KEEPING OLD BILLS.

Catacombs of the National Capitol Where Records Are Filed

[Washington Critic.]

It is not generally known that every bill, every report, every executive communication,—in short, everything that comes before Congress,—is preserved in the original. But such is the fact.

There is a place devoted to the preservation of these relics, and a man specially charged with preserving them. The room is a succession of iron corridors, one above the other, lined with receptacles for holding large volumes.

Commencing on the roof of the house, the records run downward in chronological order. The books are of all sizes down to about forty years ago, when they assume uniformity. They are all leather covered and strongly bound. Inside of them are thick leaves, upon which bills, reports and other Congressional documents are pasted in the original. Every kind of paper is there. The history of the improvement in paper manufacture can be traced in these volumes from the first session of the Continental Congress down to the present day.

It is noted, too, in delving among these old tomes that the later ones are better prepared than those preceding them. For instance, there is evident slovenliness in the volumes of the first Congress. Improvement goes on as the dates become more recent. But very little is missed in this vast collection. The first and second Congresses are not complete, and there is a somewhat bad break in the continuity of the records in the years just before the British burned the Capitol.

The break was caused by fire and by the British taking away some of the volumes. There are a number of volumes on hand which show the effects of British depredations. They are charred, and their contents smoked and covered with dirt. But not a word is there in them that can not be read. Thus, from the date of the first meeting of Congress there is an almost unbroken collection in the original of almost all matters that came before that body. In later years a great deal of ingenuity has been shown in making the edges of the contents of the leather-backed volumes as smooth as those of any first-class publication.

The ingenuity is the more apparent when it is remembered that all sizes and kinds of paper are used in preparing bills for introduction, and in writing reports and other matters pertaining to Congressional business. The originals, when ordered to be printed, go to the Government Printing Office, but strict care is always taken that they are returned. The printer's marks are to be seen on many of the papers.

For the past thirty years these volumes have been prepared by an old gentleman who is now nearly seventy years of age. He has a room in the basement of the Capitol set apart for his own use. There he locks himself up and gives a receipt for the documents which are sent to him. He then arranges them in his books in regular order. When he has finished a volume he turns it over to the proper official and gets a receipt. The volume then goes to the place set apart for such records.

One would not think there would be much inquiry for what is contained in the dust covered old books, but there is. There is hardly a day but that somebody wants to get a copy of an original document of years and years ago. They are always accommodated. The old gentleman who prepares the original matter for preservation is but seldom seen. One of the gentlemen in charge of the iron corridors says that he does not see the old man more than two or three times a year, when he appears to hand over the volumes that he has prepared.

A KEROSENE DRUNKARD.

An Alabama Man Who Can Not Live Without Drinking the Oil.

[Birmingham Age.]

Yesterday evening as an Age reporter was passing J. T. Bailey's grocery store on Twentieth street, one of the clerks stopped him and said: "There is a human curiosity back in the rear of the store. Step in and see it."

The reporter went in and saw a man in the act of drinking a cup full of kerosene oil. He had entered the store and purchased a gallon of the oil and then asked for a cup, which he filled and hastily drank. This surprised Mr. Bailey, and he questioned the man about the matter.

When the reporter entered the recital was finished and the talker was taking another drink of the oil. The man's story was told the reporter by Mr. Bailey, and was as follows:

"My name is George Eggleston. I was born in Mobile County, Ala., in August, 1842. When quite a boy I suffered a great deal with tonsilitis and other diseases of the throat. Kerosene oil was recommended as a cure, and consequently I was dosed with kerosene. As long as I took the oil I was apparently well, and so I continued to take it for a number of years. The first time that I knew I was the victim of an almost incurable habit was when I was sent off to a boarding-school. After three days at the place I felt as if there was something wanting. I became restless, lost my appetite and could not sleep. I saw a servant filling a lamp, and all at once a terrible thirst for a drink of the oil took possession of me, and I at once obtained it and that night slept soundly. That settled me. Ever since that night I have taken my dose of kerosene oil as regular as a drunkard drinks his whisky, and I can't do without it."

Mr. Bailey asked Mr. Eggleston what he would do if he was placed so he could not get oil. He replied:

"I would go crazy. I recollect once of being in such a predicament. I started out on a hunt once, expecting to stay only one day, but was detained five days. I was all right until the fourth night, when I felt the thirst on me. The next day I suffered almost death, and reaching home that night, drank a pint of oil at one time."

This is what Mr. Eggleston told Mr. Bailey. He said to the Age reporter that the habit he now considered an incurable one, but it caused him no inconvenience whatever. He believed he was healthier for the habit.

Mr. Eggleston lives eleven miles north of Birmingham, and is well known by a number of our citizens. The reporter, in speaking of the case afterward, asked several physicians what they thought the results would be if a man was addicted to the habit of taking large quantities of kerosene oil. The reply every time was that it would eventually kill him. Mr. Eggleston, however, is as healthy a looking man as one could wish to see, and so far as appearances go, his queer taste has caused him no inconvenience.

The Change at the White House.

[Washington Special.]

The atmosphere of the White House is certainly changed. Formerly as one entered the door there were visions of half a dozen employes hanging about the halls and corridors indulging in the sweet do-nothing. Now there are but two to be seen, and they look very alert. President Cleveland sees persons in the oval library up stairs, and is even more accessible than President Arthur was.

Miss Cleveland has also made a good impression. The rumor of her short hair reached Washington and went through it like an electric shock, but on the three occasions she has appeared in public she has made people forget all about her hair. She appears to be well dressed and well behaved without any pretensions to youthfulness, and with plenty of dignity and good sense to take her through the ordeal of mistress of the White House.

A LOW-NECKED DRESS.

It Causes a Law Suit in the Goodly Quaker City.

[Philadelphia News.]

The fastidiousness of a member of the floor committee at the recent young Maennerchor Society ball has brought on a law suit. The plaintiff in the case is a handsome young lady who appeared at the ball accompanied by a gentleman well known in fashionable society. She attracted a great deal of attention, but was not allowed to dance, on the ground that her dress was too decollete. She insisted that the costume was cut low according to fashion, but the floor managers insisted that that style would not suit there. Yesterday she brought suit to recover damages for assault. The suit was based on the following affidavit:

Mabel L. Hearne, single woman, maketh oath and sayeth: That at the invitation of a young gentleman acquaintance deponent, in his company, attended a masquerade ball held at the Academy of Music by the Young Maennerchor Association on the night of the 17th inst. That she was dressed in a black velvet evening dress, after the style of the court of London, being cut square necked back and front, short sleeves, with long black kid gloves to the shoulder, covering entirely both arms. While it is true said dress was cut in front and back according to fashion, it was not cut lower than is seen at the assemblies and at fashionable gatherings, nor was there any, even the slightest, indecent exposure of deponent's person. Deponent's bosom was covered with lace, with the addition of some flowers in her corsage.

There was nothing in deponent's dress, its mode, cut or shape, that would offend the most fastidious or that was not fully allowed by fashion. Deponent also asserts that her conduct, manners and deportment were quiet, modest and unassuming during the entire evening; that while deponent was quietly leaning on the arm of her said escort promenading the parquet Joseph L. Stockhausen, the defendant, an entire stranger to deponent, offensively, wilfully and maliciously, without any cause, in a loud, insulting and threatening tone of voice and manner, exclaimed that deponent would not be permitted to go on the floor or remain the building—that she had not sufficient clothes on.

Feeling the injustice of this treatment and its untruth, and goaded by defendant's ungentlemanly and uncalled for conduct, deponent, under the advice of her escort, did go on the floor to waltz, when defendant made an assault on her by violently laying hold of her shoulder and making a loud outcry, thus attracting a crowd, bringing deponent into public notice, and asserting that unless deponent left the building he would call an officer. That deponent before this had removed a small mask she had worn, to enable defendant to fully observe her features. That from this and other facts she believes and expects to be able to prove that defendant's conduct was specially malicious.

Said conduct caused deponent to undergo a severe nervous shock, from which she has not yet entirely recovered. She was confined to her room for several days, and was compelled to call in the services of a physician. She has been injured and disgraced and held up to public scandal and calumny.

Sheep Raising.

The last farmers' meeting at the New England Agricultural Society Rooms was devoted to a consideration of "Sheep Husbandry." Colonel Daniel Needham, in the opening remarks, spoke of the importance of the sheep industry: it could not succeed, however, while troubled by the dog, and legislation ought to be enacted to remedy the difficulty. Hon. James S. Grinnell, of Greenfield, gave an interesting history of the sheep culture, and showed how man had always been dependent upon that farm animal for food and clothing. The first sheep imported to the United States came in 1620, and fifty years after we find it recorded that there had been a great increase. Each immigrant brought with him a different kind, so that the result was a great mixture. The pure blooded English sheep does not thrive so well here as the blended sheep. The value of sheep and wool has increased, so that men now hold more wealth in their sheep property than they did in former years. In the care of sheep the first necessity is a fence in good repair; our sheep will not jump, but they will crawl through crevices and walk over the steps formed by tumble down stones. Sheep culture can result in 36 per cent. profit, fifty good ewes furnishing a net profit of $81, besides being in this reckoning a good customer for food which they eat. Colonel described his experience, by which he raised his two and one-half pounds fleece of Saxon sheep to four pounds and a fraction over through intermixture with higher merino. He accounted for the excess of grease in the Vermont wool in the rich pasture land in that State. Mr. Grinnell said that he was tired of fighting the dog question. The dog owners were in the majority in this State, and in the Legislature it is impossible to remedy the evil, Mr. Charles Lamprey, of Hampton, N. H., spoke of the trouble that might arise for wool-dealers if the import duty was taken off. He had found sheep industry the most successful part of his farming until the dog ravaging drove it out. Dr. Peter Pineo accounted for the oil in the Vermont wool by the fact that the oily glands of the animal in high latitudes are more active. The Vermont wool, he considered, was the best wool for this very reason of natural oil pouring; the fiber was stronger. Rev. M. Chamberlain referred to the dog question, and said he thought the sheep could be protected without antagonizing the dog-holders in cities. Mr Lamprey told of a ram which would fight dogs, and raised the question whether the sheep couldn't be taught to drive off the raiders.

A Few Democrats Shown Up.

[Hartford Telegram.]

The New York World publishes several columns of facts and gossip to prove that Stanley Matthews was appointed to the Supreme Bench by President Garfield in compliance with an agreement entered into by the Republican leaders before election with Jay Gould and Huntington, the Pacific Railroad magnates, the consideration being a contribution of $300 000 to the campaign fund by the aforesaid magnates. Some Democrats are shown up in anything but an enviable light.

Beset on All Sides

By malaria, how shall we escape the dread infection? is the question which the denizens of fever and ague districts ask themselves. The answer comes from former sufferers who for years have escaped the visitations of the periodic scourge through the protecting influence of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. When the necessity for using preventive measures arises, use this means of prevention at once. It regulates the liver, facilitates digestion and liberates impurities from the system, which such exist, by promoting healthful action of the bowels and kidneys. Act early. In all regions where miasmatic vapors breed disease it is absolutely necessary to be provided with a safeguard, and this is true, though a sojourn in such localities is declined to be brief. No one can afford to breathe malaria for a short time. The Bitters is a sovereign remedy for rheumatism, debility and nervousness. Keep it on hand.

DOCTORS FURIOUS.

Shall a Physician Tell the Truth or Not? A Nice Point in Ethics.

A Sensible Health Official.

BALTIMORE, MD.—A decided stir has been caused here over the question as to the right of a physician to certify to the merits of a remedy not in the modern pharmacopoeia. Dr. James A. Steuart, one of the most eminent physicians in the South, and Health Commissioner of this city, had analyzed a newly discovered article and certified officially not only to its efficacy but to the fact that it replaced old time preparations of a similar character which, analyses had proved, were adulterated and poisonous. The Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, of which he is a member, held that he had violated the code of medical ethics, and much public interest was aroused because of the confidence felt both in his professional standing and official integrity.

It was argued that to thus place a limitation on the acts of a physician, and especially of a health officer, was opposed to the spirit of the age; that such reasoning might have been logical enough when it was to the interest of rulers or societies to invest themselves with a supernatural halo, but now when thought should be free and untrammeled, such things savored of barbarism. It was the duty of a physician, especially of a health officer, to condemn publicly any remedy which he knew to be injurious, but it was not right to say that he should be debarred from testifying to the merits of anything which he knew to be good. If this were so, the world would not receive the benefit of half the discoveries made in art or science. Thus the people argued, while the faculty threatened expulsion, and talked of time-honored customs, ethics, professional courtesy and traditions.

But the matter soon assumed a new and surprising phase. A few days afterwards a certificate appeared in the daily papers bearing the autograph signatures of Governor McLane, Attorney-General Roberts, Mayor Latrobe, City Postmaster Adreon, chiefs of State and municipal departments, Judges and Clerks of Courts, Federal officials and Congressmen, emphatically endorsing the action of the Health Commissioner, and concurring in his opinion as to the efficacy of the remedy, asserting that they did so from personal experience with it and practical tests and observations.

There could be no gainsaying such evidence as this, but, as if to cap the climax, shortly afterward there appeared another certificate with autograph signatures of leading practicing physicians from all parts of the State, including the physicians of all the leading hospitals, the physician to the City Fire Department, the port physician, vaccine physician and resident physicians of infirmaries, all indorsing the discovery and stating that it had been tested by them in hospitals and private practice for weeks with wonderful curative effect, and that analysis had shown no trace of opiates or poisons, prevalent in other cough mixtures. They further stated that they had been induced to take this step in view of the many hurtful preparations which contained narcotics and poisons and of the dangers consequent on their use. The remedy in question is Red Star Cough Cure. Such a conclusive answer as this to the narrow arguments of the few, arrayed public sentiment on the side of the Health Commissioner, and it is significant that Dr. Steuart has since been appointed to office by the Mayor for a third term, and has had his appointment unanimously confirmed by the City Council.

Owing to the high professional reputation of the gentlemen who indorsed his action, as well as to the enviable standing of the owners of the remedy, the Charles A. Vogeler Company, of this city, wide-spread interest has already been created in the subject, not only here, but in Philadelphia, Washington and other neighboring cities. The feeling is generally expressed by professional men that Red Star Cough Cure, on account of its freedom from narcotics and poisons, inaugurates a most desirable new departure in medicine. This is the pronounced opinion of authorities like Dr. Fawcett, who has been for thirty-three years resident physician of the Union Protestant Infirmary, in this city, and Professor John J. Caldwell, M. D., member of medical societies of Baltimore, New York and Brooklyn, and with a long experience in civil and military hospitals. Both of these gentlemen, together with no less than fifty other practicing physicians of Maryland, have publicly put themselves on record as to the evil of narcotic medicines, and the consequent value and importance of the new discovery referred to. It is conceded that public opinion has completely vindicated Dr. Steuart in his action, and that in his whole course he was actuated simply by an earnest desire to benefit the community at large.

A HISTORIC FRAUD.

How the Bank of England Was Robbed by Clever Swindlers.

[New York Commercial Advertiser.]

The last great fraud by which the Bank of England has been a sufferer was that of Austin Bidwell and his accomplices. On the 18th of April, 1872, Austin Bidwell called upon a tailor named Green, in Saville Row, and under the assumed name of Warren gave him a handsome order. On May 4 he paid Mr. Green another visit. He was then professedly on his way to Ireland, and having about him a large sum of money asked Green to take charge of it during his absence. Green hesitated to take the responsibility, but remarked that the branch Bank of England was in Burlington gardens, close by, and offered to introduce Warren there. This was done and Warren opened an account by a deposit of £1,200. He gave his name as Frederick Albert Warren, and his address as Golden Cross Hotel. He paid in and drew out money to a considerable amount, and shortly began to offer bills for discount. They bore the best of names and were discounted without hesitation. On the 17th of June, 1874 a bill of Rothschild's for £4,500 was offered and was discounted in due course.

Having thus gained, by transactions in genuine bills, the confidence of the bank authorities, the supposed Warren commenced operations of another kind. Bills came in thick and fast for discount, still bearing the same first class names—Rothschild, Blydenstein, Suse, and Silbeth, etc.; but they were now cleverly executed forgeries. The bank continued to discount without suspicion. Naturally, however, it paid in its own notes, of which the numbers were recorded and which, when it was discovered that the bills were forged, would be difficult to realize. Bidwell in order to dispose of these and to diminish the chances of identification, opened an account in another name (Horton) at the Continental Bank. Here he paid in the notes received at the Bank of England, taking French and German money in exchange, Hills—under the name of Noves—acting as his clerk. Sometimes, by way of variety, Hills changed notes into gold at the Bank of England itself, alleging that the coin was for export, but the gold so obtained was brought back again by Macdonnell and exchanged for fresh notes, which, thus obtained, would have no obvious connection with the original fraud. George Bidwell undertook what may be called the manufacturing department—namely, the preparation of the plates and the printing of the bill forms for the forgeries. By thus dividing their labors, and working each in a distinct department of the fraud, the gang hoped to evade discovery until they had made what they regarded as a sufficient haul, when they would doubtless have retired to foreign climes to enjoy the fruits of their labors. How much further they would have gone it is impossible to say, for they had already offered forged bills to the amount of over £102 217, when a happy oversight led to their detection. Two bills for £1,000 each, professedly accepted by Mr. Blydenstein, and payable three months after "sight," were not "sighted"—that is, the date of acceptance was not inserted. A clerk of the bank was sent to Mr. Blydenstein's to get the omission rectified, and was met by the startling information that the bills were forgeries. With some little trouble, the whole gang were arrested, and after a trial lasting eight days, were convicted and sentenced to penal servitude.

World's Exposition.

NEW ORLEANS, March 11.—This bright, beautiful, sunny day that has just closed with a lovely sunset was Nebraska Day. In addition to a large number of the members of the Nebraska Legislature and other prominent citizens of that young and rapidly growing State, there were several hundred invited guests from other States and countries. The headquarters, which is quite a large space, was well filled—in fact crowded with prominent people from all sections of this wide world, not one of whom could have failed to appreciate the sweet music so brilliantly presented by the Mexican string band and eloquent address of Hon. John M. Thurston, of Omaha. His speech was a model of elegant diction, beauty of style, and brilliant throughout. In addition to the many patriotic and appropriate sentiments so well expressed, the speaker gave a very interesting sketch of his State, and much statistical information as to its soil, topography, population, rapid progress and varied products and resources. In 1860 the product of wheat was only 140,000 bushels, while in 1884 it was 14,000,000 bushels, more than was raised in Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah or Montana in 1860. She now stands ninth as a wheat State, and first as to corn. The speaker stated that there was not a mile square of swamp land in the entire State and not 1,000 acres that could not be profitably cultivated or grazed. This is certainly a fine showing, both in the value of the lands and the prospects for good health.

Prof. Bessing, the Dean of the State Agricultural University, read an interesting paper on the educational advantages of the State, which indicated rapid progress in that direction.

A poem by Isaac N. Maynard on Nebraska Day was an interesting feature of the occasion.

The ceremonies closed with a charming feast of ice-cream, delicious cake of many varieties, and other delicacies, impressing all present with the hospitality and agreeable social qualities of the people of Nebraska. A. PATTON.

How It Is Divided.

[Boston Record.]

There are six lawyers in Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet. Mr. Manning is a newspaper man. The rest represent the law and he represents the Gospel.

This is an important matter and should have very general attention. William Alexander, living four miles from Zanesville, Ohio, writes: "I have been afflicted seven years with an affection of the kidneys and inflammation of the bladder, from which I have been a great sufferer. Have tried many remedies, but found no relief until I commenced using Mishler's Hop Bitters. It has not only relieved me of great inconvenience and pain, but I feel better in every respect."

One of the best crosses of poultry for producing good market chicks is to mate Plymouth Rock cocks with heavy common hens. A good cross for producing layers is that of the Brown Leghorn with Partridge Cochin hens, which combines early maturity with medium size.

THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY
FOR PAIN.
CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites,
AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle.
Directions in 11 Languages.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO.,
(Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

What Those Say

Who have suffered with Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

"RIVERSIDE, CAL., July 12th, 1884.
"I used a bottle of ATHLOPHOROS and received much benefit. I thought my Rheumatism was almost incurable, but the benefit I received gave me confidence for the future. The pain has been removed to a great degree. It seemed to me a miracle the relief it afforded. GEORGE MARSHALL."

Mrs. John D. Nutting, North Creek, N.Y., writes:
"I have used ATHLOPHOROS in a number of cases of chronic Rheumatism with wonderful success. I believe I should have been a cripple only for ATHLOPHOROS."

Such testimonials telling what

ATHLOPHOROS

HAS done are the best evidence as to what it WILL do FOR YOU.

Mrs. J. Nelson Jordon, of Ellsworth, Me., writes:
"Having been for a year a great sufferer from Rheumatism and Neuralgia I tried ATHLOPHOROS. Have taken nearly all of a bottle, it has given me strange and peculiar sensations, especially in my head, but if I had first taken the medicine and then been called on for payment and found the bill $50.00, I should never have complained. I must have more of it. Must have some for my husband and aged mother."

If you cannot get ATHLOPHOROS of your druggist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us, as directed.

ATHLOPHOROS CO.
112 WALL ST. NEW YORK

Spring Medicine

When the weather grows warmer, that extreme tired feeling, want of appetite, dullness, languor, and lassitude, afflict almost the entire human family, and scrofula and other diseases caused by humors, manifest themselves with many. It is impossible to throw off this debility and expel humors from the blood without the aid of a reliable medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I could not sleep, and would get up in the morning with hardly life enough to get out of bed. I had no appetite, and my face would break out with pimples. I bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and soon began to sleep soundly; could get up without that tired and languid feeling, and my appetite improved." R. A. SANFORD, Kent, O.

"I had been much troubled by general debility. Last spring Hood's Sarsaparilla proved just the thing needed. I derived an immense amount of benefit. I never felt better." H. F. MILLETT, Boston, Mass.

At no other season is the system so susceptible to the beneficial effects of a reliable tonic and invigorant. The impure state of the blood, the deranged digestion, and the weak condition of the body, caused by its long battle with the cold, wintry blasts, all call for the reviving, regulating and restoring influences so happily and effectively combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla did me a great deal of good. I had no particular disease, but was tired out from overwork, and it toned me up." MRS. G. E. SIMMONS, Cohoes, N. Y.

"For seven years, spring and fall, I had scrofulous sores come out on my legs, and for two years was not free from them at all. I suffered very much. Last May I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before I had taken two bottles, the sores healed and the humor left me." C. A. ARNOLD, Arnold, Me.

"There is no blood purifier equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla." E. S. PHELPS, Rochester, N.Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar

DUFFY'S
PURE
Malt Whiskey.

Absolutely Pure and Unadulterated. Entirely Free from FUSIL OIL.

FUSIL OIL—Do you know what it is? Ask your Physician or Druggist and he will tell you that IT IS A DEADLY POISON. Positive Sure Cure for Malaria, Pulmonary Complaints, Indigestion, Nervous Prostration, Bronchial Troubles, General Debility, Loss of Mental Power and all Wasting Diseases. Endorsed by over 3,500 Physicians and Chemists. Invaluable as a STIMULANT AND TONIC in Typhoid Fever, Dysentery Diarrhœa, and all low forms of Disease. THE RECOGNIZED

ANTIDOTE FOR CHOLERA.

We are the only concern in the United States who are bottling and selling to the Medical Profession and Drug Trade an absolutely Pure Malt Whiskey, one that is free from FUSEL OIL and that is not only found on the sideboards of the best families in the country, but also in the physician's dispensing room.

DR. ARENDT, *the great German Chemist*, says:—*"I have made an analysis of your PURE MALT WHISKEY, which gave a very gratifying result. Your Malt Whiskey, obtained mostly by extract of malt conversion and a very careful fermentation and distillation*, is entirely free from fusil oil *and any of those similarly obnoxious alcohols which are so often found in whiskey. I therefore,* RECOMMEND IT TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Prof. VON VONDER, writes:—"Purity itself—Duffy's Malt Whiskey, is the purest liquor that I have ever analyzed. I must therefore unqualifiedly recommend it to the medical profession."

The late HARVEY L. BYRD, M. D., President of the Faculty, and Professor of the Baltimore Medical College, says: "I find it remarkably free from fusil oil and other objectionable materials so often found in the whiskies of the present day.

JAMES J. O'DEA, M. D., of Staten Island, the author of several works on insanity, writes: "When I prescribe an alcoholic stimulant, I order your famous Malt Whiskey. I know it to be wholesome, clean and unadulterated."

FRED. H. SAWYER, M. D., of Rochester, N. Y. a graduate of the leading European colleges, says: "I prescribe your Malt Whiskey in my practice here, consider it a very superior reliable article and can heartily recommend it in low states of fevers, acute inflammations, and depressing maladies generally, and also as a tonic in feeble digestion and convalescence from acute diseases, where an alcoholic stimulant is indicated, and especially in Phthisis Pulmonalis."

IN FACT, IT IS A BEVERAGE AND MEDICINE COMBINED.

TO CONSUMPTIVES. and those afflicted with HEMORRHAGES, WE WILL on receipt of SIX DOLLARS, send to any address in the United States (East of the Rocky Mountains), all Express Charges prepaid a plain case (thus avoiding all opportunity for comment), containing Six Quart bottles of our PURE MALT WHISKEY and with it in writing, and under the Seal of the Company a SURE and POSITIVE CURE for CONSUMPTION and other WASTING DISEASES in their early stages. This Formula has been prepared especially for us by the great German Scientist, *Dr. Von Vonders*. It can be prepared by any family housekeeper at slight expense (Raw Beefsteak and our PURE MALT WHISKEY being of the ingredients.)

After this preparation has been taken for a few weeks, the previously conspicuously prominent bones in patients suffering from Consumption and the like diseases, get covered with a thick coating of fat and muscle, the sunken and bloodless cheeks fill up and assume a rosy hue, the drooping spirits revive, while all the muscles of the body, and chief among them the heart, are stronger and better able to perform their functions, because of being nourished with a richer blood than they had been before. In other words, the system is supplied with more carbon than the disease can exhaust, thereby giving nature the upper hand in the conflict.

SOLD BY LEADING DRUGGISTS AND FINE GROCERY HOUSES.

Price ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Sample Quart Bottles sent to any address in the United States (East of the Rocky Mountains), securely packed in plain case, *Express charges prepaid* on receipt of $1.25.

THE DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO., BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.

[OFFICIAL.]

COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States

On the 31st Day of December, 1884.

Located at No. 120 Broadway, New York

The Amount of its Capital is	$100,000 00
The Amount of its Capital paid up is	100,000 00

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Cash on hand, deposited in Banks, and other depositaries	$ 5,571,[illegible]
Real estate unincumbered, including purchases under foreclosure	19,622,2[illegible] 67
Bonds and stocks owned by the Company, bearing interest at the rate of 4, 4½, 5, 6 and 7 per cent	18,400,407 00
Loans on bond and mortgage, being first lien on unincumbered real estate	15,491,725 72
Balance of agents' accounts and commuted commissions	322,40[illegible]86
Debts otherwise secured, accrued interest and rents	401,[illegible]85
Debts for premiums deferred, and not yet reported	1,451,621 99
All other securities, loans on call, on U. S. securities, etc	5,319,641 08
Total Assets	$ 58,161 925 54

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and due awaiting legal release	$ 36,498 00
Mutual endowments awaiting legal release	20,092 81
Losses adjusted and not due; Losses unadjusted	$ 128,580 00
All other claims against the Company, unpaid dividends to policy holders	84,355 00
Value of paid-up insurance which can be claimed on lapsed policies	75,157 00
Amount necessary to reinsure outstanding risks, valuation 4½%	44,030,000 00
Total Liabilities	$ 44,434,692 81
The greatest amount in any one risk	100,000 00

STATE OF INDIANA, OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE.

I, the undersigned, Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above mentioned Company, on the 31st day of December, 1884, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal this 16th day of March, 1885. [L. S.] JAMES H. RICE, Auditor of State.

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mfd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, O. Having used your excellent preparation known as Evans' Cure for many years, 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.

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

OPIUM & WHISKY HABITS cured with Double Chloride of Gold. We challenge investigation. 10,000 Cures. Books free. The LESLIE E. KEELEY CO. DWIGHT, Ills.

SOLAR TIP SHOES

Are the CHEAPEST and BEST for CHILDREN. None genuine without trade-mark and "JOHN MUNDELL & Co." on sole of each pair. FIT PERFECTLY, Look Nice, Give Comfort, Outwear others. The 1200 Boys in Girard College, Philadelphia, all WEAR THEM, and their Guardians will have NO OTHER MAKE. GIVE SOLAR TIP SHOES A TRIAL. Sold by all reputable dealers.

WEAK, UNDEVELOPED PARTS

OF THE HUMAN BODY ENLARGED, DEVELOPED, STRENGTHENED," Etc., is an interesting advertisement long run in our paper. In reply to inquiries we will say that there is no evidence or humbug about this. On the contrary, the advertisers are very highly indorsed. Interested persons may get sealed circulars giving all particulars by addressing Erie Medical Co., Buffalo, N.Y.—*Toledo Evening Bee.*