INVISIBLE POISON.

How it Works its Way into the Body and How to Counteract it.

One of the great scourges of the present year in all parts of America has been malaria. This is a trouble so treacherous in its nature and so dangerous in its results as to justly cause apprehension wherever it has appeared. But there are so many erroneous ideas upon the subject that a few words are in order at a time when people are subject to malarial influences.

Malaria, which means simply bad air, is the common name of a class of dieases which arrive from scores of decaying vegetable matters thrown off from stagnant pools or piles of vegetation undergoing decomposition. These spores when inhaled with the breath or taken into the system with water soon enter the blood and germinating there find a foothold, and the whole system is poisoned and the various functions disordered. When the germ theory of disease was first advanced it was supposed that these spores were of animal nature, and like the bacteria in diptheria were propagated in the blood, but they are now conceived to be of vegetable origin, like the fungi found on decaying wood or in cellars. The source of this state of the air is generally swamps or stagnant pools, which, partially dried by the hot sun, send forth vapors loaded with this malarial poison. These vapors descend to the earth in the night, cooled by the loss of temperature, and breathed by sleepers are readily inhaled. Hence persons living near stagnant pools or marshes are liable to be afflicted with chills or fever, and such localities are never healthy, though they are more so when the streams flowing into them are pure, also when the water is high. Again the drainage of houses, slaughter houses, barns, etc., are a fertile source of malaria One will often notice in coming into the neighborhood of one of these sluggish streams that pass through almost every village a most vallainous smell caused by the offensive refuse which communicates its bad odor to the atmosphere, especially on hot days. This absorbed into the system by the lungs or taken in through water, which deranges the whole system. This poison is also developed in force in wells and springs when they become low, and the result of drinking these is the same as breathing the poisonous air. In a time of drouth the great quantity of vegetation that dries up in the meadows, stubble fields and pastures, the corn fields and forest leaves produces the same affluvia. On the prairies when large tracts of prairie ground are turned over, the decaying vegetations is a widespread cause of malaria.

The evils which follow malarial poisoning are almost infinite. Disease of a malignant and dangerous nature, accompanied by symptoms the most distressing are certain to manifest themselves and life is a burden so long as this poison remains in the system. The indications of malarial poisoning are loss of appetite, shortness of breath, pains of the heart, wasting of flesh and strength, despondency, nervousness, chilly sensations, unaccountable lassitude, dull pains in various parts of the body, headaches, dizziness, a coated tongue and dry mouth, night sweats, muscular debility, puffing under the eyes, an unusual color, order or seddiment about the fluids passed from the system, etc. Any one of the above symptoms may be an indication of malarial poison in the body which necessitates immedeate and careful attention.

But if malarial poison could not find a lodgement in the human body, it would be just as harmless as the oxygen of the air. The great difficulty is that, after being absorbed into the system, it produces obstructions in the stomach and lungs, clogs the circulation of the blood, effects kidneys, liver and other organs, and brings on diseases of a most dangerous character. There is only one known way by which these diseases may be avoided or cured after which they have once made their appearance, and that is by keeping the great purifying organs of the body in perfect health. These organs are the kidneys and liver. No one whose kidneys or liver are in a perfect condition was ever afflicted by malarial poison. And when these organs are disordered, they not only permit, but invite, these diseases to make their inroads into the body. It is now admitted by physicians, scientists and the majority of the general public that one medicine, and only one whose power has been tested and proven, has absolute control of, and keeps the kidneys and liver in constant health and hence prevents malarial sickness. This remedy is Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the most popular medicine before the American people, and sold by every druggist in the land. It fully counteracts the evil effect of malarial poison in the system, and not only banishes it, but restores the members which that poison has been weakened. How well it does this can be learned from the following.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 26, 1882.—Moving from the state of New York to the western country, I was attacked with malaria and general debility. I had lost all appetite and was hardly able to move about. I had tried a great many remedies, but nothing bettered my condition until I began using Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, which seemed to help me right away, and I feel as well as ever in my life. It is a blessing to people in this malarious country.

C. F. WILLIAM.

This great remedy has proven its power in innumerable cases, and is today more extensively used in malarial districts, whether in cities or in the country, than any or all other remedies for the cure of the same class of disease. No one can afford to trifle with the first symptoms of malaria, but instant care should be taken to check it on the start before its evil influences overshadow the life.

He Would Think of Her.

There is a slight misunderstanding, says *Texas Siftings*, between McGinnis and his wife's mother. It came about in this way: Hostetter McGinnis is thinking of taking a trip to El Paso for his health, but his mother-in-law has been telling him that there is danger of his being scalped by Indians, and that he had better stay right here in Austin. "Nonsense," replied Hostetter McGinnis; "there used to be Indians on the El Paso road, but they have all been driven off. I don't believe there is an Indian in the whole country." "Very well," replied his wife's mother; "when you get out on the plains, and one of those wild beasts comes at you whooping and yelling, then you will think of me." "I don't doubt it," replied Hostetter McGinnis; and now the entente cordial has been spilled, and there is a coolness between them.

Teacher—John, what are your boots made of? Boy—Of leather. "Where does the leather come from?" "From the hide of the ox." "What animal, therefore, supplies you with boots and gives you meat to eat?" "My father."

At a Connecticut Railroad Station.

What is more painful to witness than the parting of friends, who do not know how to say good-bye, at a railway station. It is generally women who prolong this luke-warm leave-taking to which I refer, but occasionally a verdant youth or an uneasy old man enacts the part of the bereft one. The last I saw were women, however. After an affectionate kiss one came into the car saying: "Give my love to all the folks; (whom she had just left) tell Georgie to write to me." Taking a seat, tug, tug, and pound, pound. "Oh dear, what does ail this window!" and then with a loud voice, face close to the glass, and intense mouthing of the words to make herself understood, she says: "Almiry, I can't get the window up." Almiry says "never mind," and then they smile at each other. Five minutes elapse, during which our passenger arranges her belongings to her mind, and then says to her patient friend on the platform, who is bound to stand there until the cars leave if it takes all day: "Tell Jim I shan't forget what he said last night—you know." They both nod and look wise and smile. Above all things they smile. "It seems to me I have forgotten something, but I don't know what it is." A long interval, during which Almiry fits the toe of her shoe into a crack in the floor and occasionally looks despairingly down the long train of cars, and wonders if it will ever start. Then a thought strikes her, and she comes close to the window, "Say, Lizzie, did you see Mary Phetteplace look as we came out of church? You know what she said to Jim that day? I guess she thought it was so." This remark creates a momentary excitement, but they both get discouraged again as another five minutes goes by. Their visit is over but they do not know how to end it. Another long minute, more ghastly smiles, and both breathe a sigh of relief as the warning bell strikes. Just as the train begins to move, "Oh my good gracious," and our passenger starts for the door, where we hear her shouting, "Almiry, I left my best black dress hanging in the closet under the stairs, you send it by express!" Then back she comes to her seat, red in the face, and all in a flutter, and some horrid drummer man growls audibly, "that's regular woman." Perhaps it is.—*Hartford Globe*.

The Colonel and the Cat.

Col. Tom Clark, of Brooklyn, once owned a cat on which he showered all the affection of his bachelor heart. And the shower took the shape of a pound of mince meat every day. One morning the Colonel noticed that his feline namesake had wasted away to a mere skeleton, and immediately he summoned his boy Bill to appear before the bar.

"Didn't I tell you to give that cat a pound of meat every day?" asked the Colonel.

"Yes, sir, and that's what I give him every morning before you're out of bed," answered Bill.

"I don't believe a word of it. My opinion is that you either pocket the money or eat the meat yourself. Bring me the scales and the cat."

The scales and cat were brought; the latter was placed on the former and Tom and the marker stopped at the one pound mark.

"There," exclaimed the boy in triumph. "Didn't I tell you I gave him a pound of meat this morning?"

"There's the pound of meat sure enough," said the Colonel, stroking his chin. "But where the devil's the cat?"—*New York Star*.

The Winnemucca *Silver State* tells how Jose Erquiga and Juan Aldamis came to Humboldt county direct from Spain in 1870 and went to work herding sheep at $30 a month and board. In a few years they were able to buy flocks of their own. Last week they sold their sheep and range for $18,000 and left for their native land, where they have a bank account of several thousand dollars, which they had sent home when they sold their wool last year and the year before that. They intend to return next spring if they succeed in getting married.

England's Great Arsenal.

In the center of the Woolwich works rises a chimney some two hundred feet high, the tallest in the arsenal grounds, and said to be one of the loftiest in England. When this or any of the other chimneys are to be mended, the services of a bold chimney-climber connected with the works are called for. With a kite he throws a string over the top, then pulls down the kite with a second cord after the first is properly adjusted. The string then draws up a stronger string, then a rope, then a corded ladder by which the chimney is climbed.—A few years since the man had thus scaled the top of the tallest chimney, built a wooden scaffolding for repairing it, and then came down for dinner, when the woodwork took fire from a flying spark; and it is related as a specimen of the fellow's hardened recklessness that after the fire burned out he ascended once again on the blackened and half-burned rope-ladder, not even waiting to have it tested. A long list of similar incidents fill out the annals of Woolwich, to which could be added details of institutions at the arsenal which the limits of this letter must exclude—the torpedo factory, where secrets are so carefully guarded that not even a British general can get admitted, and the workmen are chosen specially for high character and secretiveness; the great turf-covered magazines, where men, for fear of explosion, must wear list shoes and discard everything metallic from their clothing; and the vast system of blast furnaces, placed underground, while the workmen who draw out the molten metal above must wear thick, wooden-soled shoes to protect their feet from the heated iron floor.—Yet when all the martial wonders of Woolwich, with their triumphs of gigantic mechanism have been seen, one leaves it with the feeling that, after all, the humblest factory in England stands for a larger idea in human progress than the great gun-shop, where science brings her supreme gifts only to aid man to kill his fellow.—*Cor. New York Post*.

The Grace of God Insufficient.

One of Jonathan Edwards' daughters, who had some spirit of her own, had also a proposal of marriage. The youth was referred to her father. "No," said that stern individual, "you can't have my daughter." "But I love her and she loves me," pleaded the young man. "Can't have her," said the father. "I am well-to-do, and can support her," explained the applicant. "Can't have her" persisted the old man. "May I ask," meekly inquired the suitor, "if you have heard anything against my character?" "No!" thundered the obstinate parent, by this time aroused; "I haven't heard anything against you; I think you are a promising young man, and that's why you can't have her. She's got a very bad temper and you wouldn't be happy with her." The lover, amazed, said, "Why, Mr. Edwards, I thought Emily was a Christian. She is a Christian, isn't she?" "Certainly she is," growled the conscientious parent, "but, young man, when you grow older you'll be able to understand that there's some folks that the grace of God can live with that you can't."

A correspondent says he knows by two years' successful experience that a lash of soapsuds is death to currant worms.

The City Girl in the Country.

The season is now passing when the city damsel in the country enjoys her highest happiness, and renders herself most obnoxious to the neighboring farmer. She is quiet innocent and well-intentioned, however, and, as she starts for a walk in the afternoon, attired in a fresh, cool muslin and a becoming big hat, her spirit is pervaded with peace, and she feels in harmony with nature.

She wanders aimlessly through little lanes and by-ways until she finds herself in a large, open field upon the brow of a hill.

The charm of the scene and a lurking consciousness of how well it must set off her pretty costume render her poetical, and she is just beginning inwardly to quote:

> "Her feet in the full-blown grasses
> Moved soft, as a soft wind blows"—

when a young man in a straw hat arrives, breathless, and civilly requests her to leave, because she is treading down the grass. She obeys, but her feelings are wounded, and she doesn't see that she was doing any harm.

Shortly after, discovering some turk's cap lilies just the other side of a wall, she attempts to climb over and get them. But the very first stone upon which she sets her foot is unsteady; so she pushes it off and finds underneath several smaller ones, none of them large enough to afford a good foothold.

She pushes these off too, and is just getting over, when a voice a little way down the road shouts something unintelligible, but very emphatic, which so startles her that she loses her balance, and lands in a snarl of briers.

She is presently extricated by the man who shouted. He gruffly explains that he "don't want his stone-wall knocked down by folks who can't build it up agin." She thanks him and turns back, a little crestfallen, in spite of her lilies.

As she walks leisurely homeward in the cool of the evening, with her red parasol slanted over her shoulder, she perceives near at hand a farm-yard, in which a number of mild-eyed cows are gathered around an old blue pump, and it occurs to her that it must be milking-time, and she will wait.

She has never seen a cow milked, and thinks it must be an interesting study; besides, she has heard of "Patience," and acquired a weakness for milkmaids. She draws nearer. Alas for romance! The quiet scene alters strangely as she opens the gate.

There is a chorus of astonished *moos*; then a bellow, a rustle, a shriek; and when the milk-maid, in the person of a sturdy farm-boy, runs out to see what is the matter, he finds only a tattered red parasol among the indignant cows, and a lessening speck of white afar upon the dusty road.

Experience is a great teacher. Next season our young lady will perhaps be less picturesque in the eyes of men, but much more suitably equipped in the eyes of cows.—*Youth's Companion*.

The Queen of Roumania's "Thoughts."

From selfishness men make severer laws for women than for themselves, without suspecting that by doing so they raise them above themselves.

Often the virtue of a woman must be very great, since it has to suffice for two.

Forgiveness is almost indifference; while love lasts forgiveness is impossible.

Love is like a squirrel: at once enterprising and timid.

The song of the nightingale and the howling of cats are two manners of expressing the same feeling; but they are not mutually intelligible.

There is but one happiness—duty.—There is but one consolation—work.—There is but one enjoyment—the beautiful.

Hope is a fatigue ending in a deception.

Happiness is like an echo; it answers to your call, but does not come.

Is the calm you have gained a proof of acquired force or of growing weakness?

A great misfortune gives grandeur even to an insignificant being.

Do not feel proud at having supported your misfortune. How could you not have supported it?

Suffering is our most faithful friend; it is always returning. Often it has changed its dress and even its face; but we can easily recognize it by its cordial and intimate embrace.

Suffering is a heavy plow driven by an iron hand. The harder and more rebellious the soil the more it is turned, the richer and softer the deeper it is cut into.

In youth grief is a tempest which makes you ill; in old age it is only a cold wind which adds a wrinkle to your face and one more white lock to the others.

There are people who feed themselves with their grief until they get fat on it.

In great suffering you shut yourself up like an oyster. To open your heart by force would be to kill you.

Melancholy, when it is not a physical languor, is a kind of convalescence during which one thinks one's self much more ill than during the illness.

Every one of our actions is rewarded or punished, only we do not admit it.

An excellent housewife is always in a state of despair; one would often like the house less perfectly kept and more peaceful.

The kindness of youth is angelic; the kindness of old age is divine.

There is no doubt that thinkers govern the world; and it is quite as certain that the world governs potentates.

Patience is not passive; on the contrary, it is active, it is concentrated strength.

Foolishness places itself in the foremost rank to be observed; intelligence stands in the hindmost to observe.—*St. James' Gazette*.

A Spell on the Corpulent Gentleman.

Two or three years ago there lived in the lower oil country a prominent oil producer who was a notoriously bad speller. In a letter, among other errors, he spelled water with two t's. A party of gentlemen were discussing this peculiarity in the bar-room of the Collins House, Oil City, one evening, when the poor speller himself chanced to come in.

"Hello!" said one of the party, a corpulent gentleman, now remotely connected with the New York Petroleum Exchange, "we were just talking about you."

"Is that so?" was the reply. "And what were you saying?"

"Why, some of the boys claim that you are the worst speller in seventeen States."

"They do. I think I can spell about as well as the average producer."

"I'll tell you what I'll do with you," said the first speaker, "I'll bet the champagne for the party that you can't spell water."

"All right," replied the producer, and he proceeded to spell the word, "w-a-t-e-r."

"That's the way I spell water for money," he quietly remarked, "but when I spell it for fun I sometimes use two t's."

The corpulent gentleman paid for the wine, and the silence became so great that you could hear a house fall down.—*Bradford Sunday News*.

A man gathers wisdom by financial loss. Like a razor, he is sharper for being strapped.

An Expert on Tea-Making.

Most housewives understand the mystery of making tea, but few know the advantage of the Russian samovar over all other methods of making it. The samovar is a tea-kettle which has its fire in a tube running through it, and, with a few pieces of lighted charcoal dropped into the tube, maintains the water at boiling point with minimum of evaporation and gives it at that point on the table. And as a beverage the Russian does certainly surpass all other nations in tea-making. We drink it as a stimulant, and take it strong in the morning and too strong at night, with milk and sugar as a general thing; we finish, and send the tea-things away; but to the Russian it's an all-the-evening enjoyment. The samovar stands on the table and the tea (the delicious yellow variety generally) is put into the tea-pot, the boiling water run on, allowed to stand a moment, and then tea is served mild rather than weak, and more water poured on at once—a little tea added from time to time if needed. I have often seen Russian friends drink a dozen or more cups in an evening. The quick making of the infusion is in accordance with Chinese custom, but there the parallel ends. The addition of sugar—to the Celestial a barbarism—is now opposed by some English tea-drinkers, but the overwhelming majority of opinion is in favor of its use. It seems to me as indispensable to the development of the best appreciation of the tea, as salt is to that of beefsteak. The sugar is so neutral as an emollient that it absolutely disguises no quality of the tea, and I hold it to be a cardinal principle in gustatics that where two flavors can be so combined as to sacrifice neither, an advance in art is achieved. And the same is true of coffee—the addition of sugar is a development of the beverage. But milk does not come under the same category. When people drink tea as strong as most of us do at breakfast the intense bitter is mollified by milk, but weak tea is made insipid by it.

The Russian adds a slice of lemon, the only addition after sugar which does not deteriorate in the quality of a delicate tea; but he also takes a little rum, a distant departure from the purist standard, due probably to his general imbibing propensity. Both rum and cognac, having distinct flavors which disguise the quality of the tea, are abuses unless the tea is bad. A delicate yellow tea, with sugar and lemon, is, me judice, the perfection of tea-drinking if made with the samover. A hint to economists on long steeping of tea (for boiling is a horrible barbarism never to be dreamed of): The samovar is arranged so as to allow the tea-pot to stand in the chimney, keeping the tea at a point just below the boiling indefinitely, and when the tea is of an old crop the flavor will be greatly and judiciously developed by fifteen or twenty minutes' standing on the samovar top. A new crop tea does not require this treatment.

Pocket Money and Matrimony.

A great many sermons have been preached, a great deal of literature has been written to prove how valueless money is, but they all miss their point signally, and they will so long as "every door is barred with gold, and opens but to golden keys."

"The truth of the matter is," says Chatterer, "that the young parson and the old saying were both right. It is the root of all the good and all the evil. Pocket money is the main cause of dissension in ninety-nine house-holds out of every hundred. What a lot of millionaires we all know never give their wives a penny to squander as they like, if they felt inclined to squander. Many of the women who rustle in silks and roll in carriages are really unfamiliar with the touch of a golden coin. A singular phase this in our social life, and far from uncommon in that stratum where the nouveaux riches are found. Such women are driven to odd straits, for money in hand is an absolute necessity, and grocers and drygoods dealers could tell strange stories of a new and curious book-keeping, when cash on the ledger loaned to Mrs. A. or B. or C. must go down on the bill as cambric or sago, as the case may be. Then there are husbands who decline to give their wives any fixed allowances. 'Come to me for whatever you want,' says my lord, grandly, 'and you shall have it;' and he tosses a careless five, or ten, or twenty out of his pocket, according as his mood may be; is moved to infinite wonder when his wife comes for more, and charges around the house like an infuriated bull when bills come in. This especial creature is legion. After him comes the man who boldly pinches his wife who smokes the finest brands of cigars, drinks the choicest wines, runs a bill with the most expensive tailor, and wonders why his wife is a dowdy.

There is so much veneer in the world that it is difficult to get at the true grain beneath, but on the dispensing of his money a man must go with the grain, whether he be a grudging miser, a prodigal spendthrift, or a simple, straight-forward, generous gentleman."

Difference in Phrasing.

Although we professedly speak the English language, there are certain small peculiarities in our use of words which are quite observable to the stranger. And American takes a passage "on" a boat, an Englishman takes his "in" it; a "railroad" in America is a "railway" in England; the American "locomotive" is the English "engine;" the former "switches off," the latter is "shunted" to a side track; our "depot" is the English "station," for they use depot only in its original sense, as a magazine where stores are deposited; we send by "mail," they by "post;" the "baggage" of an American traveller is the "luggage" of an Englishman; one "buys a ticket for" the end of his journey, the other is "booked for" his destination. If we take a hack we mean a coach, but the English hack is a riding-horse. In shopping the same difference exists. An American "hardware merchant" is an English "ironmonger," "dry goods" here are there known as "haberdashery;" and though we may buy "calicoes" at our "stores," we must not fail to ask for "prints" at the London "shops." Again, in dress, the Englishman wears "trousers" and "braces," the American "pantaloons" and "suspenders;" an Englishwoman may appear in a "gown," the American wears a "dress;" only a child in America puts on a "frock," but in England it is the name of a man's garment. A "levee" in England means—correctly—only morning receptions. In America it may be attended at night. The language of country life varies widely, or the same words are used with various meanings. "Lumber" in America is wood for building, and is a source of ample revenue; in England it is worthless, and is used merely for trash that is cumbrous and in the way, as the dismembered relics of old furniture in an unvisited lumber-room. The plain tables and shelves of "board" here are "deal" tables and shelves in the old country. Our fields of "corn" are fields of "maize" there; and the somewhat riotous "tavern" of our cross-roads is the good old "inn" of English comfort.

A Lively Editor.

The editor of the Key West *Democrat* is said to be only forty inches high and weighs but thirty-five pounds. When a man with a club comes to interview "the chap who wrote that article," the editor of the *Democrat* crawls into his paste-pot and pulls down the lid.—*Commercial Advertiser*.

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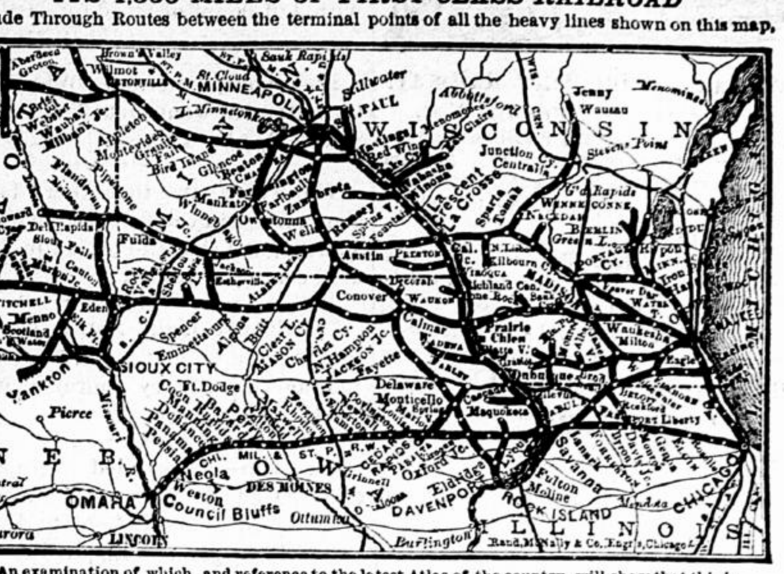

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