

AYER'S SUGAR CATHARTIC COATED PILLS CURE

Headache, Nausea, Dizziness, and Drowsiness. They stimulate the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, to healthy action, assist digestion, and increase the appetite. They combine cathartic, diuretic, and tonic properties of the greatest value, and are a purely vegetable compound, and may be taken with perfect safety, either by children or adults. E. L. Thomas, Framingham, Mass., writes: "For a number of years I was subject to violent Headaches, arising from a disordered condition of the stomach and bowels. About a year ago I commenced the use of Ayer's Pills, and have not had a headache since." W. P. Hannah, Gormley P. O., York Co., Ont., writes: "I have used Ayer's Pills for the last thirty years, and can safely say that I have never found their equal as a cathartic medicine. I am never without them in my house." C. D. Moore, Elgin, Ill., writes: "Indigestion, Headache, and Loss of Appetite, had so weakened and debilitated my system, that I was obliged to give up work. After being under the doctor's care for two weeks, without getting any relief, I began taking Ayer's Pills. My appetite and strength returned, and I was soon enabled to resume my work, in perfect health."

Ayer's Pills,
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

Happiness

results from that true contentment which indicates perfect health of body and mind. You may possess it, if you will purify and invigorate your blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. E. M. Howard, Newport, N. H., writes: "I suffered for years with Scrofulous humors. After using two bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, I

Found

great relief. It has entirely restored me to health." James French, Atchison, Kans., writes: "To all persons suffering from Liver Complaint, I would strongly recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was afflicted with a disease of the liver for nearly two years, when a friend advised me to take this medicine. It gave prompt relief, and has cured me." Mrs. H. M. Kidder, 41 Dwight st., Boston, Mass., writes: "For several years I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla in my family. I never feel safe, even

At Home

without it. As a liver medicine and general purifier of the blood, it has no equal." Mrs. A. B. Allen, Wintercock, Va., writes: "My youngest child, two years of age, was taken with Bowel Complaint, which we could not cure. We tried many remedies, but he continued to grow worse, and finally became so reduced in flesh that we could only move him upon a pillow. It was suggested by one of the doctors that Scrofula might be the cause of the trouble. We procured a bottle of

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

and commenced giving it to him. It surely worked wonders, for, in a short time, he was completely cured."

Sold by all Druggists.
Price \$1; Six bottles, \$5.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

T. J. CURLEY,
Sanitary Plumber,
GAS & STEAM FITTER,

Curley's new system of House Drainage and Ventilation. Bath rooms fitted up with hot and cold water a specialty. Also a large supply of

Iron, Lead and Stone Pipe,

Globe, Angle and Check Valves, water and Steam Gauges, Force and Lift Pumps, Rubber Hose, Chandeliers, Brackets and Globes. Personal attention given to all work and satisfaction guaranteed. T. J. CURLEY, Second street, above Market, opposite Omar Dodson's, Maysville, Ky.

DR. DEWITT C. FRANKLIN,
Dentist,
Office: Sutton Street, next door to Postoffice.

THE MAD DOG MANIA.

SEVERAL CURS RUNNING RAMPANT THROUGH THE STREETS.

Crowds of Men and Boys Chase the Rabid Animals—Police-men's Clubs and Pistols—Several Killed—Pasteur's Theories Practically Tested.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—A rabid dog ran through City Hall park and across Broadway to Park place. Notwithstanding the prevalent hydrophobia scare most of the people present joined in the chase. Officer John J. Campbell, one of the big policemen of the Liberty street district, was scuffling over his beat shortly before 9 o'clock and he noticed the crowd.

"Mad dog! Mad dog! He's coming this way; just behind us."

Glancing in the direction of Broadway, a black dog, the stalwart officer saw a little black dog foaming at the mouth. The little animal had just reached the sidewalk, followed by a crowd of men and boys, pushing each other and frantically endeavoring to get in the front row or to keep there and so have a good view of the proceedings. The dog had first attracted attention while in the park by biting at all accessible articles. As the crowd began to collect, it ran across Broadway, trying to seize the spoke of a carriage wheel, but unable to hold it. When it reached the corner of park place it ferociously attacked the iron railing in front of Baskely's cigar store, but finding it too hard, relaxed its hold and dashed against the plate glass window. By this time officer Campbell was on the spot, and, crying to the crowd to disperse, he made a rush at the dog, club in hand.

The poor creature, whining piteously, rushed down the stairs leading to the basement of the building, closely followed by the policeman, who had difficulty in restraining the crowd from desisting after him. A couple of strokes on the head with a club put an end to the brute's misery and the officer picked up the carcass and flung it into the gutter where it still lay at a late hour in the afternoon.

A singed-looking cur dog, without any pedigree, home or friends, came sneaking down Fifth avenue. In the neighborhood of Forty-fifth street he came across some butcher's offal and gorged himself. When near Forty-third street the dog staggered, gasped a few times, fell over sick and went into convulsions. A livery stable man pitched him into an empty barrel and covered him with another barrel. Presently Policeman Rowley, of the Broadway squad, came along and shot the dog. The carcass was thrown into a side street, and no more was thought of the incident until an hour later, when a dog-catcher appeared and said that the animal had been mad and was in the paroxysms of hydrophobia when shot. The startling story quickly spread, and before night a mad-dog story was circulating around the streets in all directions. Mr. Millard, who saw the dog when it was first taken ill, said to a reporter that there was not the least foundation for such a report.

An ugly looking middle-sized dog, which had once been white, roamed at the mouth like a Bovey troglodyte, as he stood in the area of 647 Greenwich street. Presently a little boy called Officer G. W. Sayer's attention to the brute. Sayer descended into the area and the dog darted past him and ran up the steps. The officer followed. On the second floor the dog halted and showed fight. He sprang twice at the officer. At the second bound Sayer's club was broken over the dog's head. A bullet did the rest. A dog which bit a little boy was shot at No. 145 Cedar street by Policeman McDonald. The animal snapped at the officer's shoe, but could not penetrate the leather. Officer Rowley killed a vicious dog at Forty-fourth street and Fifth avenue.

Dr. Frank S. Billings' dispatch from Paris was read by the people of Newark with great interest. Dr. Herold, who has taken great interest in the children now under the care of Pasteur, received a dispatch from a wealthy gentleman in this state saying:

"Have a mad dog. Can you send on a man to examine him?"

The physician stated that the gentleman is a well known politician and lived near Newark, but declined to allow his name to be published. Veterinary Surgeon Ruge went to the gentleman's house and returned to Newark. Mr. Ruge also declined to give the name of the gentleman lest Ruge's Bergh might interfere and prevent them from carrying on their experiments.

"When I reached the gentleman's house," continued the surgeon, "he had the animal confined in a dry goods case in his cellar. He said that it was undoubtedly mad. The box was four feet square by four feet deep. The brute had eaten his way through the boards. The animal was a magnificent greyhound of pure breed. His brother cost \$1,500, while his value was set at \$1,000. He was running at large about the yard. He bit a number of cats that day, and after that became quite wild. The animal was bitten four weeks ago on Saturday by a neighbor's dog, which was subsequently shot. The first mad dog bit four others and they were shot, but the greyhound was kept alive for experiments. Subsequently he broke his chain and had entire possession of the barn yard. The cats were captured and are now on their way to my quarantine. The dog upset his water can, refused to eat and then snarled and growled at a fearful rate. He commenced to snap at anybody who passed him, and gnawed at anything that was within reach. His eyes commenced to glare and he acted in such a curious way that his owner came to the conclusion that his pet was mad and that there was nothing for it but to kill him. I received word from Dr. Herold and immediately started for Newark to frustrate that design. When I got there I had sufficient coloriform to drug the dog and I attempted to hand it to him on the end of a broomstick. He didn't seem to mind it, but grasped at the wood and bit and tore it and finally pulled it out of my hands.

"Now, I am a pretty big and strong man," continued the doctor smiling (he weighs 200 pounds), but I tell you I could not hold that stick any more than if it was attached to a 200-horse power engine. We tried every

means of quieting him, but it was all of no use. He would not have it. His owner, fearing that he would escape from the cellar double-barred the doors and windows and then the dog commenced to gnaw at them. Finally he barricaded the doors and windows with stones, fearing that the animal would make his escape. He is now safely confined in the cellar, and will not make his escape if his owner can prevent it."

Continuing, the surgeon said that he did not dare to take the dog from his place of retreat, but hurried back to Newark, where he informed Dr. Herold of his work. Dr. Herold received a dispatch from the owner of the dog saying that he could not keep the animal any longer and that it would be shot during the night.

"I have just telegraphed to the gentleman," said Dr. Herold, "asking him to send me the carcass by express packed in sawdust or straw, so as to preserve the heat of the body, and consequently the virus."

"How long will hydrophobia virus live after the death of the animal?"

"That is a moot question, but the time is generally supposed to be between three and five hours. That will give ample time for the dog to reach Newark. In any event, we will have live virus from the four cats, which will arrive pretty soon."

Practical Test.

NEWBURG, Jan. 1.—It was learned here that ex-Senator Platt's greyhound was bitten some weeks ago, and that he is now confined in that gentleman's residence. A physician from Newark was up and looked at the animal. Mr. Platt declined to say anything about the matter, but said that the animal in his possession was undoubtedly mad and that he would shoot the dog.

The four cats and the greyhound arrived, and before commencing operations Dr. Nelson explained the method of securing the virus. Laying aside eight long tubes with some mucilaginous substances at the bottom and closed at the upper end, he picked up a small glass bar with a thin platinum wire imbedded in it.

"The substance in these tubes," he said, "is Agar-agar, or vegetable gelatine, and the tubes are called culture media. In them is placed the germs of bacteria singly or in colonies, and they grow universally colonies. This is Koch's system, and Agar-agar is a Japanese sea weed. The tube is heated over a spirit lamp, and then I take up this platinum wire and heat it over the same lamp-flame."

He then took the wire and, after heating it, took from one of the gums of the dog, greyhound some saliva. This he burned over the spirit lamp and again inserted in the gum. This he then inserted into one of the long glass tubes and slowly turned it around the gelatine again. The process was repeated three times. The object of heating over the spirit lamp was to kill all germs that might have been upon it. Corrosive sublimate was used to wash off the needles.

Then the operation of opening the dog was commenced by Dr. Ruge. In the stomach were found shivers of wood, pieces of wool and rags half digested, with a slight quantity of food. The worm was carefully examined by Dr. Nelson, who said:

"There can be no question that the dog was mad. The presence of these foreign substances proves that."

Taking a small one-drachm pipette the doctor carefully washed it in corrosive sublimate and "sterilized" it by heating it over the lamp. Then, taking a scalpel and holding the pharynx downward in the same way as he did the tubes, to prevent the entrance of cold air, he filled it with some of the mucus from the stomach. This operation, he explained, was to secure any of the saliva that may possibly have been swallowed by the animal.

Dr. Herold then sent for one of the tame rabbits that he had at his house. While Dr. Ruge was dissecting the animal to get at the spinal cord and medulla oblongata, Dr. Nelson explained his method of securing the virus more fully. He said that he used the tubes, setting them apart to watch the growth of the bacteria. He used another method also by means of a plate 4 1/2 inches. This plate was treated like the tubes and pipette. The plate was under a temperature of 100 degrees Fahrenheit. The growth of the single microbe which procreated a colony was watched under a microscope, and the development of a colony, if a colony developed, would be subject to similar supervision.

When the brain had been exposed by Dr. Ruge the medium oblongata was subjected to a rigid examination and it was found to be very much congested. Dr. Nelson then took portions of it and put it in the glass tubes, and portions of the spinal marrow were also taken and treated similarly. The rabbit was then put under the influence of an anesthetic and the brain was trephined, a small portion of the medulla oblongata as large as a pea was taken from the dog and was injected into the brain, and the animal's head was sawed up again. The rabbit died under artificial respiration. He will be cared for by Dr. Herold.

"It is the first inoculation in America," said Dr. O'Gorman, triumphantly.

"It will take six days to develop the rabies in the rabbit," said the bacteriologist, "and we have enough virus to inoculate in a few weeks hundreds of people. Practically this is the first virus obtained in this country. When Dr. Billings come back we will have enough to go ahead with, and when we have our laboratory established we can prove or disprove the theory of Pasteur."

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 1.—Just prior to the last presidential election George H. Perry, a student at the Yale theological seminary, was refused permission to qualify as a voter of this city and state because it was not proven that he intended to become a permanent resident of that state, and further because he received aid from his parents, residents of Manhattan, Kansas. Perry brought suit to prove that the selection was wrong, and the case was argued at the December term of the supreme court of this state, ex-Governor Ingersoll appearing for the selection, and Judge Lynde Harrison, chairman of the Republican state committee, for Perry. The decision, which was filed, advised that the complaint was insufficient. The reasons were given by Justice Carpenter. This is looked upon as a victory of the selection, and will probably go down as a precedent when the question of admitting students as electors is again brought up.

ENGLAND DELIGHTED.

THE CAUSE IS THE VICTORY OF STEPHENSON IN THE SOUDAN.

The Tories May Now Boast of something in Parliament—Alleged Moral Effect in Egypt—Ireland Wants No Royal Show—The Last Inoculation.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The important victory won by Gen. Stephenson in the first battle of the present campaign against the insurgent Soudanese has delighted the government and the Tories generally. The triumphs of British arms in Burma and the Soudan all give them something to boast of when parliament assembles and they will not fail to contrast them with the costly failures of the late Liberal government in nearly all of its foreign undertakings. Outside of its political bearings the victory gratifies the government chiefly because of the moral effect it is expected to have on Egypt.

It has long been known that the sheiks along the Nile below Wady Halfa, and even as far north as the province of Kench, are all implicated more or less deeply in the designs on Lower Egypt. It would have required only one British defeat to encourage them to rise openly and join their brethren of the south, who are already in arms against Egyptian authority. Rumors have been current in Cairo for weeks that the manoeuvres of the insurgents around Koseh were only feints and were merely intended to mask an advance of their main body by one of the desert routes, several of which are available on both sides of the Nile.

This initial victory will, however, demoralize the enemy for a sufficient length of time, to enable Gen. Stephenson to re-verse reinforcements and complete the plans. It is universally believed here that a series of big fights is certain to come sooner or later. Great confidence is felt in Gen. Stephenson's ability to eventually crush the insurgents, and his brilliant opening of the campaign evokes unstinted praise. But no one does hear any talk about a picnic and a military promenade through the Soudan, such as when current when Gen. Wolseley started to succor Gordon and promised to eat his Christmas dinner in Khartoum. It is recognized, however, that Gen. Stephenson enjoys an immense advantage over Gen. Wolseley in being absolutely untroubled by detailed instructions from London.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal has lately been attacking the Bank of Ireland for using British paper for printing its bank notes upon, thus causing a serious loss to Irish paper manufacturers. In the discussion which has been caused by this change the fact has been elicited that nearly every bank of issue in Ireland sends across the channel for its supplies of bank note paper. The Freeman's Journal is indignant over this un-English proceeding and announces that movements are on foot to compel a reform.

When the Orange Grand Lodge of Ireland on the 21st inst. issued its manifesto appealing to religious prejudices to defeat Home Rule tax penalties set to work to counteract it by vigorous missionary work among the Protestant clergymen of Ireland. Private letters and printed circulars were sent to them, in which the arguments in favor of Home Rule were temperately but forcibly set forth. They were shown that the movement was purely non-sectarian, and were asked to use their influence to prevent the stirring up of sectarian strife which had resulted in many scenes of bloodshed in the past, and which, if renewed, could only result disastrously to the Protestant minority. They were also cordially invited to join the ranks of the Home Rulers for the benefit of their example to their parishioners, and were assured of the most courteous and considerate treatment. The result of this propaganda has been that several Protestant clergymen have publicly announced their adhesion to Home Rule principles, and the movement gives promise of spreading extensively.

Davitt's Opinion.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Michael Davitt in an interview on the various views put forward by English statesmen and others since the recent Home Rule agitation began, said: "I have studiously read all comments and I must confess it is difficult to see how Irish members of parliament can continue to sit in the imperial parliament at Westminster, should Ireland be granted Home Rule, unless all the British colonies are extended a similar representation. With regard to the appointment of one of the royal princes as viceroy of Ireland, I think it would be a fatal mistake and be fruitful of more injury than good. Ireland does not want a royal show, but a statesman of tact and brains for that office."

The Last Inoculation.

PARIS, Jan. 1.—M. Pasteur has subjected the four Newark, N. J., children to the final inoculation. He expressed himself as confident that all four will now surely escape hydrophobia as none of them have shown the slightest symptom of an unfavorable nature during their treatment by him.

Still Fighting Over Liquor in Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 1.—Interest in the Prohibition campaign in Atlanta does not diminish a particle. Before Judge Marshall J. Clark the Prohibitionists succeeded in getting all the proceedings continued for another week. This case is likely to be carried to the supreme court by Scoville & Bierman, proprietors of the Kimball house, who will lose \$25,000 yearly through prohibition. Ordinary Calhoun having declared officially the result of the vote, the next step of the anti-Prohibitionists will be to contest the election on various grounds.

Labor Notes.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 1.—The employees of the Edgar B. Thompson steel works, at Bradock, were offered an advance of 19 per cent, for 1886, over the present year's prices. The men are not satisfied with the offer as they had been expecting a return to the three-eight-hour turn system, which was abandoned a year ago, and the prices of 1884, which were about 25 per cent. in advance of this year's rates.

FATAL PORK.

A Whole Family Killed by Eating the American Hog.

STREATOR, Ill., Jan. 1.—About three weeks ago Dr. J. M. Hess, of this city, deputy county physician, was called upon to attend the family of an old German named August Feldt, the members of which seemed to be suffering from some strange disease. The doctor ascertained that the family had eaten heartily of pork purchased from a butcher of this place, and after obtaining some of it he proceeded to examine it with a microscope, finding unmistakable evidence of trichina.

About a week later one of the children, aged ten years, died, and the following day another child, a boy, of fourteen years, was taken away. The mother was then prostrated and in a few days she, too, died. During this time several doctors were called in, but could do nothing toward checking the disease.

On Monday last, another member of the family, a girl of twelve years, died, and the father lies in a condition beyond all hope of recovery. Mr. Feldt purchased a quantity of this pork and had it salted down. The children, he said, had been in the habit of going to the barrel and eating of the meat, and being rather careless, he had permitted them to do so, not realizing that there might be anything wrong.

Trichina in Hogs.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—Charles Randolph, ex-secretary of the board of trade, who has given the subject of trichina careful consideration, while speaking of the recent poisoning in the Westerfield family, said: "The hog in which the disease is most prevalent are those that have been kept in pens. Now, rats are full of trichina, and as they are eaten by hogs when kept in this manner a great deal of the trouble if not all comes from that source, which goes to prove that western hogs that have room to roam are more free from them. There was little heard of the disease twelve years ago in this country, although it probably existed before that and people suffered while ignorant of the cause."

SMITH'S INSANITY.

He Wants a Hotel Hall or Parlor to Give an Entertainment.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1.—Chief Engineer Walter D. Smith, of the United States navy, who has become insane, was brought on from Washington and taken to the naval asylum. He was accompanied by his wife and Surgeon J. C. Boyd, of the United States navy. Comfortable quarters will be fitted up for the demented engineer at the naval asylum. Surgeon Boyd stopped at the guard house with his patient, and Chief Engineer Smith said to Chief Clerk Cormack, of the hotel: "I want a parlor or a small hall in the hotel to give a musical and light athletic entertainment. Of course the guests of the hotel will be admitted to the entertainment area. The lady guests will be required to appear in bathing costumes."

Chief Clerk Cormack told Engineer Smith that there was no hall or parlor to be had for such an entertainment. Just then Surgeon Boyd came down stairs looking for his patient. Surgeon Boyd said that he did not think Chief Engineer Smith would ever recover his reason. At present his insanity is of a mild form. If he becomes violent he will be removed to the naval asylum for the insane at Washington.

Chief Engineer Smith was one of the party on the United States steamer Yantic, that made the first expedition in search of Lieut. Greely. He has a splendid record in the navy and is known as a man of very temperate habits.

SERIOUS CHARGES.

Jacob Mueller, Consul to Frankfort-on-the-Main, in Trouble.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 1.—Jacob Mueller, appointed consul to Frankfort-on-the-Main, is charged by Jacob Mayer with mismanaging the estate of Jacob Mayer, his father. The latter died while traveling in Germany with his wife and two sons. His sons say he left an estate valued at \$175,000. Jacob Mueller was appointed executor. When the son, Jacob Mayer, returned home from Germany he says he found that the estate divided to forty or fifty thousand dollars. He had the case referred to a referee.

Just as the investigation came to a head Mueller was appointed consul to Frankfort-on-the-Main and went to Europe. It was impossible to compel him in his absence to turn over papers and books necessary for the adjustment of the case, but Mayer's lawyer had an interview with President Cleveland, who said if the charges were true Mueller's recommendation had been a grave mistake. He requested that charges be brought against Mueller. At this point Mueller's partner came in and compromised the case. The charges against Mueller which will not be pressed unless the president insists upon it, are for misapplication of funds, speculating with funds of the estate, and failing to make returns.

Shot From Ambush.

AERON, O., Jan. 1.—George Gallagher track walker on the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio track, was shot and fatally wounded at Wadsworth. The crime was committed by some person lying in ambush, and has caused intense excitement. Gallagher recently had some trouble with persons living in the vicinity of where he was shot, and frequent threats against his life had been made. The railway security service officers are investigating.

At E. Ingalls.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 1.—President M. E. Ingalls, of the Big Four, was seen at his office and informed of a rumor to the effect that he had been offered, and would assume at an early date, the general management of the Chesapeake & Ohio road, to fill the vacancy created by the recent resignation of General Manager Smith. President Ingalls said: "I have heard of such a rumor for the first time. There is nothing in it—absolutely nothing."

The number of miles of new railroad (main line) laid in 1885, was 3,113, about 700 miles less than in 1884, and less than in any year since 1873. The work done has been largely on branches and extensions of moderate length.