

The Kaffman's Journal

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1870.

VOL. 16.—NO. 47.

Select Poetry.

LIFE IS WHAT WE MAKE IT.

Let's often talk of noble deeds,
And rare of the bad ones,
And sing about our happy days,
And not about the sad ones.
We were not made to fret and sigh,
And when grief stands by us,
Bright happiness is standing by—
This life is what we make it.
Let's find the sunny side of men,
Or be believers in it;
A light there is in every soul
That takes the pain to win it.
Oh! there's a slumbering good in all,
And we perchance may wake it;
Our hands contain the magic wand—
This life is what we make it.
Then here's to those whose loving hearts,
Shed joy and light about them;
Thanks be to them for countless gems
We never had known without them.
Oh! this should be a happy world
To all who may partake it;
The fault's our own if it is not—
This life is what we make it.

THE PARSIMONIOUS CLEEK.

"Weston," said Mr. Dayton to one of his clerks as they were alone in the spacious counting room which was attached to the large store of which Mr. Dayton was proprietor, "give me leave to say that I don't think your dress sufficiently genteel to appear as clerk in a fashionable store."

A deep blush suffused the face of the young man, and in spite of his endeavor to repress it, a tear glistened in his full, black eyes.

"Did I not know your salary was sufficient to procure more genteel habiliments, I would increase it."

"My salary is amply large, sir," replied Weston, with a mortified air, but with that proud independence of feeling, of which even poverty had not been able to deprive him.

"Oblige me, then, by changing your apparel, and presenting a different appearance in the future. You are wanted in the store," Weston turned and left his employer, who muttered as he took up his paper, "How I detest these parsimonious fellows." Mr. Dayton was a widower, and had but one child, a daughter, who was the pride of his declining years. She was good as an angel, and beautiful as the good God. She was simple in her taste and appearance.

Such was Laura Dayton when Weston May first became an inmate of her father's house, and what wonder is it that he soon learned to love her with an ardent affection. Their tongues never gave utterance to what they felt, but the language of their eyes could not be mistaken. Weston was the very soul of honor, and although he perceived with pleasure that he was not distasteful to her, still he felt that he must conquer the passion that glowed in his own heart.

"I must not win her heart," he said to himself; "I am penniless, and her father will never consent to our union." Thus he reasoned, and thus he manfully endeavored to subdue what he considered an ill-fated passion. Laura had many suitors, and some were worthy of her; but she refused them with decisive, yet gentle firmness.

Her father wondered at her conduct but would not strive to alter her inclination. He was in the decline of life and wished to see her happily settled ere he departed from this world. It was not long before he surmised that young May was the cause of her indifference to others. The pleasure she took in hearing him praised, the blush which mantled her face when their eyes met, served to convince the old gentleman that they took more than common interest in each other. He forbore to make any remark upon the subject, and was not so displeased at the thought as Weston imagined he would be.

Weston had now been three years in his employer's service. Mr. Dayton knew nothing of his family; but his strict integrity, good morals and pleasing manners inspired in him a respect and confidence which were highly valued. He placed unbounded confidence in him and was very proud of him. He wished him to be as good as others, and had often wondered at the scantiness of his wardrobe; but although Weston dressed with the most scrupulous regard to neatness, his clothes were almost threadbare, which Mr. Dayton thought proceeded from a niggardly disposition, and accordingly he addressed him upon the subject as before related.

Soon after this conversation Mr. Dayton left home on business. As he was riding through a pretty little village, he alighted at the door of a cottage and requested a drink of water. The mistress, with an ease and politeness which told that she had not always been a humble cottager, invited him to enter. He complied, and a scene of neatness and poverty met his gaze, such as he had never before witnessed. The furniture consisting of nothing more than was actually necessary, was so clean that it cast an air of comfort all around. A venerable old man sat by the window with his staff in his hand. His clothes were whole, but they seemed a counterpart of Joseph's coat of many colors.

"This is your father, I presume," said the addressing her.

"It is, sir."

"He is in his eighty-third year, and has survived all his children except myself."

"Have you always resided here?"

"No, sir, my husband was once wealthy, but endorsing ruined him and we were reduced to this. He soon after died, and two of my children followed him."

"Have you any children living?"

"One, sir, who is my only support. My own health is so feeble that I cannot do much, and father being blind and deaf, needs a great deal of attention. My son will not tell me how much his salary is, but I am sure he sends me nearly all of it."

"Then he is not at home?"

"No, sir, he is a clerk in New York."

"Indeed! Pray, what is his name?"

"Weston May."

"Weston May! Is it possible! Why he is my clerk. I left him in charge of my store only two weeks ago."

Explanations followed, and Mr. Dayton soon left, promising to call some other time.

"Noble fellow," said he mentally, as he was riding along and ruminating upon the call. "Noble fellow, I believe he loves my girl, and he may have her, and part of my money, too. Let me see," and he fell into a reverie; and by the time he reached home he formed a plan he determined to execute. How it terminated we shall see. Full of his new plan he entered the breakfast room where Laura was waiting his appearance.

"So Weston is going to England?"

"Sir," said Laura, dropping her coffee-cup, "said to England?"

"To be sure, what of it, child?"

"Nothing—only—I—we shall be rather lonesome," replied she, vainly endeavoring to suppress her tears.

"Come, come, Laura, tell me, do you love Weston? You never deceived me, don't do it now."

"No, well, I—I do love him most sincerely."

"I thought so," replied he, as he left the room.

"Weston," said he, as he entered the store, "you expect to go into the country, shortly, don't you?"

"Yes, sir, in about two weeks."

"If it would not be inconvenient, I wish you would defer it a few weeks longer," said Mr. Dayton.

"I will, sir, with pleasure, if it will oblige you."

"It will greatly oblige me, for Laura is to be married in about six weeks, and I wish you would attend the wedding."

"Laura married! I said Weston, starting as if he had been shot.

"To be sure, what of it, child?"

"Nothing, sir; only it was rather sudden—unexpected."

"It is rather sudden; but I am an old man, and wish her to have a protector before I die. I am glad you can stay to the wedding."

"Indeed, sir, I cannot stay," said Weston, forgetting what he had just said.

"You cannot! Why, you just now said you would."

"Yes, sir; but my business requires my presence, and I must go."

"But you said you would with pleasure."

A CHILD'S PRAYER.

O sweet Lord Jesus! hear me speak;
I am a little child;
And yet, dear Jesus, I may seek
Christ, who on children smiled.
I wish to speak my daily prayer,
And ask thy blessing now,
And gain of thy dear love some share:
Oh! hear my simple vow.
I'll ever love Thy precious name;
God's holy laws I'll keep;
I will do naught to merit blame:
Oh! bless me while I sleep.

The disobedient Squirrel.

"Now," said Mrs. Grey Squirrel, as she tucked the moss and leaves around her two young squirrels, "do you keep still. Don't you stir out of bed till we come back."

"Where are you going?" said one of the little squirrels, whom we shall call Hetty.

"We are going to a hickory grove to store away some nuts for winter. If you are not good little squirrels, you will not get any of them."

"May we not look out of the hole?"

The hole was an opening made from the outside of the tree to a hollow within it. It was made by a red-capped wood-pecker in search of insects for food. The hollow furnished ample room for the squirrels; the hole was the door.

"May we not look out of the hole?" said Hetty.

"No you must not go to the hole," said Mrs. Grey Squirrel. "If you go to the hole, you will go out on the limbs of the tree, some sportsman may see you and shoot you."

"What is a sportsman?" said the other young squirrel whom we shall call Harry.

"A sportsman is a creature who has two legs, and who takes pleasure in killing birds and squirrels that never do him, or anybody else, any harm."

"It must be a queer animal—one that has queer ideas of fun," said Harry.

"It would be fun for one to put some buckshot into your jacket. Do you keep out of his way."

"We shall never know anything," said Hetty, if you always keep us shut up in this dark place."

"You mind what I tell you, if you know what is good for you."

"You said father go out."

"We are old squirrels and know how to take care of ourselves. Come," said she to Mr. Grey Squirrel, "we must be going."

Mr. Grey Squirrel had been sitting on a knot near the nest, and had spent part of the time during which Mrs. Grey Squirrel had been laying down the law to her children, in scratching his ears, first with one hind foot and then with the other.

When the old ones were gone, the young ones began to talk without much reserve—just as little boys and girls are apt to do in similar circumstances.

"I think," said Hetty, "that it is too bad to keep us shut up here all the time."

"We are not kept shut up here all the time," said Harry, "don't you remember what a nice time we had yesterday when mother took us out to give us a lesson in jumping? Mother thinks it best for us to stay in to-day."

"I don't think father thinks so. He didn't say anything."

"He lets mother do the talking."

"I know he lets her do most of the talking and the working. I wish I could have seen him alone before he went, I believe he would have let me look out of the hole."

Sometimes girls who in their mother has refused them permission to do a thing, go and get permission of their father, but squirrels ought not to follow bad examples.

"I guess," said Harry, "we had better go to sleep. The time never seems long when one is asleep." So saying, he put his fore paw over his ears, and closed his eyes and was soon fast asleep.

Harry is asleep, mother is away, and father is willing, I think I will take a look out of the hole."

Something seemed to whisper, "your mother told you to keep still."

"Yes, but father did not tell me so. Besides it is not good for my health to be shut up here all day. I shall die for want of air. Parents ought not to wish to have their children suffer."

Thus she went on trying to persuade herself that it would be right for her to disobey her mother. If you did not know that she was a squirrel, you would think she was a boy or girl; for she did just as boys and girls often do when they begin to seek excuses for disobeying their parents. They almost always find some that they think will do.

Hetty crawled carefully out of the nest without disturbing Harry, and went to the hole. "Oh, how beautiful everything looks," said she; "I think it is mean in mother trying to keep us shut up in that dark place. How fresh the air smells! I have done me a great deal of good already. I think I will go out on that limb a little way. I can get a better taste of the breeze."

So she went out on the limb. She brushed her hair with her fore paws, and shook up her tail, and bent it gracefully, as she thought, over her back, and looked around wishing there were some squirrels there to see her. It occurred to her that her mother might be jealous of her beauty, and that that was her reason for confining her to the nest. While she was indulging these pleasant thoughts she heard a sharp yelp or barking at the foot of the tree. She looked down and saw a dog there. He was looking up at her, and his eyes sparkled. "He admires me," thought she, "see how his eyes shine! His voice is not pleasant, but he is plainly in earnest."

So he was, for he kept looking up and

barking, and jumping about, and putting his fore feet up the trunk of the tree. "He wants to come up and see me, but he can't climb. I suppose he would like to have me come down to him, but I can't think of such a thing, especially as this is our first meeting."

So she ran out further on the limb to show him how gracefully she could move. This made him dance and bark the more vigorously.

"What do you see, Jack?" said a man with a gun in his hand. Jack sat down and looked steadily at Hetty. "Oh! I see. I'll bring him down." He raised his gun and fired, but at that instant, Hetty changed her position. The man failed to bring her down to Jack as he said he would, and only brought down a small piece of her tail. Jack watched it as it came down slowly—sniffed at it when it reached the ground, and turned away in disgust.

When Hetty felt the force of the shot which struck her brush and heard the rattle of other shot around her, she was frightened as she was never frightened before. She darted into the hole, and plunged into the nest, and tried to cover herself up in the moss and leaves. Of course she waked Harry up, who cried out "Hallo, what is the matter?" but he got no answer.

"Where have you been?" still no answer.

"What has happened to your brush?" No answer.

"You have been disobeying your mother, and have got your fur for it. Anything but a botailed squirrel!"

He saw Hetty's breast heave. He pulled aside the moss and opened her eyelids. They were full of tears. He began to pity her. He said no more by way of reproach. He began to think what he could do to soften his mother's anger so that she would not be too hard on poor Hetty. We will leave her to his thoughts, and Hetty to her remembrance.—Bright Side.

An item in one of our exchanges says "a snake twenty feet long is frightening the people of Rhode Island." We don't believe a word of it. Such stories will do to publish out in Kansas, but it is rather too thin to be believed here; because we know that a snake of that length has no chance to fool around in a State of that size. The only thing it could do is to lay itself in a circle around the edge, and even then it would have to swallow part of its tail to prevent over-lapping. It's of no use to start such stories in a country where people study geography.

An exchange says: "And now we hear of another man up in Elmira who has married a girl while he already had three wives living." It does seem strange how absent-minded some men are! We should think a fellow who had three women on his hands would never have a chance to forget about it. But this singular forgetfulness seems to seize them, no matter if they marry a whole woman's rights' convention. Every man who is married ought to tie a knot in his handkerchief so that he would remember about it. It would save a great deal of trouble.

They have a queer way of amusing themselves in Auburn. A party catch a toad, then a couple of dozen fire-flies or "lightning bugs." They make the toad swallow the bugs and afterward put him under a glass dish. The little flies keep up a flashing inside for some minutes and illuminate the toad all over. It makes him look just like a jack-o'-lantern. The effect is declared to be comical.

A down-East paper says that persuasive and humbugging agents are about in that neighborhood selling lightning-rods. One old lady told an agent she had no fear of lightning, but she had always been afraid of thunder. "Just so," he replied; "we can meet your case exactly. The square rods are lightning rods, and the round ones thunder rods."

One of the biggest reptile stories yet is that of an alligator near Midway, S. C., which a planter has used in harness to do his plowing. The animal weighs 350 pounds and is said to be perfectly docile and thoroughly "broken in" to his work. This allegation is somewhat astounding, to say the least.

It costs three cents less to raise a pound of cotton now than it did before emancipation was proclaimed. There is still a profit of \$31.50 per bale of 450 pounds, or \$90,000,000 on a crop of 3,000,000 bales. This is exclusive of transportation to the seaboard and the charges of middlemen.

A Dutchman was relating his marvelous escape from drowning, when twelve of his companions were lost by the upsetting of a boat, and he alone saved. "And how did you escape their fate?" asked one. "I did not go in to peep," quietly replied the Dutchman.

A sailor passing through a graveyard, saw one of the tombstones "I still live." This was too much for Jack, who shifting his quid, ejaculated: "Well! I've heard say there were cases in which a man may lie; but if I was dead I'd own it!"

A precocious boy, in a public school out West, who stands high in geography, was recently asked by his teacher where Africa was located. He promptly answered, "All over the United States."

A girl hearing the lady of her house, at dinner, ask her husband to bring "Dombey and Son" with him when he came to tea, had two extra plates on the supper table for the supposed visitors.

Minority Convention.

A convention of delegates from the several counties of the State of Pennsylvania of such persons only as are favorable to the movement to secure minority representation will be held at the city of Reading on Wednesday, the 31st day of August next, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

The convention will consist of two delegates for each representative in the lower House of the State Legislature, provided that each county shall be represented by at least one delegate.

By order of the Committee.
E. J. MORGAN, Chairman.
J. W. WOOD, Secretary.
Allentown, Pa., July 17, 1870.

To the Republicans of Pennsylvania.

In calling the attention of the Republicans of Pennsylvania to the convention to meet at the city of Reading on the 31st day of August next, we desire to present the following considerations concerning its purposes:

The Republicans of Pennsylvania who live in counties in which they are in the minority number one hundred and twenty-five thousand voters, more than one third of the whole Republican vote. They own and control very large and varied material interests, requiring the care and protection of

wise and salutary laws.

That these people are wholly excluded from participation in the management and control of their respective county governments does not in the least estrange their devotion to Republican principles or cause them to abate their efforts in behalf of the success of the Republican party. They have just cause of complaint, however, in the fact that, while their political brethren are and for many years have been in the ascendancy in the State Legislature, they are entirely unrepresented, and by an unjust rule established by a Republican majority, they are continually subjected to unjust and oppressive laws, while they are persistently denied such legislation as their material interests require.

That so large a body of the people should find themselves unrepresented in the law-making power is evidence of a defective fundamental organization. A republican or democratic form of government must of necessity be representative, and to fill the requirements of a representative government it should be so framed that all the people, as nearly as practicable can be, should have a voice in the enactment of the laws which govern them. If the government is so shaped that a majority of the people only are to be represented, then it cannot be a free and republican state, but a mere despotism of one portion of the people over the other. Such a government is despotic in principle as well as in practice, for it can be of very little consequence to the minorities whether the laws which govern them are made by a particular class of men, or by a single potentate, the minorities, who are excluded from all voice or hearing in the law-making branch of the government, bearing about the same relation to the majorities as do subjects to an absolute monarchy.

According to the mode of representation, as established by the constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, more than one-third of her voting and tax-paying citizens are excluded from any voice or power in the law-making department of the State, and the same remark will hold true as to the General Government.

We most respectfully and earnestly present this subject to the candid and considerate attention of the voters of Pennsylvania, confidently relying on their intelligence and sense of justice for a reform in a matter so vital to the welfare and prosperity of the whole people, and the safety and perpetuity of the Government.

It is gratifying to observe that this movement is not without precedent in our own country; for the people of Illinois have quite recently amended the organic law of that State so that minorities will hereafter be fairly represented, not only in the State Legislature, but also in all corporations authorized by law. In other States the question has been favorably entertained, and even in some of the European governments it is discussed by the people, and, in one instance, partially adopted, while learned political writers everywhere have commended it to public attention.

In view of this subject, and because the Republican minorities have suffered long and much for want of a proper and equal representation, the members of the Republican State Central Committee held a meeting in the city of Philadelphia, on the 13th inst., when it was resolved that a State Convention of delegates from minority counties be held at the city of Reading, on Wednesday, the 31st day of August next, with the view of concerting measures to secure representation for minorities in all matters where they are interested, and consider other matters interesting to minority counties.

It is firmly believed that if the people of Pennsylvania were more generally and equally represented in our State Legislature, that the character of legislation would be vastly improved, while the danger of corruption would be very materially lessened, if not altogether avoided.

The minority districts in Pennsylvania are most earnestly enjoined to send able and influential representatives to the convention which will meet at the city of Reading, while all other counties in the State are also requested to send delegates to assist in the objects of the convention, in accordance with the resolution passed at the meeting of the Committee.

E. J. MORGAN, Chairman.
Allentown, July 17, 1870.

Business Directory.

A. W. WALTERS, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in the Court House.

WALTER BARRETT, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in the Court House.

J. B. GRAHAM & SONS, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Woodware, Provisions, etc., Market St. Clearfield, Pa.

H. F. BIGLER & CO., Dealers in Hardware, Groceries, and manufacturers of Tin and Sheet-iron ware, Second Street, Clearfield, Pa. Mar 70.

H. F. NAUGLE, Watch and Clock Maker and dealer in Watches, Jewelry, etc. Room in Graham's row, Market Street. Nov. 18.

H. BUCHER SWOOPER, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Graham's row, fourth corner of Graham & Boynton's store. Nov. 18.

T. H. McCULLOUGH, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to. Oct. 27, 1869.

W. M. BEED, Market Street, Clearfield, Pa. Fancy Dry Goods, White Goods, Notions, Embroideries, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, etc. June 15, 70.

A. I. SHAW, Dealer in Drugs, Patent Medicines, Fancy Articles, etc., and Proprietor of Dr. Royer's West Branch Bitters, Market Street, Clearfield, Pa. June 15, 70.

F. B. READ, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Kyrtown, Pa., especially offers his professional services to the citizens of that place and surrounding country. [Apr. 20-59.]

C. KRATZER, Dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, Groceries, Provisions, etc., Market Street, nearly opposite the Court House, Clearfield, Pa. June, 1865.

J. B. MENALLY, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Practices in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office in new brick building of J. Boynton, 2d street, one door south of Lanich's Hotel.

J. TEST, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. will attend promptly to all legal business entrusted to his care in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office on Market Street. July 17, 1867.

THOMAS H. FORCEY, Dealer in Square and Sawn Lumber, Dry Goods, Queensware, Groceries, Flour, Grain, Feed, Bacon, etc., Greshamton, Clearfield county, Pa. Oct. 10.

H. HARTSWICK & IRWIN, Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Stationery, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Notions, etc., etc., Market Street, Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 6, 1865.

C. KRATZER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Provisions, etc., Second Street, Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 27, 1865.

JOHN GUELICH, Manufacturer of all kinds of Cabinetware, Market Street, Clearfield, Pa. He also makes to order Closets, on short notice and attends funerals with a hearse. April 29.

RICHARD MOSSOP, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Bacon, Liquors, etc., Room on Market Street, a few doors west of Journal Office, Clearfield, Pa. April 27.

W. WALLACE & SIBLING, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in residence of W. Wallace. Legal business of all kinds attended to with promptness and fidelity. [Jan. 5, 70.]

H. W. SMITH, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. will attend promptly to business entrusted to his care. Office on second floor of new building adjoining County National Bank, and nearly opposite the Court House. Jan. 5, 70.

FREDERICK LEITZINGER, Manufacturer of all kinds of Stone-ware, Clearfield, Pa. Orders solicited—wholesale or retail. He also keeps on hand and for sale an assortment of earthen ware of his own manufacture. Jan. 1, 1868.

MANSION HOUSE, Clearfield, Pa.—This is a well known hotel, and the course of business is worthy the patronage of the public. The table will be supplied with the best in the market. The best of liquors kept. JOHN DOUGHERTY.

JOHN H. PULFORD, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office on Market Street, over Hartwick & Irwin's Drug Store. Prompt attendance given to the securing of County claims, etc., and to all legal business. March 27, 1867.

A. THORN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, having located at Kyrtown, Pa., offers his professional services to the citizens of that place and vicinity. [Sep. 29-70.]

W. ALBERT & BROS., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Flour, Bacon, etc., Woodland, Clearfield county, Pa. The extensive dealers in all kinds of sawed lumber, shingles, and square timber. Orders solicited. Woodland, Pa., Aug. 19th, 1863.

D. J. P. BURKHFIELD—Late Surgeon of the Army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity. Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on South-East corner of 3d and Market Streets. Oct. 4, 1865—6mp.

SURVEYOR—The undersigned offers his services to the public as a Surveyor. He may be found at his residence in Lawrence township, when not engaged; or addressed by letter at Clearfield, Penna. March 5th, 1867.—J. JAMES MITCHELL.

JEFFERSON LITZ, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, having located at Onondaga, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. All calls promptly attended to. Office on the corner of Curtin Street, formerly occupied by Dr. Kline. Jan. 10, 69.

THE KIDNEYS.

The Kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loins, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz: the Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz: the Upper, the Lower, the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels the lower latents. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability, others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect the bodily health and mental power, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM—Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above disease. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalybeate constitutions.

THE GRAVEL—The gravel comes from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes ferrous, and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel ensues.

DROPSY is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz: when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the Abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydropneumothorax.

TREATMENT.—Helmhold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, rheumatic swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, Scanty secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water; Strangury, or stopping of water; Hematuria, or bloody urine; Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase in color or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbent into healthy action by which the watery or calcareous deposits and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation are reduced, and it is taken by men, women