

LICENSED TO KILL.

I quite agree with Socrates in many things. That eminent philosopher and I completely coincide in our estimate of mere physical science, but on a special point we are heartily and altogether agreed. If I remember right, Socrates designates as the "obstetric art" that department of human knowledge which, to persons circumstantiated as I am, is most valuable. He lays down that every child, on its entrance to this world, knows everything, and will answer correctly the most difficult questions, provided his examiner only knows how to put his questions correctly. Shelley, I find, was a believer in this creed, and frightened a nurse into its by selling her small charge one day, and demanding to ascertain from it something about the intelligence of others! To me the doctrine is most comfortable and cheering. I have the sweet consciousness that I know and understand everything in my inner self, and as I am altogether ignorant of the obtuseness or ignorance of my examiners, that the world was not alive to the extent of my erudition. The incapacity of my questioners in the obstetric art has been the bane of my life. How much the happiness of mankind depends on the intelligence of others! At school I was deemed a dunce and dolt, and was "kept in" or flogged accordingly, solely because my masters did not interrogate me properly. An infant—I am told that is a correct rendering of the word *infans*—actually explained to Socrates the doctrine of the sensible circle, but then Plato knew how to question scientifically. Unfortunately, my questioners were not of the Socrates order, and I have been a martyr.

My friends—it is right to call them so—designed me for the medical profession, and, to say the truth, I was not averse to become an M. D. I knew a few fast young students, and I liked their life. It was an easy thing, I thought, to walk the hospitals, and assist the great surgeon by holding his instruments and applying cataplasms seemed easy. Then there was so wide a field for gathering experience in pauper wards, I believed I could shake my head, look solemn and be mysteriously attentive, and might be a practitioner. It was something to tighten my female comas—dear innocent girls—with appalling accounts of "magnificent operations." They listened to me with curious interest and to small fear, and I was in the habit of beginning with fear, and that then (sensible girl as she was) she thought of marrying me. A young surgeon who accomplished such extraordinary feats would, she believed, be a good provider, and would be able to cure her, no matter what happened to her. Unfortunately, she did not obtain a License to Kill, it was necessary to pass examinations. Here, again, arose the great barrier to my fortune. Success, you perceive, did not depend upon myself; it depended altogether on the way in which my questions might be put to me—that is, in the obstetric skill of my questioners.

Through my boyhood and youth I had experienced the supreme ignorance of my interrogators, and I never could understand them, and a ominous quaking of the heart, as the day of the approach, warned me not to hope that the Socratic science had been vigorously cultivated now. I had walked the hospitals, attended the prescriptions of the learned, copied out notes made by men who had been in the habit of obtaining somewhat enlightened examiners, I had invested in a skeleton, made up twenty-two pages of the pharmaceutical Latin Grammar, and tried to master the extraordinary hieroglyphics by which physicians communicate in marking the quantities of ingredients in draught. May I, a hater of questions, venture to ask a question plainly? Why is it that prescriptions must be written in dog-Latin, miserably abbreviated? What means is there in writing *pl. pul. rhyth. sacch.* instead of the honest English words which these fragments indicate? I know that these abbreviations puzzled me woefully, and that I nearly killed a wretched old woman—killed her, I believe, by mistaking the meaning of one of these cabalistic symbols. The whole world is behind the age. In village shops I still see monstrous signs in gold letters, labelling poisons, where the advertising, and the advertisement of the druggist's younger son, is commensurate to the inside of the village rectory, and think that the laud. tinct. and op. extr. might just as well be labelled "quietness." But I am in advance of my generation—like Socrates.

The day of my examinations came, and never in all my life did I meet with questioners so densely ignorant. They were not able to extract a single answer out of my inner consciousness. I ventured upon an expedient which had proved successful among my examiners, and I took my own. A dignified examiner blandly asked me what I would prescribe for a case of aneurism cerebri. I politely replied, "I would implicitly adopt the formula given in his recent valuable paper on the subject." A smile mantled on his tranquil features, and I was silent. Unfortunately, foolish ruck in where angels fear to tread, and one malicious fool—he was the youngest and the most ignorant of all my examiners—asked me to repeat the formula. Now, I never could see the use of it. To me the use of medicine by hiding it under an outlandish tongue is un-English and unpatriotic. Despair, however, impelled me to violate my principles, and I ventured to supply an answer. I do not precisely remember what prescription I gave; but I know there was a general start among my examiners, and I was asked to repeat it. "Young gentlemen, rather than would kill a man on the spot," I was plucked.

My meeting with Mary was rather trying. She had rightly expected great things of me, for she did not know how great was the opportunity of men in high positions. The student who had opened most successfully in existing sciences, the anatomy and restoring by artificial vertebrae the back-bone of a railway victim, could do anything, she thought. She, too, began to question me. Did I love her, as fondly now as then? Did I wish our engagement to continue? Would I be content to wait, &c. etc. These were intelligent questions nicely put, and, of course, I answered them most satisfactorily. But when she inquired, what I intended to do now? What medical school would I study in? When I should "graduate" again? When she did this, and put other interrogations of a similar kind, I lamented her deficient acquaintance with the Socratic theory, and was silent.

In my despair I hired "a coach." This gentleman put into my hands a very little book, of a dreadful dog-Latin, containing answers to all imaginable questions. He directed me to learn by rote, every day, two or, if possible, three pages, and then for one hour daily he tortured me by putting the same question in every possible variety of form. He said that the one reply might serve for twenty queries, and be trusted that, by putting the questions in every imaginable shape, he would anticipate my examiners. He worked hard, and I mastered three hundred replies to three thousand imaginary questions. I was well coached, and could fearfully repeat much more of the Pharmacopœia than I ever understood; but what of that? Disease was to be cured by medicine; medicine was prescribed by symbols; and the type of the disease and the symbol, was the type of the cure. I went before a Board in Scotland; but neither my coach nor I had calculated that I would be called upon, not only to write out prescriptions when the types of disease were given, but to translate my prescriptions my examiners, and to think of puzzling me with, I broke down here—broke down utterly. Next day, I found appended to my ill-used, unused notes, a lamentably "unofficial" note, which translated a prescription. I ventured to say it was not my function to translate a prescription; that was the druggist's business. But remonstrance was vain, and one of my examiners insolently said, that he thought I had better devote myself to agriculture.

And now, more than ever, I had to mourn the ignorance of mankind. Everybody questioned me; everybody interrogated me unscientifically; of course, I was unable to give accurate or satisfactory replies. It is a fearful thing to be in advance of your generation, and to be possessed of theories which the generality of mankind cannot appreciate. Mary and her mother had come up to Edinburgh, the excuse was shopping; but they really came to share my anticipated triumph, and they witnessed only my fall. Mary was what unfeeling souls call a "sensible girl;" she had a little money of her own, and knew how to take care of it. On the evening of my examiners' failure, as I sat beside her—we were alone—she pressed my hand, and asked me, "What I really had to do upon a question, so difficult to answer was never put, even to me, I fenced with it, played with it, tried to laugh it off; but Mary's blue eyes—grey at that moment—were fixed upon me, and I felt a hand upon my forehead, but I do not like the character of Minerva. So, at last, I pretended to be angry, and got up a passion, but it was useless. Mary was very quiet, and very still, gently disengaging her hand from mine, she said, "It would be needless to wait any length of time for me; but it was better for both that we should not meet again until I had made some advance towards obtaining a livelihood."

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Si Dominus Corrigan, President of the Queen's College of Physicians, actually entertained the Association with an account of the manufacture of a medical degree, to which I owe my position and my Mary. Nay, he exhorted the members of the Association to combine with him in opposing the liberal and enlightened proposal of the Medical General Council. Now, if Sir Dominic Corrigan carries his point, poor-law guardians will be compelled to pay something more than seventy-five pounds yearly for a doctor to physic paupers; and that, I submit, is a violation of the British Constitution. Why should there not be free trade in physic as well as in everything else? Sir Dominic would establish in every county in England a board of examiners—the very word is horrible to me—to test the qualifications of candidates for the degree of M. D. Nothing more disastrous to gentlemen like myself, who cannot translate a prescription, could be devised. The rates would be increased by one-fifth in every pound, and a nutritious hospital diet would be established in every workhouse in the kingdom. I really cannot see why a military officer should be allowed to purchase powder to lead eight hundred men to death, if men who are unable to answer medical examiners should not purchase the Pennsylvania or Gieseen degree, and be licensed to kill.—All the Year Round.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.
THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216), SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE-FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE OF LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
Is attributable to the following facts—
They are very attentive to the wants of their customers. They are satisfied with a fair business profit. They sell goods only on their own merits. They guarantee every strap and harness they sell over \$4, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for. Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere. They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city. They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.

All Harness over \$15 are "hand-made." Harness from \$25 to \$50. Ladies' Saddles from \$5 to \$75. Gents' Saddles from \$10 to \$125. They are the oldest and largest manufacturers in the country.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
914th NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

FURS.
1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867
FUR HOUSE,
(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippetts, Collars, &c.,
IN RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC. All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices. Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIAN SKINS and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur. CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,
911th NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

GAS FIXTURES.
CALL AND BUY YOUR GAS FIXTURES from the manufacturers, VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH STREET.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, manufacture and keep all styles of Gas Fixtures and Chandeliers; also refinish old fixtures.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL HAVE A COMPLETE stock of Chandeliers, Brackets, Portable Stands, and Bronzes, at No. 912 ARCH STREET.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, give especial attention to fitting up Churches, Public Halls, and Dwellings. FIRE BRICK AT THE LOWEST RATES.

GOLD, SILVER, AND ELECTRO SILVER-plated Gas Fixtures, at VANKIRK & MARSHALL'S, No. 912 ARCH STREET. All work guaranteed to satisfaction. None but first-class workmen employed. 812th m w f 3m

WANTS.
WANTED,
AGENTS IN EVERY CITY AND TOWN IN Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey FOR THE **BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK**

Also, a few good SOLICITORS for Philadelphia. Call or address **E. B. COLTON,** GENERAL AGENT, 223 NO. 627 CHESNUT STREET.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.

The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner workings of the great machinery of this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's "HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE." For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that the grand changes in our country have been effected by a man of honor and a man of more than ordinary ability. Agents are clearing from \$50 to \$500 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address **F. GARRETT & CO.,** NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED—FOR THE U. S. MARINE CORPS, 2500 MEN. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried, and must be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to **JAMES LEWIS,** Captain and Recruiting Officer, No. 311 N. FRONT STREET.

HARRISON'S PATENT PAINT RESOLVANT, for Paint and Varnish Remover, for painters, furniture and carriage makers, printers, and family use. The preparation will remove the hardest and oldest paint from any surface without scraping and without injuring the wood, or making it unfit for fresh painting. It is used with water, taking the paint, varnish, or oil with it. It is cheaper, more expeditious, and more thorough than any other. For sale by all Druggists and Paint Dealers in the United States, Canada, and West Indies. 125th m w f 3m

FINANCIAL.
NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA;
Due After July 2, 1860.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest) at **The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.**
Loan of March 1, 1853, due April 10, 1863.
" April 5, 1854, due July 1, 1862.
" April 13, 1855, due July 1, 1865.
" February 9, 1859, due July 1, 1864.
" March 16, 1859, due July 1, 1864.
" June 27, 1859, due June 27, 1864.
" January 23, 1860, due January 1, 1865.

All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after September 30, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY, GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTMAN, AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, STATE TREASURER.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILA'DA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW!

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED,

Compound Interest Notes Wanted,

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission. Special business accommodations reserved for Ladies. 19 2d 3m

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Having purchased \$600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having no taxes to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate of

85,

And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.

This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 32 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Missouri and Central Missouri.

Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.

E. W. CLARK & CO., JAY COOKE & CO., DREXEL & CO.,

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, 609 and 611 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL—\$1,000,000

DIRECTORS: William Evenden, Deogood Welsh, Frederick A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Klavan, Edward B. Orin.

WM. H. RHAWN, President, Late Cashier of the Central National Bank

JOR. P. MUMFORD, Cashier, Late of the Philadelphia National Bank

7 3-10s, ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER

102 7p NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

FINANCIAL.
400 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,
Running West from Omaha Across the Continent.

Are now completed, and it is expected that the remaining 70 miles to carry the track to the base of the Rocky Mountains, will be finished early in October. Contracts have already been made for rock-cuttings beyond, to be done during the winter. The work is being pushed forward with equal energy on the California end of the route, under the direction of the Central Pacific Company, commencing at Sacramento, and it is confidently expected that the two roads will meet in 1870, thus completing the entire grand line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, on which THIRTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS in cash have already been expended. From the liberal Government aid, the wealth and energy of the stockholders, and the ready market for the First Mortgage Bonds, there is no want of funds for the most vigorous prosecution of the work, and its early completion is as certain as any future business event can be.

NET EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

During the quarter ending July 31st of the current year, an average of 325 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad was in operation. The Superintendent's report shows the following RESULTS—

EARNINGS.
Passengers..... \$160,326.92
Freight..... 84,672.59
Telegraph..... 12,149.90
Mails..... 12,149.90
Transportation, Contractor's Materials..... 453,209.74
Expenses..... 26,077.71
\$1,203,638.96

EXPENSES.
Fuel..... \$181,689.98
Repair of Track..... 169,767.64
Engines, Cars, Shops, etc..... 50,284.48
Offices and Station..... 84,807.92
Conductors, Engineers, etc..... 33,284.72
Trainmen..... 108,288.28
NET EARNINGS to balance..... 867,508.98

From the relative high charges, the operating expenses of the road are but 32 1/2 per cent. of the earnings, and the ratio would be much less if the contractor's business were not done at half rates. Throwing out charges to contractors for transportation of materials and men (\$470,388.41), and deducting from the aggregate of all operating expenses (\$285,330.92) 32 1/2 per cent. (\$157,564.42) as the proportion chargeable on the work done for contractors, which was less than the actual cost, because of the half price charged for it, and we have the net operating expenses on the commercial business for the quarter, \$27,956.50. The account for the commercial business stands as follows:—

Earnings for May, June, and July..... \$723,736.94
Expenses..... 297,968.50
Net profits of operating 325 miles of road three months..... \$425,768.44

The amount of Bonds the Company can issue on 25 miles, at \$16,000 per mile, is \$400,000. Interest on three months, at 6 per cent. on this sum, is \$7,000; add 30 per cent. premium, to correspond with currency earnings, is \$10,500—showing that the net earnings for the quarter were more than four times the interest on the First Mortgage Bonds on this length of road.

First Mortgage Bonds, whose interest is so amply provided for, and so thoroughly secured, must by classed among the safest investments. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD.

And are offered for the present at **NINETY CENTS on the Dollar, and Accrued Interest at Six Per Cent. in Currency from July 1.**

Many parties are taking advantage of the present high price of Government stocks to exchange for these Bonds, which are over 15 per cent. cheaper, and at the current rate of premium on gold, pay

Over Nine Per Cent. Interest.

Subscriptions will be received in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, and by

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 NASSAU Street, CLARK, DODGE & CO., BANKERS, No. 91 WALL Street, JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, No. 38 WALL Street.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK OF HAVEN & BROTHER, WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., TOWNSEND WHELAN & CO., J. E. LEWIS & CO., F. STEER.

In Wilmington, Delaware, R. R. ROBINSON & CO., JOHN McLEAR & SON.

And by BANKS AND BANKERS generally through out the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER, NEW YORK, August 20, 1867. 9 23 m w f 3m

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 118 THIRD ST., NO. 3 NASSAU ST., PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK

Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 11 1/2

1867. FALL. 1867

FANCY CASSIMERES AND COATINGS,

In addition to our unusually large line of goods adapted to

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS, CLOTH JOBBERS, 234th NO. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

CLOAKINGS.

We call particular attention to a large assortment of very desirable styles

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

Just received from New York auction sales, in addition to the SILVER FOX, DIAMOND, HYDE PARK, and many other leading makes.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS, CLOTH HOUSE, 234th NO. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO., Diamond Dealers and Jewellers, No. 502 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of **DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, ETC. ETC.**
JOE FITCHERS in great variety. A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyes holes, just received. WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 81th

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY, NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET.
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of **AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES, SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,** suitable **FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.** An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness. Particular attention paid to repairing. 81th

G. RUSSELL & CO., No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.
Have just received from Europe an invoice of **NOVELTIES,** consisting of **ANIMALS' HEADS,** for balls and dining-rooms; **HAT-RACKS** of Boar's tusk, and some very curious **CLOCKS,** of Ghamois and Elk horns. The above is the first invoice of these goods in the country, and are offered at very low prices. 8 29

HENRY HARPER, No. 520 Arch Street, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN **WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND SOLID SILVER-WARE.**

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