil I should, in slip probability, be still housed. My foot pains are builtile, and the sen for St. Jacons Oil I should, in slip robability be still housed. My foot pains are builtile, and the supplier has entirely passed away. It beats anything of the kind I have ever becale of and any person who doubts it send them to have the fact of and any person who doubts it send them. mony for this as well as other pa

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The young man who stops, just as he is going to hiss his sweetheart, to in-quire the price of potatoes and flour, will no doubt make an excellent husband, but he is no good as an enthusiastic lover, -Steubenville Herald.

Thirteen female physicians are practicing in Clayton, Ia., and at a recent fire there were not well men enough in the town to run the engine out. one grand incorporated hospital.

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