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ESTABLISHED 1827.

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SOMERSET, PA.

The Somerset Herald.

ESTABLISHED 1827.

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Office with John H. Uhl. Somerset, Pa.

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(ESTABLISHED 1877.)
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Collections made in all parts of the United States.
CHARGES MODERATE.

Parties wishing to send money West can be accommodated by draft on New York in any sum. Collections made with promptness. U. S. Bonds bought and sold. Money and valuables secured by use of Hobbs's celebrated safes, with a Sargent & Yale $300 time lock.
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Employ Only First Class Workmen.
Repairing of All Kinds in My Line Done on Short Notice. Prices REASONABLE, and
All Work Warranted.
Call and Examine my Stock, and Learn Prices do Wagon-work, and furnish Selves for Wind Mills. Remember the place, and call in.
CURTIS K. GROVE,
(East of Court House)
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CHARLES HOFFMAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
(Above Heffley's Store.)
Latest Styles, And Lowest Prices.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
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As a general family remedy for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Constipation, &c. I hardly ever use anything else, and have never been disappointed in the effect produced; it seems to be almost a perfect cure for all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.

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The Best Line of Patterns we have ever had.
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New made-up shapes, Four-in-Hand Ties, Bows, &c., for all occasions.
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Every kind, quality and in large quantities, and, of most importance to buyers, EXTRA AND BEST VALUES ever offered in handkerchiefs, Silk and Linen, for Gentlemen.
Handkerchiefs, Plain and Embroidered for Ladies, and Handkerchiefs for Children.
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TO BUY YOUR
DRUGS AND MEDICINES
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SUCCESSORS TO C. S. BOYD.
None but the purest and best kept in stock, and when Drugs become inert by standing, as certain of them do, we destroy them, rather than impose on our customers.
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Filled with care. Our prices are as low as any other first-class house and on many articles much lower.
The people of this county seem to know this, and have given us a large share of their patronage, and we shall still continue to give them the very best goods for their money.
Do not forget that we make a specialty of
FITTING TRUSSES.
We guarantee satisfaction, and, if you have had trouble in this direction, give us a call.
SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES
in great variety; A full set of Test Lenses. Come in and have your eyes examined. No charge for examination, and we are confident we can suit you. Come and see me.
Respectfully,
BIESECKER & SNYDER.

LIST OF CAUSES.

The following is the List of Causes set for trial at the December Term of Court, commencing on Monday, December 12, 1887.

FIRST WEEK.

J. H. Fritz vs. J. B. Critchfield, et al.
R. F. Stone vs. John Elstoe.
John Altip's Adm'r. vs. Simon Nycum.
Same vs. Same.
Carlos Mayer vs. Farmer's Bank of Meyersdale.
Charles Sorber vs. Parson & Wendle.
W. H. Crissman vs. Elizabeth Miller.

SECOND WEEK.

Mary A. Martin's right vs. P. S. Hay.
John M. Critchfield's use vs. Arch Livengood.
John C. Ely et al vs. Benjamin Bender et al.
Matthias Bowman vs. Peter & G. W. Shoemaker.
Isaac A. Jenkins vs. A. W. Bowman.
Emanuel James vs. Joseph Mishler.
John E. Shaffer's use vs. Jacob C. Horner.

Prot'y's Office, nov. 16, 1887. } S. S. CRITCHFIELD, Prothonotary.

YOU can live at home, and make more money at work for us than at anything else in the world. Capital not needed. You are started free. Both sexes, all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from the start. Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay; costs you nothing to send us your address and find out if you are wise, you will do so at once. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me. dec23 1yr.

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BY SAMPLE. These ALBUMS are in either Morocco or Best Silk, Brocade, or Plush, very handsome and durable. Large sales are made, and good pay assured agents. All unemployed people should write to us immediately. Address A. GORTON & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 2-16-'86-1y.

NOTICE.

THE Annual Election of the Farmers' Union Association and Fire Insurance Company will be held at Berlin on Tuesday, the 27th day of December, 1887, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a President, Vice President, Secretary and six directors to serve the coming year.

JACOB MOSER, Secretary. JAC. SWARTZENDRUBER, President.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6, 1887.—Owing to the number of reputed official prognostications upon the president's message, the interest in its presentation was somewhat in excess of that usually displayed under similar circumstances. In the house the galleries were well filled, and every member was in his seat. After the usual opening exercises, the reading of the message was commenced. Contrary to some ideas the message was not long, and, as predicted, it is a one-idea document. The surplus takes up its initial paragraphs, and the tariff, which occupies the body and closing ones, is made incidental to the other point. There are places in which the strictures on protection may be considered severe, but the message was received with respectful attention in every detail.

THE SURPLUS.

Referring to the threating char cter of the surplus, the president says:

This condition of our treasury is not altogether new; and it has more than once of late been submitted to the people's representatives in congress, who alone can apply a remedy. And yet the situation still continues with aggravated incidents, more than ever presaging financial convulsion, and widespread disaster.

It will not do to neglect this situation because its dangers are not now palpably imminent and apparent. They exist none the less certainly, and await the unforseen and unexpected occasion when suddenly they will be precipitated upon us.

On June 30, 1887, the excess of revenues over public expenditures after complying with the annual requirement of the sinking fund act, was $17,859,735.84; during the year ended June 30, 1886, such excess amounted to $49,405,545.20; and during the year ended June 30, 1887, it reached the sum of $55,567,849.54.

Referring to the measures taken by the redemption of bonds, to decrease the surplus, the message continues: "While the expedients thus employed to release to the people the money lying idle in the treasury, served to avert immediate danger, our surplus revenues have continued to accumulate, the excess for the present year amounting on December 1st to $55,258,701.19, and estimated to reach the sum of $113,000,000 on June 30th next, at which date it is expected that this sum, added to prior accumulations, will swell the surplus in the treasury to $140,000,000.

There seems to be no assurance that, with such a withdrawal from use of the people's circulating medium, our business community may not in the near future be subjected to the same distress which was quite lately produced from the same cause. And while the functions of our national treasury should be few and simple, and while its best condition would be reached, I believe, by its entire disconnection with private business interests, yet when, by a perversion of its purposes, it idly holds money uselessslessly subtracted from the channels of trade there seems to be reason for the claim that some legitimate means should be devised by the government to restore, in an emergency, without waste or extravagance, such money to its place among the people.

In the present state of legislation the only pretense of any existing executive power to restore, at this time, any part of our surplus revenues to the people by its expenditure, consists in the supposition that the secretary of the treasury may enter the market and purchase the bonds of the government not yet due, at a rate of premium to be agreed upon.

In considering the question of purchasing bonds as a means of restoring to circulation the surplus money accumulating in the treasury, it should be borne in mind that premiums must of course be paid upon such purchase, that there may be a large part of these bonds held as investments which cannot be purchased at any period and that combinations among holders who are willing to sell may unreasonably enhance the cost of such bonds to the government.

It has been suggested that the present donded debt might be refunded at a less rate of interest, and the difference between the old and new security paid in cash, thus finding use for the surplus in the treasury. The success of this plan, it is apparent, must depend upon the volition of the holders of the present bonds; and it is not entirely certain that the inducement which must be offered them would result in more financial benefit to the government than the purchase of bonds, while the latter proposition would reduce the principal of the deb by actual payment, instead of extending it.

The proposition to deposit the money held by the government in banks throughout the country for use by the people is, it seems to me, exceedingly objectionable in principle, as establishing too close a relationship between the operations of the government treasury and the business of the country, and too extensive a commingling of their money, thus fostering an unnatural reliance in private business upon public funds. If this scheme should be adopted, it should only be done as a temporary expedient to meet urgent necessity. Legislative and executive effort should generally be in the opposite direction, and should have a tendency to divorce, as much and as fast as can safely be done, the treasury department from private enterprise.

THE TARIFF.

This brings the president to consider the cause of the surplus, on which he says:

Our scheme of taxation, by means of which this needless surplus is taken from the people and put into the public treasury, consists of a tariff or duty levied upon importations from abroad, and internal revenue taxes levied upon the consumption of tobacco and spirituous and malt liquors. It must be conceded that none of the things subjected to internal revenue taxation are, strictly speaking, necessaries; there appears to be no just complaint of this taxation by the consumers of these articles, and there seems to be nothing so well able to bear the burden without hardship to any portion of the people.

But our present tariff laws, the vicious, inequitable and illogical source of unnecessary taxation, ought to be at once revised and amended. These laws, as their primary and plain effect, raise the price to consumers of all articles imported and subject to duty by precisely the sum paid for such duties.

It is not proposed to entirely relieve the country of this taxation. It must be extensively continued as the source of the government's income, and in a readjustment of our tariff the interests of American labor engaged in manufacture should be carefully considered, as well as the preservation of our manufacturers. It may be called protection, or by any other name, but relief from the hardship and dangers of our present tariff laws, should be devised with especial precaution against imperiling the existence of our manufacturing interests.

* * * * * * *

It is also said that the increase in the price of domestic manufactures, resulting from the present tariff, is necessary in order that higher wages may be paid to our workingmen employed in manufactories than are paid for what is called the pauper labor of Europe. All will acknowledge the force of an argument which involves the welfare and liberal compensation of our laboring people. Our labor is honorable in the eyes of every American citizen, and as it lies at the foundation of our development and progress, it is entitled, without fiction or hypocricy, to the highest regard. The standard of our laborers' life should not be measured by that of any other country less favored, and they are entitled to their full share of all our advantages.

By the last census it was made to appear that of the 17,392,099 of our population engaged in all kinds of industries, 7,670,493 are employed in agriculture, 4,074,238 in professions and personal service, 12,934,876 of whom are dometic servants and laborers, while 1,810,256 are employed in trade and transportation, and 3,837,112 are classed as employed in manufacturing and mining.

For present purposes, however, the last number given should be considerably reduced. Without attempting to enumerate all, it will be conceded that there should be deducted from those which it includes, 375,143 carpenters and joiners, 285,401 milliners, dressmakers and seamstresses, 182,626 blacksmiths, 133,756 tailors and tailoresses, 102,473 masons, 76,241 butchers, 41,309 bakers, 22,083 plasterers, and 4,891 engaged in manufacturing agricultural implements, amounting in the aggregate to 1,234,023, leaving 2,623,089 persons employed in such manufacturing industries as are claimed to be benefitted by a high tariff.

* * * * * * *

But the reduction of taxation demanded should be so measured as not to necessitate or justify either the loss of employment by the workingman or the lessening of his wages; and the profits still remaining to the manufacturer, after a necessary readjustment, should furnish no excuse for the sacrifice of the interests of his employes either in their opportunity to work or in the diminution of their compensation.

* * * * * * *

The farmer and the agriculturist, who manufacture nothing, but who pays the increased price which the tariff imposes upon every agricultural implement, upon all he wears and upon all he uses and owns, except the increase of his flocks and herds and such things as his husbandry produces from the soil, is invited to aid in maintaing the present situation, and he is told that a high duty on import wool is necessary for the benefit of those who have sheep to shear, in order that the price of their wool may be increased. They, of course, are not reminded that the farmer who has no sheep is by this scheme obliged, in his purchases of clothing and woolen goods, to pay a tribute to his fellow farmer, as well as to the manufacturer and merchant; nor is any mention made of the fact that the sheep-owners themselves and their households must wear clothing and use other articles manufactured from the wool they sell at tariff prices, and thus, as consumers, must return their share of this increased price to the tradesman.

I think it may be fairly assumed that a large proportion of the sheep owned by the farmers throughout the country are found in small flocks numbering from 25 to 50. The duty on the grade of imported wool which the sheep yield is 10 cents for each pound if of the value of 30 cents or less, and 12 cents if of the value of more than 30 cents. If the liberal estimate of six pounds be allowed for each fleece, the duty thereon would be 60 or 72 cents, and this may be taken as the utmost enhancement of its price to the farmer by reason of this duty. Eighteen dollars would thus represent the increased price of the wool from 25 sheep, and $36 that from the wool of 50 sheep; and at present values this addition would amount to about one third of its price. If upon its sale the farmer receives this or a less tariff profit, the wool leaves his hands charged with precisely that sum, which in all its changes will adhere to it, until it reaches the consumer.

When manufactured into cloth and other goods and material for use, its cost is not only increased to the extent of the farmer's tariff profit, but a further sum has been added for the benefit of the manufacturer under the operation of other tariff laws; in the meantime the day arrives when the farmer finds it necessary to purchase woolen goods and material to clothe himself and family for the winter. When he faces the tradesmen for that purpose he discovers that he is obliged not only to return in the way of increased prices his tariff profit on the wool he sold, and which then perhaps lies before him in manufactured form, but that he must add a considerable sum thereto to meet a further increase in cost caused by a tariff duty on the manufacture. Thus, in the end he is aroused to the fact that he has paid upon a moderate purchase, as a result of the tariff scheme, which, when he sold his wool, seemed so profitable, an increase in price more than sufficient to sweep away all the tariff profit he received upon the wool he produced and sold.

* * * * * * *

The considerations which have been presented touching our tariff laws are intended only to enforce an earnest recommendation that the surplus revenues of the government be prevented by the reduction of our customs duties, and at the same time, to emphasize a suggestion that in accomplishing this purpose we may discharge a double duty to our people, by granting to them a measure of relief from tariff taxation in quarters where it is most needed and from sources where it can be most fairly and justly accorded.

* * * * * * *

The difficulty attending a wise and fair revision of our tariff laws is not underestimated. It will require on the part of the congress great labor and care, and especially a broad and a national contemplation of the subject, and a patriotic disregard of such local and selfish claims as are unreasonable and reckless of the welfare of the entire country.

The radical reduction of the duties imposed upon raw material used in manufactures, or its free importation, is of course an important factor in any effort to reduce the price of these necessaries. It would not only relieve them from the increased cost caused by the tariff on such material, but, manufactured product being thus cheapened, that part of the tariff now laid upon such product as a compensation to our manufacturers for the present price of raw material could be accordingly modified. Such reduction or free importation, would serve beside to largely reduce the revenue. It is not apparent how such a change can have any injurious effect upon our manufacturers. On the contrary, it would appear to give them a better chance in foreign markets with the manufacturers of other countries, who cheapen their wares by free material. Thus our people might have the opportunity of extending their sales beyond the limits of home consumption—saving them from the depression, interruption in business, and loss caused by a glutted domestic market, and affording their employes more certain and steady labor, with its resulting quiet and contentment.

The question thus imperatively presented for solution should be approached in a spirit higher than partisanship, and considered in the light of that regard for patriotic duty which should characterize the action of those intrusted with the weal of a confiding people.

* * * * * * *

Our progress toward a wise conclusion will not be improved by dwelling upon the theories of protection and free trade. This savors too much of bandying epithets. It is a condition that confronts us—not a theory. Relief from this condition may involve a slight reduction of the advantages which reward our home productions, but the entire withdrawal of such advantages should not be contemplated.

* * * * * * *

The simple and plain duty which we owe the people is to reduce taxation to the necessary expenses of an economical operation of the government, and to restore to the business of the country the money which we hold in the treasury through the perversion of governmental powers. These things can and should be done with safety to all our industries, without danger to the opportunity for remunerative labor which our workingmen need, and with benefit to them and all our people, by cheapening their means of subsistence and increasing the measure of their comforts.

The constitution provides that the president "shall, from time to time, give to the congress information of the state of the union." It has been the custom of the executive, in compliance with this provision, to annually exhibit to congress at the opening of the session, the general condition of the country, and in detail, with some particularity, the operations of the different executive departments. It would be especially agreeable to follow this coure at the present time, and to call attention to the valuable accomplishments of these departments during the last fiscal year. But I am so much impressed with the paramount importance of the subject to which this communication has thus far been devoted, that I thall forego the addition of any other topic, and only urge upon your immediate consideration the "state of the union," as shown in the present condition of our treasury and our general fiscal situation, upon which every element of our safety and prosperity depends.

The reports of the heads of departments, which will be submitted, contain full and explicit information touching the transactions of the business intrusted to them, and such recommendations relating to legislation in the public interest as they deem advisable. I ask for these reports and recommendations, the deliberate examination and action of the legislative branch of the government.

There are other subjects not embraced in the departmental reports demanding legislative consideration, and which I should be glad to submit. Some of them, however, have been earnestly presented in previous messages, and as to them, I beg leave to repeat prior recommendations. As the law makes no provision for any report from the department of state, a brief history of the transaction of that important department together with other matters which it may hereafter be deemed essential to commend the attention of congress, may furnish the occasion for a future communication.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1887.

Don't
Let that cold of yours run on. You think it is a light thing. But it may run into catarrh. Or into pneumonia. Or consumption.
Catarrh is disgusting. Pneumonia is dangerous. Consumption is death itself.
The breathing apparatus must be kept healthy and clear of all obstructions and offensive matter. Otherwise there is trouble ahead.
All the diseases of these parts, head, nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, can be delightfully and entirely cured by the use of Boschee's German Syrup. If you don't know this already, thousands and thousands of people can tell you. They have been cured by it, and "know how it is, themselves." Bottle only 75 cents. Ask any druggist.

A process for making a substitute for leather from gutta percha and sulphur has been brought out in France. Raw cotton and oxide of antimony are well mixed with these ingredients, and the whole vulcanized steam. The artificial leather is said to be useful for making the soles and heels of shoes.

Edison says the new phonographs are to be run at a cost of about 50 cents a month.

GIRLS AMONG BONDS.

An Industry in which Women are Superior to Men.

"Those are the girls who make money," remarked a gentleman as a long line of girls came langhing and chatting out of a big building. They were happy and cheerful and as handsomely dressed and jauntily arrayed as if they were just making their exit from a mitinee. A reporter ventured up to the eighth floor of the big building to see the money making process.

Seated at their desks in the company's office are the young ladies who act as accountants and timekeepers. They are experts at figures and the whole business of the department has been reduced to such a system that almost at a glance the cost of everything that enters into the work, even to the gum on the back of a stamp, can be ascertained.

A door to the left was opened, and disclosed to view ten or a dozen girls engaged in verifying numbers and counting perfected work. Here great skill and quick perception are required. Sharp eyes run with the speed of lightning down the long rows of coupons and verify the numbers, while other eyes, equally as quick, examine each sheet and it is passed along or tossed out as imperfect, until the finished work reaches the "counter," by whom it is bundled, marked and certified with her signature. It then goes to the great safe, where it is receipted for, and the work is finished.

MILLIONS OF SECURITIES.

Standing in this safe, surrounded by millions of securities, including many of the South and Central American republics, as well as those of innumerable corporations in the United States and Europe; the process of engraving and printing was explained from the time the blank paper left the stock room until it reached this safe in its finished condition. The whole business is conducted on a series of orders and receipts, and not a sheet or scrap of paper can go astray from the time it enters the establishment until it is ready for delivery. Indeed, when the safes and fireproof vaults are locked at night there isn't paper enough about the establishment for a mouse to make a bed.

Although European competition is large this country secures the better class of bond and banknote work, for in no other land has engraving in this special line reached such perfection. To-day the money makers of the United Stats stand at the head of the list, its inventive genius having solved many of the problems of defeating the imitator and the counterfeiter. Here, for instance, is a bond of Cuba. On the back is a map of the island, and in the net of scrool work the word "Cuba" is woven 6,000 times. It is, however, but a sample of many others, the counterfeiting of which is absolutely impossible. In the passage of each one of these sheets of paper through the house it has been subjected to fifty-two countings from as many different persons. Every spoiled and defective sheet has also been accounted for.

The engraving rooms, where skillful artists were at their work; the process by which the engraved plates were transferred to the steel press plates and hardened; the geometrical lathe for engraving scroll work, which cannot be duplicated by hand; the printing and the ink rooms—all were visited, as were also the great iron vaults, containing hundreds of perfect plates, from which an average of 10,000,000 each of securities have been printed.

IN THE ENGRAVING ROOMS.

And except in the heavier parts of the business and in the engraving rooms the girls who make money were everywhere. They were met in the halls and rooms of the building, their arms burdened with bundles of securities, which they were transporting on their way to serfection, the amount in hand being great enough to make them millionaires; in the rooms running numbering machines, as counters, pinners, flyers; and in the press room, where each girl was assisting "her man" in running the press, by damping, laying and flying the sheet, while "her man" applied the ink, prepared the plate and did the presswork. In this department each girl speaks of the pressman as "her man," the two working together, and when one is absent the other, perforce, is idle also. In fact, whenever girls are employed in the mechanical department of making money they appear as man's assistant and helpmate. In the tower of the building there was a perfect beehive of girls hard at wark examining and preparing the money on the tables before them, and happy and cheerful looking ladies they were, too, as were about all employed in the establishment.

There, too, you find pure, unadulterated democracy. The girl who is engaged in counting $10,000 bands and examining their coupons, does not think herself a bit more elevated than one who is assorting ten-cent notes, nor does she feel herself justified in drawing invidious distinctions. She knows in this mimicry, as in real life, the whirligig of time may throw the bonds into the lap of her companion, and give her the small change as her portion.

The very character of the work precludes the possibility of much talking. The eye, the touch, and the mind must be intent on the work in hand, for negligence or inattention is certain to be detected at the next stage the money takes in transit.

"Why do you employ girls in the process of money making instead of men and boys" asked the reporter of his guide.

"Because they are quicker of perception, have a more delicate sense of touch, and are more tractable than boys. In fact, a girl of 17, if suited to our employ, has the fixed habits of a man of 25, combined with greater expertness. Then they have a deeper sense of duty, do exactly as they are instructed, and are in every way more reliable than boys, or even very young men."—*N. Y. Star.*

A German authority recommends the following simple method of protecting iron from rust: The article is immersed in a nearly saturated solution of chloride of tin, then washed in water, and afterward with weak ammonia. The tin solution must not be too strong or it will attack the iron. The treated metal appears like frosted silver.

Some Facts About Diphtheria.

Dr. Pepper says in his late "System of Medicine" that diphtheria is a specific infectious and contagious disease. Of its contagion there may be no doubt, and the contagious element is liable to be directly communicated by the patient. It also clings to solid clothing and in this way is communicated after a long time. There is hardly any disease which clings so tenaciously to dwellings and furniture. It may also be transported by air a great distance. I can give personally no example of its being carried by visitors or by the attending physician, but it is said to have occured however. Naturally the softer character of the tissues of children renders them more susceptible to infection, and the activity of their lymphatic system more liable to severe forms of the disease."

Many tragic cases are recorded of infection by direct contact from the throat, or from the opening in she wind-pipe (tracheotomy) by the surgeon, and one of the saddest cases is that of the much lamented Dr. Carl Otto Weber, of New York, who recently died from diphtheria contracted from sucking a wound to save a child. A case is related of a surgeon who while attending a diphtheritic child had some secretion thrown in his face. Twelve hours after his right eye was inflamed and painful; the affection proved diphtheritic and the recovery was completed after weeks of suffering. The period of incumbation is from 2 to 15 days.

Dr. Flint, of New York, says the disease be communicated, and many examples are recorded where persons become affected after having been exposed to the disease. Prof. Bartholom, of Jefferson college, says diphtheria is an acute, specific, contagious disease. Diphtheria there can be communicated by contagion, infection and by inoculation through an organism. Dr. Richard Quoin, of London, says it is a specific, contagious disease. Dr. Lewis Smith, of New York, says it is always a constitutional disease from the start, and he believes it to be contagious. Dr. Jacobi, who perhaps has given the disease more thought than any other person in this country, claims that it can be communicated, and advises the removal of the patient to the upper story to prevent the others from taking it. He says one important axiom must be borne in mind—namely, that prevention is easier than a cure. Moving the healthy members of the family beyond the danger of infection is not enough. There are in addition certain very important prophylactic measures to be observed. The mouth and throat should be frequently examined by an intelligent physician and kept in a healthy condition; nasal and pharyngeal catarrhs cured up; enlarged tonsils removed. Prevention is not only the business of the physician, but just as much that of the individual and the community—the town, the county and the state. Bedclothing and linen, should be changed often, rooms aired, kissing forbidden. The well, or apparently well, children of a family that has diphtheria at home must not go to school or church. In times of an epidemic every public place, theater, ball-room, church and school should be disinfected, as much so as if small pox existed.

USE OF DISINFECTANTS.

In the sick room.—The clothing, towels, bed linen, &c., should, on removal from the patient and before they are taken from the room, be placed in a pail of boiling hot zinc solution, made of sulphate of zinc and common salt, disolved together in water in the proportion of four ounces sulphate and two ounces salt to the gallon. All discharges should be received in vessels containing copperas solution—copperas disolved in water in the portion of one and a half pounds to the gallon. Fumigation with sulphur (brimstone) is the only practical method for disinfecting the house. Close the room as tightly as possible; place the sulphur iron pans supported upon bricks placed in wash-tubs containing a little water; set it on fire by hot coals or with the aid of a spoonful of alcohol, and allow the room to remain closed for twenty-four hours. At least two pounds of sulphur should be used for a room ten feet square.

It is best to burn all articles which have been in contact with the patient. Articles too valuable to be destroyed should be treated as follows: cotton, linen, flannel, blankets, &c., should be boiled for at least half an hour, piece by piece, in the zinc solution. Heavy woolen clothing, silk, furs, &c., should be hung in the room during fumigation, then hung in the open air, beaten and shaken. Pillows, mattresses, upholstered furniture, &c., should be cut open and the contents spread out and fumigated. Carpets are best fumigated on the floor, but they should after yard be removed to the open air and beaten.

The dead body should be thoroughly washed with a zinc solution of double strength and should then be wrapped in a sheet wet with the zinc solution and buried at once in a metallic, metal-lined or air tight coffin.

The Minister's Old Thoroughbred.

Something over a half a century ago, an intense rivalry existed between the inhabitants of Litchfield and of New Milford, in Connecticut, as to which of those villages had the most speedy horse. It happened that the Rev. Dr. Taylor, a famous preacher of that day, and a warm personal friend of the Rev. Lyman Beecher's—had a horse that could outrun everything in that part of Connecticut. The young men of New Milford being greatly worked up by the boasts of their Litchfield neigebors, called on Dr. Taylor and asked him to let them have his horse for a trial of speed. The doctor shook his head, and said:

"My dear young friends, that would never do. It would not answer for a man in my position to be mixed up in any such an affair. You can see for yourselves that it would never do."

The young men, however, would not be put off. They argued the case with the doctor at great legth, but he was inexorable. He "would not be mixed up in such an affair." Supposing that the case was hopeless, they at last turned to go when the good doctor called out to one of them. "*John you will find the bridle behind the barn door!*"

The young man took the hint, and also the horse; and the doctor's old thoroughbred beat his Litchfield competitor out of sight.

The Walled-in Room.

I opened my eyes and looked around me. A man was leaning over my bed; near the man stood a woman with a bonnet with great white wings on the sides, holding in her hand a moist compress. The room was plain and neat, with clean white walls. On a table covered with a great napkin of yellow linen, I noted a number of strange objects—rows of little vials, and a brown earthen jar with bits of ice. Through the muslin curtains which bellied out from the window in the balmy air, I could see a patch of blue sky and tops of trees bending lightly in the breeze. Where was I? It seemed like a long dream that I had had; my head felt empty, my limbs achel, and I could not think.

The man gently lifted my head and gave me a few drops of some liquid, which I swallowed with avidity.

"Well, Mr. Furniss," he said, "how do you feel?"

"Eh, what?" I cried. "Where am I?"

"You are in your house, my dear sir, and we shall take good care of you. Now" he added, replacing my hand on the pillow, "be quiet and go to sleep."

I gazed at him a long time, and all at once I recognized Dr. Bertram, the celebrated specialist in insanity. Why was I in Dr. Bertram's hospital instead of in my home, near Phoenix park, with my books, my microscope around me? His hospital was for mad people!—and that sister of charity, those vials, that bowl of ice—my God, I must be mad! But why? How?

"How long have I been here?" I asked, after a time.

"Four weeks, Mr. Furniss. But you must be quiet, and sleep. Now, do not try to talk."

The next morning I was better, and day by day I improved.

One evening the doctor, whom I had not seen during the day, seated himself near my bed.

"Well," said he, feeling my pulse, "you are doing famously. I'll have you out as good as new in a few days. But you've had a close shave. It has been one of the prettiest cases of cerebal congestion I have ever handled—beautiful case. Why its a wonder you are alive now. Tell me how is your memory; can you remember what happened before you were brought here?"

Here is an exact transcript of my recital as I told it to Dr. Bertram, and later to the magistrate:

You know my passion for natural history? Well scarcely a week passes that I do not go out into the country botanizing. That day I went to Glacnevin, where as you know, the marshy meadows are rich in curious plants, infusoria and diatoms. I was returning, and was almost in Dublin with my box full of rare specimens, when I saw a little girl, certainly no more than five or six years old, who was also alone crying as if her little heart would break. I could see that the little one was lost. I spoke to her kindly, and by dint of promising her unlimited bonbons, got her to tell me that her name was Lizzie, and that she lived near Befesford place, in Lower Abbey street. I took her by the hand and we soon started off talking together like old friends.

I was received with transports by her mother. Never was gratitude expressed so heartily and pleasantly.

"Oh, Mr. Furniss," said the mother, "you are the savior of my child. How happy my husband will be to repeat my thanks to you. Will you do us a great kindness; will you honor our humble board to-morrow?"

I thanked her for the invitation and promised to be on hand.

At the appointed hour I was shown into their modest parlor, and you may be sure the husband's gratitude was no less warmly expressed than the wife's.

The dinner was a merry one. In brief I passed an excellent evening.

The air had been heavy the whole day and in the evening a storm come on. I was about to start for home, however, for it was late and my house was at some distance, but they insisted that I should stay. It would be foolish to expose myself to such a tempest when I was not feeling well; the mother begged me with such a good grace that I felt forced to remain and pass the night in that hospitable house. They ceremoniously conducted me to my room and there wished me good-night.

I felt as if I should smother in the close atmosphere of the room. I wanted to inhale a little of the outside air, and in spite of the roaring storm I tried hard to open the window. It was a false window!

I thought I would remove the chimney screen; it was a false chimney! I rushed to the door; it was locked! Fear seized me, and holding my breath, I listened. The house was quiet; all seemed to be asleep. Then I inspected the room carefully, straining my ears for the least sound. On the floor, near the bed, I noticed spots; it was blood—dried and blackened blood; I shuddered, and a cold sweat stood on my forehead. Blood! why should there be blood there? And I saw that a whole sea of blood must have been spilt there, for a large space around the the hard wooden floor had been freshly scrubbed and scraped. All at once I cried out. Under the bed I had seen a man, stretched out, motionless as an overturned statute. With trembling hands I touched the man. He did not move. With trembling hands I seized the man by the feet and drew him forth; he was dead! His neck had been cleanly cut, as with one cut of a razor, and the head held to the trunk by