SHENANDOAH HERALD

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

MRS. H. H. RIDDLEBERGER.

WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA.

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1891.

NEWS AND COMMENT.

Senator Gorman will direct the national Democratic committee's campaign work next fall. The chairman, Senator Brice, is going to Europe.

The Missouri river is cutting into the Kansas shore and threatens to leave St. Joseph, Mo., two miles to the east, with the city's millon dollar bridge spanning a dry spot.

H. C. Clay, hailing from Chicago, was arrested in Staunton on Friday of last week for forging a check on Campbell & Bixby, proprietors of the mantel factory, upon which he drew the money at Augusta National bank. The check was for $12.50.

Within the past few days 13 cattle affected with hydrophobia have been killed near Dunlap, Iowa. Twenty dogs have also been killed. A little child of James Fanez has developed symptoms of hydrophobia. She drank milk from one of the cows affected.

It has been officially announced that Gen. J. A. Early has accepted the invitation of the monument committee as orator on the occasion of the unveiling of the Jackson monument at Lexington July 21. His subject will be the military achievements and character of General Jackson.

Next year the full electoral college will consist of 445 members, and to be elected thereby, candidates for President and Vice President must receive at least 223 votes each. Failure to choose by the electoral college throws the election into the House of Representatives.

The War Department has issued an order to the effect that the field or union of national flags in use in the army, on and after July 4, 1891, consist of forty-four stars in six rows, the upper and lower rows to have eight stars and the second, third, fourth and fifth rows seven stars each in a blue field.

Rev. Sam Small having settled his accounts satisfactorily with the Utah University, has at his request been transferred from the Colorado Conference to another connection, where he will pursue his ministerial work. Rev. J. Wesley Hill, one of those who slandered Mr. Small, has been indicted by the grand jury for libel.

Mr. S. M. Colgate, a well-known New York manufacturer, has written a letter to Mr. C. G. Eddy, vice-president of the Norfolk & Western Railroad Company, in regard to wool-growing in Virginia. Mr. Colgate says he has had one year's experience with merino sheep in West Virginia and is satified with the return. He is confident that money can be made by sheep-raising in both the Virginias.

Young men think they know just what kind of a woman they will marry, and they are sure that they will marry no other. The result is apt to prove them very much in error as to what they think they will do and will not do. You can tell better about the weather afterward than before; so you can tell better after marriage than before what kind of a woman was to be your wife.—*New York Ledger.*

The Lynchburg *Advance*, in speaking of Rev. John Jasper's discourse on the subject of "The Sun Do Move," which he delivered in Lynchburg, on Tuesday, says one of the first points in his argument was that "Joshua commanded the sun to stand still. If the sun didn't move, why this command?" Another was that "when you get up in the morning the sun is on one side of the house; when you eat supper the sun is on the other side. Is not this evidence that the sun do move?"

Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, who was in New York, last week, declared to a representative of the *Times* that "the whole Northwest is ablaze for Blaine, and the people will not listen to the name of any other candidate." Being asked if the Farmers' Alliance Republicans give any support to Blaine, Mr. Pettigrew said: "You let a small boy go into a Farmers' Alliance meeting in South Dakota and give a yell for Blaine, and the meeting breaks up at that point with cheers for Blaine and reciprocity."

The Washington correspondent of the *Alexandria Gazette*, under date of June 25, says: "A Virginia Democrat now here says that in a recent talk with Mr. Robert Beverly of his State, Mr. Beverly informed him that the Farmers' Alliance of Virginia would meet in August at Richmond and perfect arrangements for prosecuting a vigorous campaign in the fall. He said they would have candidates in every county of the State, and would, he felt sure, elect a majority of the members of the legislature. He also said the majority referred to would not oppose the re election of U. S. Senator Daniel."

Sam Jones Draws Crowds.

STAUNTON, VA., June 28.—This has been Sam Jones' day. Crowds have attended his meetings at the Bodley Wagon Works building, one mile from the town. Excursion trains from Richmond, Charlottesville, Lexington and Harrisonburg brought crowds of people, and large numbers of country people were present. Mr. Jones arrived from the West this morning, preached at 11 o'clock and at 4 p. m., and again to-night. Between 3,000 and 4,000 attended the morning service and over 2,000 the afternoon service. The sermons were an hour long each, and were Sam Jones' throughout. He was particularly severe on saloon men and whiskey dealing and drinking, which received liberal applause from the local option people, who are taking advantage of Jones' being here to get up a local option fight. A petitionfor that purpose has been circulated for signatures, and will be presented to the city judge next week. Sam Jones will be here a week, and hold three services each day.

The Virginia Bar Association.

The third annual meeting of the Virginia Bar Association will be held at White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier county, W. Va., on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, July 28th, 29th and 30th.

Captain Charles M. Blackford, of Lynchburg, chairman of the executive committee, will call the association to order, and Judge E. C. Burks, of Bedford City, the president, will deliver an address.—Mr. R. T. Barton, of Winchester, will read a paper on "The Romance of the Law," and Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, will deliver the annual address. Papers will also be read by Hon. John W. Riely, of Halifax, and Hon. J. Randolph Tucker, of Lexington.

Arrangements have been made with the railroads for low rates of transportation.

1892.

Valley Virginian.

The opening of the political contest in the State of Ohio, which is to determine the strength of the two great political parties, in that State, has directed attention to the Presidential campaign of 1892, and a discussion of probable presidential candidates. It is conceded on all sides, that if Mr. Blaine were to express a wish to have the Republican nomination, he could get it. But this he has not and will not do. Indeed, the fact that he remains in President Harrison's Cabinet is conclusive evidence that he has no idea of allowing his name to go before the National Republican Convention. Were it so that he or his friends contemplated any such movement, his own self-respect and respect for the President, as well as the proprieties of the situation, would have caused him to resign before this. Mr. Blaine never in his life stood in such a favorable and commanding light before the American people. He has shown himself even greater than his party, and it might be said, greater than the Presidency, attained through party machinery. He has grown in statesmanship and mental grasp, since he has been in charge of the State Department, to such proportions, that mere partizans, and partizan politics have dwarfed into insignificance in the presence of his great achievements as Premier of the Cabinet. His management of the foreign affairs of the government and his discussion of the important questions which have come before him in the past two years, have given opportunity to develop his great abilities, his capacity for research and his aptness in applying historical facts to present, pressing conditions. His management of the Samoan affair; of the Haytian embroglio; of the Behring Sea controversy; the discussion of the questions growing out of the New Orleans massacre, and other matters relating to the State Department, have been so masterful as to remove all prejudice, and easily places him in the front rank of the American statesmen that the country has produced, in the estimation of political friends and foes. The Presidency could not add to his fame, while it would mar his peace, impair his health, and invite the assaults of partizan malignants. There has been so much of true Americanism in his official course, that all true Americans admire and revere him. He could not go into a presidential contest except at the risk of compromising this high position. And at this time of life, it would not pay in health, in reputation or in peace and contentment of mind for him to do so.

While Mr. Blaine is considered the central figure in matters affecting our foreign relations, it does not follow that President Harrison is not entitled to much of the credit that is due to the administration for its successful solution of all the important issues that have been decided, and this credit will be accorded him by all impartial minds. No one knows this better than Mr. Blaine, as his own conduct has been such as to leave the impression on the popular mind, that Mr. Harrison should be indorsed by his party and be nominated for re-election. From present indications he will be the nominee of the next Republican Convention. Whatever may be the result in Ohio, it will not weaken the position or militate against the strength of the candidacy of the President, although there will be some opposition manifested, as is always the case, from the dissatisfied and disappointed. We look to see the Convention nominate him by acclamation, whether McKinley or Campbell shall be elected Governor of Ohio.

The Democratic party stands pretty much in the same relation to Mr. Cleveland. While there has been a great deal of opposition manifested of late to his nomination, because of his views on the Silver question, we think it entirely probable that his opinion on that issue will have a controlling effect in placing him before the country to lead his party in 1892. Not to do so, would be practically a surrender of all the eastern States to the Republicans. The financial views of the eastern pivotal States are in accord with the views of Mr. Cleveland, and unless the Democratic nominees can carry New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Indiana, and the solid South, they cannot be elected. No one that party could select, won'd be so strong in the three essential eastern States, and with a wise selection for the second place on the ticket, Indiana may also be carried, as we look at it. Cleveland is the strongest man the Democracy could nominate—stronger than any other with the great mass of his party, and stronger with the monied influences of the East, than any other that could be named. In our opinion his nomination is a necessity to the hopes of a successful contest.

It is apparent to our mind that the two parties will be led as in 1888. The campaign will be exciting and the result doubtful, as it will be a fair, square measurment of the strength of the two great parties, evenly balanced as they will be, from all appearances, both before the people and in the Electoral College.

Of course, it is not expected that the Third Party will play any important part in the contest. Good crops will answer much of the complaint upon which it is predicated, and the paramount questions of tariff and currency that will enter into it, will range public sentiment on one side or the other, as it will be maintained either by the Republicans or Democrats.

They are Wanted in America.

WELSH TIN-PLATE WORKERS OFFERED DOUBLE WAGES TO COME TO THIS COUNTRY.

LONDON, June 29.—The *Times* to day, referring to the fact that sixty delegates from the tin-plate working districts of Wales are going to the United States in order to inquire into the prospects of profitable employment there and to the statement made that American agents in London are buying the latest improvements in tin-plate machines as well as offering double wages to tin-plate workers, says:

"Should the delegates report favorable upon the prospects of tin plate workers in the United States, it is not unlikely that there will be so large an exodus to America as to lead to a great portion of the trade hitherto monopolized by Wales being transferred to America. Hitherto the idea has been that it was impossible to manufacture tin plates in America, owing to atmospheric conditions, but tin-plate makers who accompanied the Iron and Steel Institute delegates to America reported that there was nothing except the want of skilled labor to prevent the successful manufacture of tin plate in America."

Cash Tin Mines.

ADDITIONAL MACHINERY BEING PUT IN BY THE OWNERS.

Twenty-two carloads of additional machinery has just been sent to the Cash tin mines, near Vesuvius, by the Boston Tin Company, of Boston, Mass. This is probably the finest lot of heavy machinery ever sent South, and will be principally used in reducing tin ore.

One of the engines alone is of 300-horse power, has a fly wheel eighteen feet in diameter, and weighing 24,000 pounds. All the machinery is bran new and was constructed especially for use in the Cash mine.

The buildings now going up at the mines consist of the mill house, 50x51; engine house, 40x40; crusher house, 27x20, and several smaller buildings. This work is being done by D. W. Cash and W. P. Koogler, of Vesuvius, and O. F. Murray, of Richmond, Va., and will soon be completed.

The ores taken from the Cash mines assay a superior quality of tin, and the indications lead the owners to believe that the supply will last, under active operation, many years.—*Basic City Advance.*

For Over Fifty Years.

It has been said that skillful advertising will accomplish wonders, and this is partly true, for it is no uncommon thing to see various nostrums achieve a brief notoriety in this way. But they do not outlast the notices that herald them. Thus it is that the mercurial and potash remedies are constantly appearing before the public in new disguises. Advertising, however, will not account for the popularity that S. S. S. has enjoyed for fifty years, nor for the fact that it has become a household remedy; nor will advertising account for the thousands of testimonials that the people have given in its behalf. Only the most substantial merit can account for the estimation in which this wonderful medicine is held.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[Written and compiled for the HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29.—The President is working diligently in order to get the executive business in such shape that he can spend Independence day with his family at Cape May Point and unless something now unforseen shall occur he will leave here on Friday and will not return for several weeks.

At the last Cabinet meeting the business of the Government for several months to come was mapped out. The last silver act leaves it discretionary with the Secretary of the Treasury whether any part of the silver bullion purchased each month shall be coined into standard silver dollars, but as the mints will be kept busy for several months in coining the trade dollar bullion and the old and defaced fractional silver currency now in the Treasury as provided for by act of Congress, it was decided to defer the question of the continuation of the coinage of silver dollars until fall. It was also decided that the statement of the cash in the Treasury should after July 1, be made in the form which was used whe Senator Sherman was Secretary of the Treasury. This is a compliment to Senator Sherman, as well as a return to the common sense methods which were in vogue when he was at the head of the Treasury Department, and it is generally commended.

Secretary Rusk has informed Senator Paddock, who was here in search of information, that he has unofficial information that the governments of both Germany and France have decided in view of the recent establishment by the Agricultural department of microscopic examination of portions of every carcass to admit free of all restrictions American dressed pork, and he expects that the official decrees will be promulgated in both countries before the first of next October.

Everything is in readiness for the official transfer this week of the weather bureau from the War department to the Agricultural department. It is expected that Gen. Greeley, the present head of the Signal Service, and several of his scientific assistants will for a time assist in running the bureau.

Much interest is felt by the scientific staff of the Agricultural department in the experiments which have been recently made here to produce rain by exploding artificial gases in the air, and they believe that it will prove a success. It is soon to be practically tested in the arid regions of either Texas or Kansas, and then we shall see whether science can control the rainfall.

At the close of business at the Treasury department Saturday afternoon there was a cash surplus on hand, exclusive of the twenty odd million dollars on deposit with the national banks and about the same quantity of fractional silver in the Treasury, $3 506,293. By adding these sums together there is a surplus of nearly $50,000,000, which doesn't look much like that deficit of which imaginative Democrats having been making a nightmare for some time past.

For some time the Ordnance department of the Army has been trying to find a suitable carriage upon which to mount the new twelve-inch breech-loading rifled mortars intended for harbor defense. At last it has succeeded, and a contract has been made for eight carriages of the Russian type which has stood the recent severe tests at Sandy Hook, with a Providence R. I. firm, which control the American rights of patentees. $11,500 is to be paid for each of these carriages for the first eight, but if seventeen more of them are ordered within one year they are to be furnished at $10,750 each.

ExSenator Ingalls delivered a lecture to-day before the Glen Echo Chautauqua now in session just above Washington on the banks of the Potomac river, and from the large crowd which went out to hear him it is evident that he has lost none of the drawing qualities which have so often jammed the Senate galleries in days gone by.

If the informal conference with Canadian officials on reciprocity which the President set for next October, is not declared off, which is thought to be among the probabilities, the Canadians will probably discover that they have not helped their cause any by making public informal communications between Secretary Blaine and Sir Julian Pauncefote on the subject, which those gentlemen had agreed should be considered confidential. The Canadians have also misrepresented Mr. Blaine in order to make it appear that the proposition for a conference first came from him.

Mid-Summer Excursion to Atlantic City via B. & O.

Thursday, July 16th, has been selected by the B. & O. R. R., as the date of its second excursion to Atlantic City from stations on all lines of its system east of the Ohio River as far as Washington Junction. The date will be most opportunely mid summer and the most desirable time for a change from the mountains and valleys traversed by the B. O., to the seashore. It will be essentially a season of outings and at no period of the summer is Atlantic City as attractive or the surf better adapted for bathing. Passengers by day trains can spend the night in Philadelphia and take any regular train of the Reading route the following day, Friday, for the seashore. Tickets will be good for return passage on any train until July 25th inclusive, and will permit holder on return journey to stop off at Washington, the Mecca of all tourists. Besides this opportunity of inspecting the public buildings, museums and art gallaries of the capital, all free of charge, Mt. Vernon, the tomb of Washington, can be visited.

Consult appended table for time of trains and rates of fare.

LEAVE.	A. M.	A. M.	RATE.
New Market,	9 09	2 35	$8 80
Quicksburg,	9 19	2 45	8 70
Mt. Jackson,	9 27	2 53	8 60
Edinburg	9 45	3 12	8 45
Woodstock,	9 56	3 23	8 30
Maurertown,	10 06	3 34	8 25
Tom's Brook	10 10	3 39	8 25
Strasburg,	10 25	3 54	8 20

Correspondingly low rates from other stations.

Stonewall Jackson's Remains Removed.

LEXINGTON, VA., June 25.—This morning at 3 o'clock the remains of General Stonewall Jackson, the "Thunderbolt of the War," were removed from the grave where they have lain since May, 1863, and placed in one of the six crypts in an under ground vault in Lexington cemetery, over which will be placed the heroic bronze statue of the great chieftain, which will be unveiled with appropriate ceremonies on the 21st of July next.

Before placing away forever from the sight of men, the iron lid over the glass plate was carefully removed and disclosed the skeleton of the warrior.

The flesh had entirely wasted from the bones. The Confederate gray uniform was in a good state of preservation, as was also his black beard and hair.

Pronounced Hopeless, Yet Saved.

From a letter written by Mrs. Ada E. Hord of Groton, S. D, we quote: "Was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my Lungs, cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four doctors gave me up saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Saviour, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles; it has cured me and thank God I am now a well and hearty woman." Trial bottles free at the drug stores, regular size, 50c and 1.00 of B. Schmitt, Woodstock and H. L. Jordan, Mt. Jackson.

George Wick, aged ten, of Beaver Falls, Pennsylvannia, died on Tuesday, of last week, of hydrophobia, the effects of a bite received twenty-seven months ago. He was taken sick last Saturday and suffered untold agony for three days. The affected thigh turned black and twitched violently when the lad was taken sick, and immediately after death decomposition set in.

Itch on human and horses and all animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by F. R. IRWIN, Druggist, Woodstock, Va.

State News.

From 15,000 to 20,000 lambs will be shipped from Rockbridge county to the New York market this season.

Mr. Dallas Farr, one of the "cattle kings" of Loudoun county, sold upwards of fifty beef cattle a few days since at an average of $83 per head.

Charles F. Collier, mayor of Petersburg, and Miss Mary Eppes Jones were married at Petersburg last week. The groom is sixty-five, the bride nineteen.

The bronze statue of the late Gen. Wm. C. Wickham has been completed and is ready for delivery to the city of Richmond. It is thought that it will be placed in Monroe Park.

At Abingdon, last week, the trial of Dr. Barker, charged with poisoning his wife, was postponed until the July term of court. Judge Ward again refused to bail Dr. Baker.

Mrs. Laura J. Herbert has instituted a suit at Roanoke for divorce from her husband, Charles E. Herbert, traveling correspondent of the Roanoke *Herald* and formerly of Towson, Md.

Hon. Jeremiah Rusk, Secretary of agriculture, Thomas Whitehead, of Richmond, and Hon. Jerry Simpson, of Kansas, have been invited to deliver addresses on the first day of the Shenandoah Valley fair at Winchester.

The survey for the connection of the Norfolk and Western with the Virginia Midland Railroad at Front Royal has been completed, and the building of the necessary mile of that road will soon be commenced and speedily finished. The impression is that the Norfolk and Western will make its connection with Washington by the Virginia Midland via Alexandria.

At a large meeting of farmers of Sussex and Surry counties, held at Waverly, Saturday, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That the Legislature of Virginia, to convene in Richmond next winter, is urged to make an appropriation of not less than $50,000 for the purpose of having the resources of our State properly exhibited at the World's Fair at Chicago."

Two drunken men were caught in Buena Vista Thursday of last week while making an effort to enter the room of a young lady now visiting at the home of G. W. Sylvester. The window was raised and the men were getting in when she awoke and gave the alarm. Some of the lady's underclothing had been thrown out of the window, and indications appeared that the purpose was to gag and carry her from the room. The men were apprehended and are held to await the action of legal authorities.

W. B. Haygood, postmaster at Edgerton, Brunswick county, charged with breaking into and robbing freight cars of the Atlanta and Danville Railroad Company, was on Saturday found guilty and his punishment was fixed at three years in the penitentiary.

The Petersburg *Index-Appeal* says it is learned through a gentleman from Brunswick county, that Haygood was a sort of a local preacher, and that he had an appointment to preach near Edgerton on Sunday, had he been acquitted.

The Richmond correspondent to the Petersburg *Index-Appeal* says: A few days ago there was an exciting scene in one of the hotels here. Only a few persons witnessed it and the matter was kept quiet until last week, when it leaked out. It seems that a sheriff from one of the southwest counties had come to Richmond with a batch of prisoners for the penitentiary. While seated in the hotel he told his deputy in tones loud enough for all in the room to hear that he was going next day on a picnic with a Sunday school of this city. Then the sheriff speaking in rather lower tones, remarked to his friend that he understood all the girls belonging to that Sunday school were pretty fast, and, though he had never met any of them he expected to have lots of fun. Mr. John S. Harwood overhead every word of the conversation, and, walking up to the sheriff, he demanded an apology for his reflection upon the Sunday school girls, or he would thrash him on the spot. The officer, who is a big, rough mountaineer, turned pale and immediately offered the most profuse apologies. Then Mr. Harwood made him go to the proprietor of the hotel and admit what he had said, and also apologize to the landlord. The sheriff got out of town on the first train going toward his home.

A Horse-Thief and Penitentiary Convict Acting as an Evangelist.

The following is from the Richmond *Times* of the 24th of June:—

"For six months or more the people of Southwest Virginia, from Bedford county to Pulaski, have been greatly annoyed by frequent losses of horses, and it has been thought for some time that a systematic band of thieves were at work. On Saturday night last Mr. John D. White, of Shawsville, Montgomery county, lost a fine horse. Monday being court day at Bedford City he suspected the horse might be offered for sale there, and he took the train for that place. While nearing Bedford City the train passed near the road, and Mr. White thought he saw his horse ridden by a man as the cars quickly shot by. When he reached Bedford City he instituted a search and found his horse, with saddle and bridle on tied under a shed adjoining Speers' livery stable. Mr. White with Speers entered into negotiations with the man for the horse, and when he had fully committed himself to the theft, Mr. White presented a revolver to his head and with the assistance of Mr. Speers captured him and took him to jail. Mr. White carried him in irons to Christiansburg, the county seat of Montgomery, next day, where he was indicted for the offense. The thief turned out to be Robert H. Hogan, who was convicted in Roanoke county in 1867 for horse stealing and sent to the penitentiary for six years. He was convicted again in Bedford county October 17th, 1873, on the same charge and on various counts was sent to the penitentiary for fifty-four years. He served sixteen years of this sentence, and for good behavior and seeming reformation of character, backed up by the petition of some of Richmond's kind-hearted missionary ladies, he was pardoned by Governor Lee. The circumstances go to show that Hogan has been playing his old trade from the time of his release, and was the leader of a pestiferous gang of horse thieves.

The *Times* informant who was in Bedford City at the time of the arrest says that Hogan has been preaching as an evangelist throughout the counties named, and held services at a country church in Bedford county the day following the theft of the horse.

Superintendent Moses, of the penitentiary, remembered Hogan well when asked about him by a *Times* reporter at the prison last night, but declined to say anything about him further than to give the reporter his prison record from the book kept for that purpose, for the reason that anything said about him now might prejudice his trial surely to take place at an early day."

"Hunger is the Best Sauce."

As a rule, a person who has a good appetite has good health. But how many there are who enjoy nothing they eat, and sit down to meals only as an unpleasant duty. Nature's antidotes for this condition are so happily combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla that it soon restores good digestion, creates an appetite, and renovates and vitalizes the blood so that the beneficial effect of good food is imparted to the whole body. Truly hunger is the best sauce, and Hood's Sarsaparilla induces hunger.

English Spavin Liniment removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses. Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring-Bone, Stifles, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, Etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful blemish cure ever known. Sold by Frank R. Irwin, Druggist, Woodstock, Va. Nov. 14—1yr.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by F. R. IRWIN Druggist, Woodstock. Dec. 26.

The Best Way to Ward Off Lightning.

Baltimore Sun.

Prof. H. A. Rowland, of the Johns Hopkins University, in an interview gave some interesting facts in the development of the study of lightning and lightning conductors. Dr. Rowland said: "Recent scientific study has swept away some of the old notions about conductors. The method now considered the best for the protection of buildings is to provide a metal roof with an ample number of metal conductors leading to the ground, which will receive and carry off the electric bolts from the clouds. Copper is the best material, but tin or iron will answer the purpose, and I always suggest the placing of the conductors at the corners of a building, so that all parts will be equally protected.

"Though rods may be used, rain spouts will answer the purpose equally well.—The physical laboratory of the Johns Hopkins University is protected from lightning by the roof and spouting. You can safely class all patented lightning rods as being of little value beyond conducting rods that any man can put up himself, because the simple principle underlying all is that the lightning will follow the best conductor. The idea so largely adopted in the erection of lightning rods, that a small band of glass will prevent the electric current from passing to a better adjacent conductor, seems playful. While it is true that lightning is attracted to an elevated point or angle, when you cast your eyes over a city like Baltimore and see the large number of such points and angles, the use of pointed rods fades into insignificance as compared with the method of roofing with a good conductor. This was well illustrated by the incident of lightning striking the great monument in Washington several years ago. The monument is capped with a piece of aluminum which has metallic connection with the ground by means of the iron work of the interior, but the lightning did not strike the top of the cap. It descended to some copper fixed in the side of the pyramidal top, some distance from the apex, burst a portion of the stone, and, running along the copper into the interior, leaped without any metallic connection to the iron framework and passed to the ground.—A framework of copper rods covering the angles and crossing the sides of the immense cap was recommended at that time for the future protection of the monument and has probably been constructed. The ground connection was to be through the interior iron work spoken of. Somewhat similar to these methods is that of the Peabody Library. The iron shelving connected with the metallic roof, and resting on a stone foundation which might be shattered by a stroke of lightning, has been connected with the ground by metal conductors, and no danger from lightning is apprehended.

"Lightning has no fixed portion of force and is capable of doing many strange things. A volt may be rated as equivalent to the pressure of an electrical door bell."

In speaking of places of safety during an electrical storm Dr. Rowland said that probably as safe a place as any other would be an iron bedstead, provided the ground connection is perfect, this being in line with the above theory, that the lightning would follow the best conductor.

Dyspepsia

Makes the lives of many people miserable, and often leads to self-destruction. Distress after eating, sour stomach, sick headache, heartburn, loss of appetite, a faint, "all gone" feeling, bad taste, coated tongue, and irregularity of the bowels, are some of the more common symptoms. Dyspepsia does not get well of itself. It requires careful, persistent attention, and a remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which acts gently, yet surely and efficiently. It tones the stomach and other organs, regulates the digestion, creates a good appetite, and by thus overcoming the local symptoms removes the sympathetic effects of the disease, banishes the headache, and refreshes the tired mind.

Distress After Eating

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I had but little appetite, and what I did eat distressed me, or did me little good. In an hour after eating I would experience a faintness, or tired, all-gone feeling, as though I had not eaten anything. My trouble, I think, was aggravated by my business, which is that of a painter, and from being more or less shut up in a room with fresh paint. Last spring I took Hood's Sarsaparilla—took three bottles. It did me an immense amount of good. It gave me an appetite, and my food relished and satisfied the craving I had previously experienced."

Sick Headache

Heart-burn

Sour Stomach

GEORGE A. PAGE, Watertown, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Drs. Starkey & Palen's

TREATMENT BY INHALATION.

15.9 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The original and only genuine Compound Oxygen Treatment, that of Drs. Starkey & Palen, is a scientific adjustment of the elements of Oxygen and Nitrogen *magnetized*; and the compound is so condensed and made portable that it is sent all over the world.

It has been in use for more than twenty years; thousands of patients have been treated, and over one thousand physicians have used it, and recommend it,—a very significant fact.

The great success of our Treatment has given rise to a host of imitators, unscrupulous persons; some calling their preparations Compound Oxygen, often appropriating our testimonials and the names of our patients, to recommend worthless concoctions. But any substance made elsewhere or by others, and called Compound Oxygen, is spurious.

"Compound Oxygen—Its Mode of Action and Results," is the title of a new book of 200 pages, published by Drs. Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent, and a record of surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. Will be mailed free to any address on application.

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N. Y. Press.

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"You will come home with me, dears, won't you?" said the married one. "My husband is outside and is anxiously waiting to be introduced to you." The girls said they would and asked to see the baby's face. The veil was withdrawn and a little black face met their view. They looked suspiciously at the sister, but said not a word. They accompanied her to the outside of the building. Immediately there approached a tall negro, who doffed his hat. The married sister murmured that he was her husband and started to introduce him. This was too much for the girls, who refused to shake hands.—They walked away without even bidding their sister good by.

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