COURT-HOUSE LOCALS.

A Fall from a Scaffold Causes a $5,000 Damage Suit.

Jennie Baughman Refused a Divorce —Trouble in the Glenn Family.

Saturday was the last day of the Circuit Court. Judge Ayres goes to Hendricks County to hold a four weeks' term.

In the Denny-Bush road case the jury has found that the road was a necessity and assessed damages at $480 in favor of Bush.

Saturday was the last day of the jury term of the Criminal Court. A number of cases were called, some bonds were removed, and others were declared forfeited.

John H. Zehner has filed suit against Alva C. May to collect a note for $1 313 made last month. Demand, $1 500. Affidavit in attachment was also filed with the complaint.

A verdict for $6,666 25 for the plaintiffs was returned by the Federal Court Jury Saturday morning in the damage and replevin suit of Levi Scott & Co. against Marshal Foster, Hood, Bonbright & Co., of Philadelphia, and others. The marshal levied upon the plaintiffs' stock of goods recently to satisfy claims held by creditors. Scott & Co. will now get possession of the same.

Judge Ayres has refused to grant a divorce to Jennie L. Baughman from Jacob A. Baughman. The proof was to the effect that Jacob failed to make provision and had been guilty of cruel treatment. The court thought that hasty language once used did not constitute sufficient evidence of cruelty, and it was plain that the defendant had made the best provision he was able to make.

Judge Taylor Saturday heard the evidence in the divorce suit of Evaline Glenn vs. Liberty Glenn. These are colored people and were formerly slaves in North Carolina, where they were married. After the war ended they were again married. In 1881 Liberty whipped her severely, for which reason she left him. Soon after that Evaline went to Virginia and then came to this city. A year ago Liberty also came here. Finally their troubles became more than they were able to bear and she filed this suit for divorce. Liberty denied part of the charges, and justified the balance by alleging adultery on the part of his wife. Judge Taylor took the case under advisement.

Suit for damages was filed Saturday in the Superior Court against Henry B. Sherman by John S. Hamilton, the complaint concluding with a demand for $5,000. The plaintiff alleges that on the 4th of last month Sherman employed Hamilton to do some calsomining in the Denison Hotel, agreeing to pay him $1.25 per day. Defendant furnished some stepladders, which were old and weak, for the purpose of erecting the scaffold. Plaintiff called attention to the weakness of the ladders, but was ordered to use them. After the scaffold had been erected, he mounted it and it broke down, throwing him to the floor, a distance of eighteen feet, and upon part of the heating apparatus. He was badly injured, and claims that he is permanently hurt.

The Thomas Harrison guardianship trouble came up again in the Circuit Court Saturday. The old man and his wife were before the court complaining that they were not furnished enough money by the old gentleman's guardian to live on comfortably. They are allowed $10 per week, besides the supply of fuel. This is for food, as they have been abundantly supplied with clothing, and they have no house rent to pay. Harrison was put on the stand, but he was not able to specify what was wanted in a satisfactory manner. His wife was then put on the stand and she was even a greater failure than Harrison. Finally they were dismissed, and it was learned that the guardian for the old gentleman, who, by the way is his son, purchased for him $40 worth of clothes last summer, and the old people are abundantly supplied with all they need.

IRON HIGHWAYS.

Another Meeting of the C. and O. R. Pool to Reconsider Percents—Other Items Relative to Railroads and Employes.

The Bee Line's Pittsburg route is said to be a success, and they are sending a considerable amount of passenger business over it.

The J., M. and I. folks are finding a ready market for some very fine stone secured in the quarries near North Vernon, on the Madison branch.

Farmers are beginning to see the necessity of placing corn on the market at the present prices, even though they be low, hence the grain movement over Indianapolis roads is quite heavy at the present time, and will no doubt continue so throughout the winter.

For some time past the various roads comprising the Chicago and Ohio River pool have been kicking vigorously against the percents that were awarded them, claiming that they were not sufficiently large. A circular has already been issued announcing that a meeting will be held on January 30 for the purpose of reconsidering the percents, although it is possible that this matter will be taken up at a meeting to be held next week.

"I don't know why it is that the best ticket-sellers are middle-aged men," said a local agent to a representative of the Sentinel yesterday. "A man about forty years of age will sell three tickets where a young man will be unable to sell one. It may be because the former is better acquainted with the ways of the world, and can therefore talk to all sorts of people. I have discovered that a middle-aged man is better fitted to stand behind the counter of a passenger office than a young man."

A stockholder of the L., N. A. and C. says that last year was an auspicious one for the Monon, as will be shown by the coming annual report. It is a fact, too, he says, that 1885 has opened with bright prospects for the road, and there is every indication that its earnings will continue to increase steadily under its present management. The equipments and road-bed are in splendid condition on the main line and all divisions. This same stockholder says that the company never had at any time a more energetic set of employes.

The Union Pacific has issued a new code of rules for the government of its employes. These regulations are as clear as any we have ever read, and, while numerous and comprehensive, cover the ground so that no one in the service of the company or any part of its 4 566 miles of track can have a valid excuse for not understanding his duty. It is not possible for us to refer to these laws in detail. It is enough for us to say that they are written with great skill and wisdom. Yet we do not feel constrained to speak of one rule. This is the one which strictly forbids employes to offer testimonials to their superiors, either direct or indirect. Those in authority must not receive such testimonials or presents. The acceptance of gratuities from passengers or patrons is also forbidden. This section of the code goes on to say: "The practice of making or accepting presents is neither reputable nor conducive to good discipline." This sentence states the point precisely. It is disreputable for any official to allow employes to contribute from their slender stipends for the purchase of something he should not receive. Many of such contributors feel forced to give, when they know that they need the money for their families. Again, the employes of a great railroad company are like soldiers. To be effective they must be governed by strict discipline. Such discipline can not be maintained if presents are allowed to be given to the officials in charge.—Railway Register.

FROM A RAILROAD STANDPOINT.

A prominent Western railroad official, in a letter to a friend in Springfield, gives the following expression to his views upon the present attempt to make a raid upon freight rates:

"We are in the first stages of another attack as bitter and hostile as that of 1872 and 1873, and we must submit. There is no help for it. What is called the 'railroad problem' is no problem at all. It was once a question whether railroad owners or Legislatures should make tariffs. That was the 'problem,' and it is decided for all time to come. Tariffs for all the railroads in Illinois, Missouri, and, I think, in some other States, have been made by Commissioners for ten years. The question whether pressure enough can be brought to make the Commissioners cut present tariff rates is not a 'problem.' It is a blind, unreasoning jealousy or hostility—a feeling which no one can explain, a disposition to destroy. Because A is having a bad year it irritates him to see B prosper. But it is purely a matter between the Commissioners and the railroad managers, with the power all on one side. There is nothing left to argue with the public. If they cut rates we shall submit as we always do, because we can't help ourselves. The course of the public mind, as indicated by the press and the political orators, is nothing new. When the disposition to do a thing and the power to do a thing exist together, the thing will be done. 'The people' who don't own railroads outnumber the 'monopolists,' 'robbers' and 'barons' who do. Therefore they can control railroads 'to the extent of forfeiture of their property,' in the language of our Constitution. This being true beyond all doubt, the only remaining question is, how far they will exercise their power. They will make a spasmodic display of their power now and then, with or without reason, first to assure themselves and the railroads that they possess it, and that it has not been lost or weakened. When they make one of these spasmodic breaks we can only appeal to the Commissioners. That is the end of our resistance."

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were recorded on Saturday, January 3, as reported by Steeg & Bernhamer, abstract compilers, 12 and 15 Thorpe Block. Telephone, 1,048:

John C. New, executor, to John Irish, executor's deed to lot 33 in square 7 in the city of Indianapolis	$ 66 67
William H. Bradbury to J. W. Stranger, warranty deed to lot 81 in square 1 in Fletcher's South Brookside addition to the city of Indianapolis	200 00
Joel Bowen to Napoleon Gue, warranty deed to lot 5 in square or block 32 in A. L. Roesche's North Indianapolis	150 00
Carrie Christy, guardian, to John R. Bellis, guardian's deed to lot 312 in Fletcher et al.'s subdivision of outlots 94, 95, 96, 97, 98 and south half of 91 in the city of Indianapolis	500 00
Nicholas McCarty et al. to Lewis E. Hellyer, warranty deed to lot 27 in McCarty's subdivision of outlot 120 in the city of Indianapolis	450 00
Frederick Rand, receiver, to Mary F. Cleveland, quit claim to lots 26, 35 and 36 in Park Place addition to the city of Indianapolis	53 24
Conveyances, 6; consideration	$1,419 91

Transfers for the week ending January 3, 1885, at 5 o'clock p. m., as reported by Steeg & Bernhamer, compilers of abstracts to real estate in Marion County, Office, 12 and 15 Thorpe Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

Date.	No.	Amount.
Monday, December 29	4	$4,900 00
Tuesday, December 30	5	39,135 00
Wednesday, December 31	6	17,678 29
Thursday, January 1	6	3,342 25
Friday, January 2	5	4,009 64
Saturday, January 3	6	1,419 91
Total	32	$61,480 09

Supreme Court.

The following decisions were rendered in the Supreme Court Saturday:

11,671. Samuel Tittips vs. Edward Morgan. Hamilton C. C. Affirmed. Elliott, J.

11,796. Esther Lord et al. vs. Elizabeth Wilcox. Madison C. C. Affirmed. Howk, J.

11,955. Ex rel. Eli Heiney vs. William G. Wasson. Marion C. C. Affirmed. Hammond, J.

10,263. The Travelers' Insurance Company vs. Daniel Yount. Montgomery C. C. Petition for rehearing overruled. Niblack, J.

Woman's Suffering and Relief.

Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its former elasticity, driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system are relieved at once, while the special causes of periodical pain are permanently removed. None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful and show such an interest in recommending Hop Bitters as women.

A Postal Card Story.

I was affected with kidney and urinary Trouble—

"For twelve years!"

After trying all the doctors and patent medicines I could hear of, I used two bottles of Hop

"Bitters;"

And I am perfectly cured. I keep it

"All the time!" respectfully, B. F. Booth, Salisbury, Tenn.—May 4, 1883.

BRADFORD, Pa., May 8, 1875.

It has cured me of several diseases, such as nervousness, sickness at the stomach, monthly troubles, etc. I have not seen a sick day in a year, since I took Hop Bitters. All my neighbors use them.

MRS. FANNIE GREEN.

$3,000 Lost.

"A tour to Europe that cost me $3,000 "done me less good than one bottle of Hop "Bitters; they also cured my wife of fifteen "years' nervous weakness, sleeplessness and "dyspepsia." R. M., Auburn, N. Y.

SO. BLOOMINGVILLE, O., May 1, 1879.

SIRS—I have been suffering ten years, and I tried your Hop Bitters, and it done me more good than all the doctors.

MISS S. S. BOONE.

Baby Saved.

We are so thankful to say that our nursing baby was permanently cured of a dangerous and protracted constipation and irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its mother, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength.

—The Parents, Rochester, N. Y.

☞None genuine without a bunch of green hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

SPIRIT OF THE STATE PRESS.

Frankfort Crescent: There is a demand for a law putting savings banks on a better basis in this State.

Delphi Times: The best and only genuine reform of the civil service will be found in the application of the aphorism: "Turn the rascals out."

Hendricks County Gazette: Hundreds of factories are closing, and in the days of a high protective tariff. If protection protects, why don't it protect?

Lebanon Pioneer: "Jeems" Blaine has not "defended the honor of his wife with his life." He has promptly dismissed the effort to save her honor. What a fraud he is.

Winamack Democrat: All the Republican office-holders are in favor of civil service reform. They believe it is the wisest statute ever passed by Congress, and they hope to retain their positions. From recent appointments made by Arthur we do not hear of any Democrat being selected.

Fountain and Warren Democrat: The common people—the toilers—are unable to understand why Congress dislikes to discuss measures for the public weal during a short session. Congressmen and Senators are well paid for their services, and should not hesitate to do all the good they can while in office.

Delphi Times: The Rochester Republican, under the management of Major Bitters, is one of the handsomest and spiciest of our exchanges. It is a pleasure to read a newspaper, however humble, that is conducted by a thorough journalist, and the Republican is one of the few in Northern Indiana that come under this head.

Vincennes Sun: Here it is almost two months since Cleveland was elected, and yet the negroes have not been put back in slavery, and the world has not come to an end, notwithstanding the prophecies of the Republican party. Times would not be so hard either, were it not the tail end of twenty-four years of Republican misrule.

Delphi Times: When a Monticello girl run to her stockings yesterday morning and found seven pounds of candy, a seal-skin sacque, a peck of apples, roler skates, a new novel, a bottle of cologne and a package of prepared magnesia down in one foot of one pair, she said she thought Santa Claus was right mean for not filling it up while he was at it.

Hancock Democrat: The Secretary of the Interior at Washington says there is no land within the limits of the Indian Territory on which settlements can be made. The soil and climate of the Territory are probably the best in the United States, and if the Indians do not use it to increase the prosperity of the country, the white man ought to be allowed to do so without interruption from the Government.

Crawfordsville Review: Now when so much is said about treaties and treaty making powers, the popular mind at once turns to the cherished Monroe doctrine—that we can not safely allow any menacing foreign foothold on the continent, either of an offensive or defensive character. It is sound doctrine, the safe side of the whole question, and all treaty trickery which does not embrace its spirit, needs watching.

Michigan City Dispatch: In the event of the Legislature passing a new apportionment bill this coming session, Laporte County should be given another representative or at least a joint one with some other northern county, Marshall, for instance. We cast about as many votes as St. Joe, and it has, besides the regular member, a joint representation with Starke County. We urge upon our new legislators the feasibility of this project.

Terre Haute Gazette: General Winfield Scott Hancock is to be invited to act as Grand Marshal of the inauguration parade. By-the by it ought to be whispered in the ears of the committee which has been making itself officious in the matter of an inauguration pageant that the American people are more than willing that the ceremonial on that occasion should be of the severest and simplest sort. A return to the simplicity and honesty of the fathers of the Republic is what is wanted.

Seymour Democrat: Under the order of affairs, established by a succession of Republican administrations, the burdens and responsibilities of the Government fall heaviest on those who are least able to bear them. It is because of the injustice of the present system that reform is demanded, and it is because of the vast numerical strength of those against whom the injustice works that reform, in some shape, is certain to be accomplished sooner or later. In a word, the great reform of the future is to so adjust the laws as to throw the burdens of taxation upon those who are best able to bear them.

Evansville Tribune News: Mr. Cleveland's letter defining his policy concerning the distribution of public patronage is an admirable document. It is totally devoid of the diplomatic obscurity and uncertainty which too often characterize the public statements of politicians. Neither did the Governor speak without saying anything. On the contrary, he defined his course very distinctly in plain, straight-forward English, which can not be misconstrued. It may be confidently expected that the office-holders who have acted the part of political managers will not be retained under the new administration, and that their successors will not follow in their footsteps.

Columbus Herald: Mr. Jewett fills the requirements of the position. Firm, without being headstrong, with the ability and discrimination to control a body of men and hold them to their collective duty without trampling upon their individual rights—good parliamentarian, a man of common sense and of general information—besides possessing "magnetism," the quality of drawing friends to him and retaining their good-will—he is in our judgment a most eligible candidate. If there are any legislators within the sound of our voice, we beg of them to lay their ballots on Charles L. Jewett. We are firm in the faith that they will never regret the act.

New Albany Public Press: The united action of the Indiana delegation, led by the gallant Senator Voorhees, in indorsing ex-Senator McDonald for a Cabinet position under Mr. Cleveland, has had a very good effect. It was expected that this move would be taken, but since it was more than a formal matter it has had a double effect. Senator Voorhees and other prominent Indiana Democrats say they believe there is no doubt about Senator McDonald being called into the Cabinet, and that he will go into the Department of the Interior. Notwithstanding the fact that Senator McDonald's induction into the Cabinet would greatly strengthen the Democratic party in Indiana, the Republicans of the State now at Washington speak of the matter as one of the highest justice to the Senator, and he is indorsed to a man, regardless of party. Eminent fitness and the sterling qualities of the gentleman recommend him.

Lafayette Sunday Times: Mr. Blaine evidently has a poor opinion of Indiana justice, and particularly of the Indiana Democracy—poorer than the facts warrant. The Republican Presidential candidate acted precipitately in beginning the suit, not to say inconsiderately, and should have been better advised. His letter to Wm. Walter Phelps, subsequently written, destroyed the foundation for any action for libel against the Sentinel. Mr. Blaine substantially admitted the facts charged by the Sentinel, though the letter was couched in less vigorous language than employed by the Democratic organ. He spoiled his case by giving that document to the public. It was a semi-confession that should have been made in answer to the Sentinel's charge in the filing of the complaint for slander. The interrogatories first propounded by the defense were never fully and unequivocally answered. Mr. Blaine, while seemingly answering the questions, was guilty of evasion; and it was these interrogatories that forced from him the Phelps letter. Mr. Blaine has certainly not made fair weather with the Indiana Democracy by saying that he did not believe six Democrats could be found in the State who would not perjure themselves!

Laporte Argus: Mr. Samuel J. Randall, it is reported, is going on a trip through the South to preach his high tariff doctrines to Southern Democrats. Judging from the 80,000 majority Pennsylvania gave Blaine, Mr. Randall will do well to devote his attention to building up the Democratic party in his own State before he volunteers to assist his neighbors. He should first show that his kind of Democracy is popular at home before he seriously attempts to introduce it abroad. We have a suspicion that it is a good deal more unpopular everywhere else than the vote shows it to be in Pennsylvania, and if such is the case, the acceptance of Mr. Randall's ideas by the party would prove a master process of party extinction. Mr. Randall should shut himself up in his closet and prayerfully read Grover Cleveland's Newark speech, and then try and get himself into line with the National Democracy. Reform is necessary.

Logansport Pharos: Hon. Samuel Randall, in his Louisville speech made some queer statements to emanate from such a source. He has at all times been charged with being a high protectionist, but his Louisville speech does not place him in the list of such statesmen. Among other things he said: "I consider that it is over exhaustive taxation and to some degree trade restrictions which ought to be swept aside. The government should be administered economically, and there ought not to be collected a dollar of revenue from the people of the United States in excess of that which is necessary to economically administer the government of this people." Now that is sound Democratic doctrine. He asserts that there now lies in the government treasury $200,000,000 for which the government has no use, and he attributes the depression in business to this fact. It would seem, however, that there is some inconsistency in Randall's present position. He voted against tariff reduction only a year ago. Why did he do it? Well, Mr. Randall wants the internal revenue system abolished. He wants taxation to be levied upon the necessaries of life and not upon luxuries. The country may yield in time to his ideas, but it will not be done hastily, because a large majority of the American people believe that tax reduction should be made on the necessaries of life before they are reduced on luxuries. The people can do without whisky and tobacco, but they are obliged to buy sugar, salt, iron, glass and many other articles of general use upon which there is a high tax. Randall's theory of reduction of tariff duties is perhaps a good one, viz: That a duty should be levied high enough to make good the difference in the cost of labor and material that now exists between this and other countries. But why does he not formulate his theory and introduce it to the law making power for consideration? The most learned political economists assert that the cause of business depression is over taxation. Then why not reduce taxation at once? Does Mr. Randall stand in the way of tax reduction?

How Andrew Johnson Became Drunk.

[Washington Letter to Cleveland Leader.]

Perhaps the most disgraceful scene in our history as a republic was the day of Lincoln's second inauguration, when Andrew Johnson, the Vice President elect, made a maudlin drunken speech before the leading men of this nation and the representatives of nearly every foreign nation of prominence. An old Senator told me tonight how this came to be. Said he: "Andrew Johnson was accustomed to drinking, but he seldom took more than he could conveniently and sensibly carry. While Governor of Tennessee he used to keep a bottle of whisky in a covered washstand in his office, and I have taken several drinks with him there. He would raise the cover, take a drink and offer one to me. Still this was a common custom in the South, and Johnson was not looked upon as a drinking man in Tennessee. I do not think he often took more than enough for himself at Washington. As to his drunkenness at his inauguration, to which Sumner so sarcastically alluded on the Senate floor, John W. Forney told me how it occurred. Forney was Clerk of the Senate at the time. He said that Johnson had been drinking the night before the inauguration with a lot of friends at the Metropolitan Hotel, and as is usual in such cases he arose the next morning with a bad taste in his mouth and no appetite. The result was that he started up to the Capitol without breakfast, and when he got there he was very weak, and he looked wan and haggard. He came into the Senate and asked Mr. Forney if he could not get him a drink of whisky. Forney replied yes, and went and brought in a bottle of old Kentucky bourbon. Johnson took this and poured a goblet half full, while Forney's eyes grew large in surprise as he gulped it down. This alone would have been enough to have made an ordinary man drunk, but it was not enough for Vice President Johnson. He filled the glass half full again and threw it in upon his empty stomach. He then walked off across the room, and he only staggered a little as he took his place beside President Lincoln in front of the assemblage of Cabinet Secretaries, foreign Ministers and others. When it came time to take his oath and the book was handed him to kiss, he waved it aside with his hand and began to make a speech. What he said was never reported in the papers, but it must have been very funny. He took each of the Secretaries to task and gave them instructions. He addressed the foreign Ministers, and though Forney tried to pull him down by holding to his coat-tails behind, he would not stop, but went on. President Lincoln was, as were all the Americans present, grieved by the occurrence, and Abe Lincoln said: 'I hope this will prove a lesson to Andy.'"

Four Crippled Congressmen.

[Washington Letter to the Philadelphia Press.]

How well I remember what may be called the "total cripples" in Congress during the past twenty years. All told, they were four. First who gave way was grand old Thaddeus Stevens. He was always lame from an ill-formed foot. I have heard he did not walk at all until he was six years old. He always walked with great difficulty. Never could walk far, and during the last few years of his life (he died at seventy-six) he could not walk at all. Every day he was taken from his home near the Capitol by two strong colored men in an easy chair, which they hoisted on their shoulders, and thus the great commoner was borne through the streets. Crowds used to gather to see him pass and reverently lift their hats. He was put down in his place in the House, and when the session was over he was taken back to his house and put to bed. Mr. Stevens often laughingly spoke of the two colored carriers as his pall-bearers.

Another helpless cripple was Darwin A. Finney, a member for one term from Meadville, Pa. He propelled himself about in a wheel chair, but his trunk and lower limbs were helpless from paralysis, and he had to be helped in and out of the House of Representatives. He died abroad, I believe, at about the same time as Mr. Stevens died. Oliver P. Morton, as I think, one of the biggest men in Congress, was another helpless paralytic. He was never out of pain, and although a young man (he died at the age of fifty-four), he was the most dependent of mortals in his latter days. He, too, had to be carried into and out of the Senate Chamber in a chair. He was a poor man, and could ill afford to own the low coupe he was obliged to own.

The other helpless statesman of the four alluded to was Alexander H. Stephens. He was truly a phenomenon. Built of nothing but skin and bones he never weighed while in Congress more than 80 or 100 pounds. Such a little bit of a thin face, and such skeleton hands you never saw. Yet how bright were his eyes, and what exhibitions of energy. His voice was one of the strongest and clearest I ever heard, and when he spoke, my masters, wheeling his chair backward and forward in the space in front of the Speaker's desk, he was listened to by the whole House. He had to be taken home in his chair, too. He had for a body servant a young negro six feet four inches in height, admirably proportioned. Mr. Stephens used to say, chuckling quietly the while, that he did not know what he would do when "Sam" died. All four of these men are now dead, dead. Three of them certainly were great, and it seems to me that the places of Thad Stevens and Governor Morton never can be filled.

Tobacco Smoke.

Dr. Zulinski has published in a Warsaw medical journal the results of a long series of experiments made by him both upon human beings and animals, with a view of verifying the physiological effects of tobacco smoke. He found in the first place that it is a distinct poison, even in small doses. Upon men its action is very slight when not inhaled in large quantities, but it would soon become powerful if the smoker got into the habit of "swallowing the smoke," and Dr. Zulinski ascertained that this toxical property is not due exclusively to the nicotine, but that tobacco smoke, even when disengaged of the nicotine, contains a second toxical principle called colidine, and also oxide of carbon and hydrocyanic acid. The effects produced by tobacco depend, he says, to a great extent upon the nature of the tobacco and the way in which it is smoked. The cigar smoker absorbs more poison than the cigarette smoker, and the latter in turn than those who smoke pipes, while the smoker who takes the precaution of using a narghille, or any other apparatus which conducts the smoke through water, reduces the deleterious effects of tobacco to a minimum. As a rule, the light colored tobaccos are supposed to be the mildest, but Dr. Zulinski says that a great many of the tobaccos are artificially lightened by the aid of chemical agents which are not always free from danger. He adds that several light tobaccos are also open to the objection of emitting a burning smoke, owing to the large proportion of wooden fibers which they contain, notably the French "caporal" and the English bird's-eye, and that the smoke from these tobaccos is of such a high temperature as often to cause slight inflammation of the tongue, which, with people of mature age, is not unlikely to lead to cancer. The dark tobaccos are often adulterated, too, but Dr. Zulinski thinks that upon the whole they are the less dangerous.

This Congress Doesn't Need It.

[New York World.]

Governor Cleveland's principle of "slow and sure" is a good for the guidance of Congress at this time.

The Sheriff of Auckland, New Zealand, Mr. Edward L. Green, writes to the Sydney (N. S. W.) Bulletin that he suffered for years with an injury to his shoulder, so that he could not use his arm. He tried all remedies without benefit, and finally used St. Jacobs Oil. In ten minutes he was relieved, and works with saw or spade as well as ever.

GRAND MOTHER

Used herbs in doctoring the family, and her simple remedies *DID CURE* in most cases. Without the use of herbs, medical science would be powerless; and yet the tendency of the times is to neglect the best of all remedies for those powerful medicines that seriously injure the system.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.

is a combination of valuable herbs, carefully compounded from the formula of a regular Physician, who used this prescription largely in his private practice with great success. It is *not* a drink, but a medicine used by many physicians. ☞It is invaluable for *DYSPEPSIA, KIDNEY* and *LIVER COMPLAINTS, NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, WEAKNESS, INDIGESTION, &c.;* and while curing will *not* hurt the system.

Mr. C. J. Rhodes, a well-known iron man of Safe Harbor, Pa., writes:

"My son was completely prostrated by fever and ague. Quinine and barks did him no good. I then sent for Mishler's Herb Bitters and in a short time the boy was quite well."

"E. A. Schellentrager, Druggist, 717 St. Clair Street, Cleveland, O., writes:

"Your Bitters, I can say, and do say, are prescribed by some of the oldest and most prominent physicians in our city."

MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO., 525 Commerce St., Philadelphia.

Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup Never Fails

Manhood Restored

REMEDY FREE.—A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, &c., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., New York.

FITS STOPPED FREE Marvelous success. Insane Persons Restored. Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to Dr. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Beware of Counterfeits. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Manf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, O. Having sold your excellent preparation known as "C" for the past year or more we are pleased to report that it has given entire satisfaction and we do not hesitate to recommend it. J. C. Williams & Co., Syracuse, N. Y. Sold by Druggists. Price, $1.00.

NO POISON IN THE PASTRY IF DR. PRICE'S SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS ARE USED.

Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., flavor Cakes, Creams, Puddings, &c., as delicately and naturally as the fruit from which they are made. FOR STRENGTH AND TRUE FRUIT FLAVOR THEY STAND ALONE.

PREPARED BY THE Price Baking Powder Co., Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo. MAKERS OF Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder —AND— Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems, Best Dry Hop Yeast. FOR SALE BY GROCERS. WE MAKE BUT ONE QUALITY.

It Can Cure

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It Did Cure

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Rev. William P. Corbit, D.D., pastor George St. M. E. Church, New Haven, Conn., was laid up for two months with Inflammatory Rheumatism, suffering most excruciating torture. ATHLOPHOROS cured him, and he believes it to be infallible.

H. S. Chandler, of the N. Y. "Independent," says ATHLOPHOROS cured him of Rheumatism from which he had suffered for a year and a half.

Rev. W. B. Evans, Washington, D. C., says: "I consider its work almost in the light of a miracle. It is a most wonderful medicine. It ought to be spread throughout the land."

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