CHAUTAUQUA NOTES.

Vacation Incidents and Accidents—From Springfield to Lakewood and Chautauqua.

The New Kent House—The Italy of the North, on the Erie Slope—Orchards and Vineyards—Formal Opening of the Fifteenth Chautauqua Assembly.

Editorial Correspondence of the Republic:

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1888.

A Springfield party had a pleasant but warm trip, last Friday, over the Erie route, via Marion, Mansfield, Akron, Meadville and Corry, to Lakewood. At Akron we found that a fine rain had fallen. The streets were actually muddy, and the air was delightfully cool. We passed through several showers, farther on. At Cortland, Ohio, twelve miles from the Pennsylvania line, one of our cylinder heads blew out and although nobody was harmed, we had to send back to Kent for an engine, and were delayed over an hour. At Lakewood we found the already famous new Kent House, which has arisen from the ashes of the old Kent, burned last October. The proprietors, Messrs. Sliney and Frisbee, have, with a wonderful degree of enterprise and push, erected an immense five-story building, in the Queen Anne style of architecture, and the only thing which perplexes one is the question whether it is more beautiful in front or in the rear or on the sides. The office stretches from front to rear and is one of the finest rooms of the sort ever seen. The stairways in the center, reaching from the basement to the roof, are models of beauty and convenience. The great feature of the house however, is the dining-room, on the first floor, which extends from side to side of the structure, and which, with the adjoining ordinary and private dining room, actually seats, at one time, eight hundred people. Our Springfield party enjoyed a good night's rest and a most charming breakfast Saturday morning, and the fine appearance and the immense magnitude of the dining room in which we ate added to our pleasure. Then we had the additional pleasure of meeting Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Webb and son, and Mr. Will Rabbitts, of the Springfield National Bank.

Lakewood is the society resort of Lake Chautauqua, and the two large hotels and the scores of very beautiful cottages are filled with the best class of society people from Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Buffalo, New York, Chicago and other American cities. The Lake View House has been materially enlarged since last year, and is already pretty well filled.

We came up to Chautauqua on the steamer Nightingale. Arriving here, we dined at the Hotel Athenaeum, and after listening to a lecture on the "School for Scandal," by Talmadge, went over, by steamboat, rail and back, across the lake and down over the hills, to Westfield, New York, a beautiful town which is rapidly becoming the commercial as it is the geographical center of the new Italy of the north, for, in addition to its old-time and famous apple orchards, their region of country, on the Lake Erie slope, is covered with thrifty, teeming vineyards, for a strip of thirty or more miles, along the lake shore, from North East, Pennsylvania, down, eastward, to Silver Creek, New York, and from the shore of the lake up, southward almost to the summit of the graceful and picturesque hills. Here Concord grapes are grown by thousands of tons, and shipped by the carload to Springfield, to Cincinnati, to Chicago, and eastward, westward and southward, to all parts of the country. The Concord has illustrated the theory of the survival of the fittest, for it has outlived and outgrown all competitors and is acknowledged to be the best all-round grape in the market. The vines are loaded with them this year, and are now of nearly full size. The grape industry has not reached its ultimate dimensions, for thousands of acres has been recently planted. A crop is gathered in three years from the setting out of the plants, and the life of a vineyard is perfected. The original cost of bringing an acre of grapes to its first crop is from $75 to $80, and four tons to the acre is a fair crop. Six tons is a possibility, and usually results from ample fertilizing and careful cultivation. The grapes sell at $40 to over $50 a ton, giving a return of $160 to $200 to the acre for the first year of bearing. The entire product of this new Italy is usually sold to be eaten, very little of it being used for manufacture into wine. The *Chautauqua Farm and Vineyard*, of Westfield, N. Y., a fine quarto weekly, is the organ of the grape interest.

Dr. Talmage preached a tremendous sermon to an immense audience, in the great amphitheater Sunday morning, and the REPUBLIC showed its enterprise in reproducing the sermon entire in its issue of Monday evening.

At Chautauqua now we have Mrs. Bartholomew and her niece, Miss Flynn, of west High street; Mrs. Forrest and Miss Jennie Crossly, of our public schools; Miss Alice Guthrie, of Lagonda avenue, and others.

Of the new features at Chautauqua, this year, the reconstructed and enlarged model of Jerusalem, under a beautiful Oriental pavilion, is prominent. It was constructed during the last winter, by the original Chautauquan, Dr. Wythe, at a cost of $2,500. The "Park of Palestine" is also a new feature, as it has been entirely rebuilt by Dr. Wythe. Fifteen hundred cords of stone have been used in erecting its mountains and hill sides, and Galilee and the Dead Sea are now lying in basins of cement, their water being clear and beautiful. The park is now accurate in its topography and general features, having been laid out from the recent surveys of the Palestine Exploration society, and it is now of great interest and utility to Biblical and other scholars.

The regular Fifteenth Annual Chautauqua Assembly was officially opened in the amphitheater Tuesday evening, August 7th. Bishop Vincent presided, as a matter of course, and presided ably and satisfactorily. In the nature of things he couldn't help it. Some of the addresses of the occasion contained very significant points. Rev. Dr. Harper, a professor at Yale, spoke of the Chautauqua summer college, with its 30 professors and 500 students, and of the Chautauqua now in session near Atlanta, with 20 professors and 200 students, and he declared that the Chautauqua idea was just as applicable to the higher forms of education as to the more simple, adding this: "The Chautauqua idea has come to affect, and to help, and to influence the higher forms and the higher kinds of educational work in America. Rev. Dr. J. S Ostrander, of Brooklyn, spoke of the original Chautauqua, with sixty other Chautauqua assemblies, revolving, as satellites, around her.

Prof. H. B. Adams, of Johns Hopkins university, of Baltimore, made this very interesting utterance:

"To the Chautauqua Assembly, mother of the Chautauqua University, the Johns Hopkins University also bringeth greetings as to an elder sister. By the extraordinary age of this older sister now celebrating, I believe, her fourteenth birthday, and by the wonderful youth of the Johns Hopkins University now fairly entering its teens, I am reminded that the older university, in Italy, Bologna, is now celebrating her eight hundredth anniversary, amid a chorus of professors and students from the civilized world. While greeting Chautauqua, let Chautauqua say, "All hail, O Bologna, mother of studies," for Bologna, ladies and gentlemen, was the original Chautauqua. It was a great educational democracy where students and lecturers met together in voluntary association. And, if I mistake not, the future developments of Chautauqua, hinted at by Dr. Harper, will be along lines that were laid down by Bologna eight hundred years ago. Then, all hail to Bologna, mother of studies and mother of Chautauqua."

One of the most interesting addresses of the occasion was delivered by Dr. J. G. Fitch, of London, England. Dr. Fitch is an old Cambridge university lecturer; the author of various English school textbooks and the official and chief inspector of the English colleges for the training of school teachers of educational and enlightening work in England and America.

Mr. Willard White, of Boston, president and principal owner of the Chautauqua lake railway, paid a high compliment to Bishop Vincent's son, who assists him in the management, by saying: "Long live Bishop Vincent, and long live and all hail George the First."

C. M. N.

Chautauqua Cullings.

There was an interesting little incident at Chautauqua the other night, that had a beautiful bearing. Our Philip Phillips was exhibiting a series of pictures to a big audience of about 5,000 people. At one point in the entertainment he announced that he would exhibit a portrait of the next president. Cleveland's picture was first presented and it was greeted with a storm of hisses, sweetened with some applause, which were probably meant as much for Mr. Phillips as the president, the audience failing to comprehend Mr. Phillips's idea, supposing that he meant to announce that Cleveland would certainly be the next president. Mr. Phillips, however, proceeded to show portraits of Mrs. Cleveland, Gen. Ben. Harrison, Mr. Morton, St. John and Frank Willard. The appearance of these last two was greeted with moderate enthusiasm, but the portrait of Harrison was greeted with a tremendous ovation. The Chautauqua crowd is largely republican this year.

Phillip Brooks, of Trinity church, Boston, which has the finest edifice in America, designed by Richardson, and costing a million dollars, preaches at Chautauqua next Sunday morning.

The writer of this paragraph met a judge from the western central portion of New York, a few days ago, who is a prominent and leading democrat. He was one of Cleveland's earliest and most enthusiastic supporters, as a gubernatorial and a presidential candidate. He remarked that, not long since, he went to Washington to see his old friend, and was treated with such coarse and marked discourtesy—for which there was no excuse, whatever—that he came away fully resolved never to call upon him again. The judge quietly asserted that a good many democrats in his neighborhood would not vote for Cleveland.

C. M. N.

THE CHURCHES TOMORROW.

St. Paul M. E. church, Yellow Springs, near High—Rev. Thomas Collett, pastor. Sunday school at 9 a. m. Union services of Central M. E. church with St. Paul church at 10:30 a. m. —preaching by Rev. John Pearson. Select singing, etc. A full attendance is desired of those who will not be absent at the Urbana camp meeting.

Second Presbyterian—Geo. H. Fullerton, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m. No evening services for the present. Prayer meeting at 8 Wednesday evening. All are cordially invited to attend these meetings.

Christ Church—Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m. Morning and evening services at the usual hours, morning 11 o'clock, evening 8 o'clock

Christian, on High street, between Mechanic and Plum—Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. W. A. Gross. There will be no evening service.

First Lutheran church, Rev. J. B. Helwig, pastor. Sunday school at 9 a. m. At 10:30 a. m. preaching by Prof. W. S. Hoskinson. Young people's meeting at 7 p. m. No evening services. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening.

High Street M. E. Church—Rev. R. H. Rust, D. D., pastor. Sunday school at 9:39 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. No evening services.

Second English Lutheran, L. A. Gotwald, D. D. pastor. Sunday school at 9 a. m. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Young people's meeting at 7 p. m. Wednesday evening. Services at 7:45 p. m.

First Presbyterian, corner Main and Fisher—Rev W. C. Falconer, D. D., pastor. Services by the pastor at 11 a. m. No evening services. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Young people's meeting at 6:45 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening. The public cordially invited to all services.

Third Lutheran, corner Center and Liberty streets—Rev. E. Lee Fleck, pastor. Sunday school 9 a. m. Preaching by pastor at 11 a. m. Young people's meeting at 6:30 p. m. Evening services at 7:30. Seats free, and everybody welcome.

Second Baptist, south Factory street—Rev. Wilton R. Boone, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Preaching by the pastor at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. All are invited and made welcome.

Lagonda avenue Congregational—Wallace Pierce, pastor. Res., 194 Lagonda avenue. Regular service at 10:30 and 7:30. Sunday school at 2:30. Y. P. S. C. E. meeting at 6:45 Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30 Strangers will be cordially received by pastor and people.

Advent Brethren—Those believing in the personal coming and reign of Christ, and the great events to take place in the near future on this earth, assembles every Sunday morning at 10:30, in the room known as Zittle's hall, over the Rouse & Parsons's shoe store, on Market street. All interested in the above subject are cordially invited to attend.

First Congregational—Washington street between Center and Factory, old G. A. R building—School at 9:30 a. m "The Corner Stone" is the subject of preaching at 11 a. m. No evening service.

LOOK AT THIS—Chautauqua lake $3.50, Niagara Falls $4.00, Toronto $5.00, Thousand Islands $9.00, round trip. Excursion train leaves Springfield at 5:10 p. m. August 21st, and will arrive at the Falls at 7:30 the next morning. Tickets are now on sale; berths in the sleeping car and seats in the reclining chair cars can be reserved at the Bee Line office. Remember this is the only direct line and the only line that runs its excursion trains into Niagara Falls on time. Tickets good returning for five days and good to stop over at Cleveland. Choice of four daily express trains returning. Go via the cool lake route.

The Bee line will also sell cheap Harvest excursion tickets on August 20th and 21st to all points in Arkansas, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and the great northwest. Special low rate excursion tickets will also be sold to Los Angeles, Cal., from August 14th to September 12th, inclusive, good going for thirty days and good returning for sixty days. Get tickets and full information at the Bee Line office.

G. H. KNIGHT, Agent.

Five Grand Harvest Excursions via the I. B. & W. Route.

The O. I. W. railway has just perfected arrangements to run five harvest excursions to the northwest and southwest on the following dates: August 21st, September 11th and 25th, October 9th and 23d, 1888; only one fare for the round trip.

Tickets will be good thirty days; stop off allowed anywhere west of the Missouri river, within extreme limit of tickets. We have also managed to have one-half rate tickets sold to any point west of point passenger purchases ticket to, thus enabling passengers to see any part of the west desired at half rates. Through sleepers; free chair cars to Omaha and Kansas City; only one change of cars to any point west; the O. I. & W. is the through car line west. Remember the 10:30 a. m. train, arriving in Kansas City at 9 o'clock the next a. m., is hours quicker time than any route. For full particulars, rates, maps and reliable information, call on or address

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THE VETERINARIAN.

A COMPLAINT AGAINST QUACKS IN THE PROFESSION.

The "Horse Doctor" of Twenty-five Years Ago—Skillful Practitioners of New York City—Their Yearly Incomes—Veterinary Colleges—Horse Hospitals.

While land was cheap and is cheap people were accustomed, and are now in fact, to regard the death of stock as a matter of little consequence. There was then, say twenty-five years ago, from which time the profession dates its substantial progress, little demand in this country for well educated veterinarians. He was then, perhaps he is now in a good many places, the "horse doctor," or worse still, the "cow doctor," a big fellow with a rough voice and shaggy overcoat, who smelled of his patients, spit tobacco juice and "cussed" like a herd driver. Twenty-five years ago in this city there were, according to Dr. Alexander F. Liautard, the dean of the American Veterinary college in West Fifty-fourth street, only three well educated veterinary surgeons. Now there are between fifty and sixty skillful practitioners here whose names appear in the business directory. But the names in the directory do not give an idea of the real number of men practicing here. And quacks still flourish, not alone in this city, but all over the country.

It does not pay a skillful veterinarian to follow his profession in a country town, and hundreds of towns, villages and hamlets throughout the land rejoice in their "horse and cow doctors." Many of them are men of good common sense and can pull their patients through, but the large cities, where stock is valuable, can't exactly be proud of veterinarians of a class that humanitarians protest against. An animal cannot tell its troubles, cannot sue for damages; but if it could, would it not resent the offices of a "doctor" who can scarcely write his own name! Yet, on good authority, it may be said that there are such men in the profession. It is said that out of 6,000 or 8,000 veterinary surgeons in the country only 1,000 are educated.

THE ODIUM OF QUACKS.

The profession has long had to bear the odium of quacks with much cost to itself. Two years ago the societies showed the legislature the necessity of passing an act for regulating the practice of veterinary surgery. It was provided that all veterinarians who had practiced three years prior to the passage of the act should be allowed to continue in practice on filing with the county clerk a certificate to that effect.

Professor Law employs from fourteen to sixteen surgeons in the services of the bureau of which he is the head. The lowest salary he pays is $1,200 a year, and that to a recent graduate; while one of his most capable assistants gets $10 a day and expenses. "Look at my 'Rogues' Gallery,'" said a well known veterinary surgeon the other day, pointing to the pictures of the graduates of his college. "All of those 280 fellows, except half a dozen, are doing well, making from $1,400 to $8,000 a year." Professor Liautard is an enthusiast in the future of his profession. "In ten years," said he, with a shrug of his shoulders, "the American veterinarian will eclipse the world." Why should not the professor be right? He came here twenty-five years ago from France. Then, in this city, there were only three properly educated veterinarians, and now there are between fifty and sixty. There are now two colleges, several well equipped hospitals, veterinary societies and veterinary journalism firmly established. Besides that, the profession is respected by the medical fraternity. One of the colleges here is sadly overcrowded, and has sent out an appeal for a building fund. The hospitals are always full and are obliged to turn away patients at times. The value of stock has greatly increased. The domestic animals of the United States now represent an aggregate wealth of upward of $2,500,000,000.

There are about six veterinary colleges in this country, and four of them, like most American institutions, owe their success to their own efforts. The European colleges are subsidized by their governments. Yet France is said to have only three colleges, Germany no more than this country, and England even less. But governmental assistance enables even Roumania to give students a five years' course; France four, Portugal five, Russia four, Sweden four, Holland four, Germany three and one-half and England three. The course required here is only two years, and short years at that. Germany requires about forty hours of recitations and lectures a week for the first year, and nearly sixty hours the second year.

HOSPITALS FOR HORSES.

The hospital system has made good progress here of late years, but it is as yet crude and inadequate, according to the opinion of a well known veterinarian who is connected with a hospital of good standing. There are not enough hospitals here and the best managed ones are generally overrun. One hospital was opened five years ago with accommodations for six horses. Now it can take care of thirty horses and a large number of dogs. Twenty thousand dollars were taken in at that place last year. The colleges also have hospitals.

The horses are comfortably stalled in the hospitals, some of them having box stalls. The other day a reporter saw one horse taking electric shocks for spinal trouble with as much equanimity as a human being. The sling is an interesting appliance. It is used to support a horse that has lamed or strained itself, or is not strong enough to stand all the time. The sling is large enough to give a horse a good imitation of a hammock swing, and it is rather interesting to see a dozen horses in their stalls lazily enjoying the support of their slings. An ingenious machine is used for securing horses that are to be operated on. It looks like a small "thrashing" machine. The horse is fastened to a part of the machine which looks like a let down leaf of a dining table. The assistants turn a crank and the leaf with the horse fastened to it slides up to its place on top of the table and there the horse is high and dry and ready to be operated on by men who understand their business.—New York Tribune.

Two Sizes of Envelopes.

Always keep two sizes of letter envelopes on your desk, one small enough to slip easily into the other. An editor always prefers your self-directed and stamped envelope to stamps put in loose or stuck to your letter of manuscript. A regard shown for his comfort will conduce to a regard for your manuscript. Have your manuscript weighed before closing the envelope, and put in an envelope with the stamps affixed which are requisite for its return.

If your manuscript is valuable and cannot easily be reproduced, register it when you mail it. Ten cents' worth of registry fee is better than ten dollars' worth of trouble in making a second copy of a manuscript which went astray in the mails, nine times out of ten through your own carelessness.

Keep a record of your manuscripts, and, better yet, of all your business letters, noting always the exact date on which each was dispatched.—Horace London in The Writer.

"It is a fact," that Hood's Sarsaparilla does cure scrofula, salt rheum and other diseases or affections arising from impure state or low condition of the blood, overcomes that tired feeling, creates a good appetite, and gives strength to every part of the system. Try it.

A professor said to a student whom he considered dull: "My brother, have you ever thought what you will do if, after a fair test, you find that as a pastor you are a failure?" Student—"Yes, indeed, professor, I have often thought of that, and I have fully made up my mind in that event to seek a professorship in a college or a theological seminary.

Jones—I don't believe in taking off flannels, not even in summer. Smith—Well, I do. I change mine twice a week.

REALITY AND DREAMS.

I may work all day at my easel,
With patience and skill, as you see,
But my picture is always imperfect,
It is not what I wished it to be—
I close my eyes on my pillow,
Such visions! how lovely they seem!
What fame would be mine if but able
To paint the pictures I dream!

The muse I may ardently worship,
And woo wherever I go,
But my notes are weak and discordant,
My thoughts are rough, as you know,
I sleep, and my verses are perfect,
Delightful and proper their theme;
What joy I would know if but able
To pen the poems I dream!

—Arthur C. Grissom in The Journalist.

RESULTS OF IGNORANCE.

Perils to Infants—How Deformities Arise. Wholesale Abuses.

Who does not know that the sufferings, peril and short life of our infants is largely due to ignorance on the part of mothers of the common laws which govern development, and secure healthful activity in life—and yet the rules are few, simple and easy of application—as proper clothing, loosely worn and moderate in length; proper food, taken at regular intervals (which for months should be mother's milk only, where the supply is sufficient and quality good); abundant sleep; freedom from nervous excitement, too often brought about by senseless endeavors to show off the brightness or cunning ways of the child; proper care taking at the periods of teething, learning to walk, etc.

How few realize that deformities arise from encouraging a child to walk before the bony structures are sufficiently hardened, and from allowing it to sit too continuously while the bones are more cartilaginous than osseous. Especially may this habit prove disastrous to female children, from the fact that the diameter of the pelvis may be so much changed by continued pressure of the superincumbent weight of the trunk of the body and head upon it that in after life maternity may prove not only extra hazardous, but, perchance, impossible—to say nothing of the risk of producing spinal curvatures and chest deformities in either sex. Fresh air and opportunity for voluntary exercise of the limbs are in the province of every mother to give, but are they regularly accorded by a majority?

Use of drugs should be sedulously avoided, and yet there are mothers, countless in number, who, through ignorance, ply the stomachs of their babes continuously, not with the old time catnip and mint teas only, but with vile nostrums, which, under the seductive titles of soothing syrups and carminatives, carry blunted sensibilities, dullness, and oftimes the germs of imbecility, and even death itself, in their train. Poor babes! must they ever fill the role of victims? I fear, yes, till such time as women rouse from their lethargic mental condition and shake off the shackles of ignorance, through which these wholesale abuses remain possible. Experience and observation alike point to the facts that most of the suffering incident to the period of early womanhood and its fixation (all too frequently for life) is due to the neglect of mothers, who allow their daughters to enter upon the most important period of their lives, wholly unacquainted with the nature of the changes which are taking place in the economy, and the necessity for care taking which grows out of them, and this neglect applies almost equally to women in every phase and condition of life, the generally intelligent and cultivated, no less than their opposites!—Anna D. French, M. D., in Woman.

English and American Manners.

No time can ever reconcile a cis-Atlantic ear to the heartiness with which an otherwise well bred English lady will talk frankly of "tubbing" and of "cleaning herself." It suggests the complaint made by Lord Melbourne of certain London beauties that they gave him too much of their natural history. I do not know any well educated Americans, except one or two southern lady novelists, who habitually use the word "nigger," but in English literature and speech it seems universal. Froude employs it through all his books of travel, and even so graceful a writer as the late Mrs. Ewing uses it in her pretty stories. She also has the very offensive word "stinking," and one finds and hears it everywhere. "As a rule," writes James Payn from London, in The New York Independent, "I hate people that stink of money." So, in society, Americans are constantly placed in the absurd position of being lectured for want of refined perception by writers whose language and manners offend us at every step.

The highest, the most gifted, are not free from this offensiveness of language. When I heard the most eminent of English poets say of some bad verse that it was "rot," at a time when that odious Anglicism had not yet crossed the Atlantic, it seemed to my startled imagination as if the Venus of Milo had opened her marble lips and had begun to curse and swear. The trouble is that such phrases reach us also very rapidly, and take root among us like other weeds. No doubt America furnishes some slang to England also, and we often go to London to hear it for the first time from cultivated lips. But it must be remembered that pugilists and circus riders are not here to be found so frequently in fastidious circles, and thus our opportunities of picking up their flowers of speech are more limited than in London.—The Forum.

Asking Too Much.

Old Lady (who has bought some groceries)—You are very slow, boy; can't you hurry up!

Boy (reproachfully)—You oughn't to ask a three-dollar-a-week boy to hurry up, ma'am.—New York Sun.

Judge Gresham is in England.

B.B.B.

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14 West High Street.

From the Gulf Coast.

The leading druggist of Moss Point, Miss., J. W. Stewart, writes: "I am sure that Van Wert's Balsam is the best cough remedy that I have ever sold, and while you keep it at its present standard I shall always keep it and advise my customers to use it." Trial size free. For sale by Dr. T. J. Casper.

A youthful joker copied one of Keats's short poems and sent it to Chicago's leading literary weekly, with a note stating that it was his first effort. The editor returned it with the information that the poem was tolerably good for a boy, and after a few years' more practice he might write something good enough for publication.

From Birth to the Grave

We carry with us certain physical traits, as we do certain mental characteristics. Insomuch that psychologists have striven to designate by generic titles certain temperaments—as the bilious, the nervous, the lymphatic. The individual with a sallow complexion is set down as bilious, often rightly so. If the saffron in the hue of his skin is traceable to bile in the blood, its presence in the wrong place instead of the liver, will also be evinced by fur on the tongue, pain beneath the right ribs and through the right shoulder-blade, sick headache, constipation, flatulence and indigestion. For the relief of this very common, but not essentially perilous complaint, there is no more genial and thorough remedy than Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is also a beneficient tonic and strength promoter, and a widely esteemed for and preventive of fever and ague, rheumatism, kidney and bladder troubles.

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It cures Mercurial Rheumatism, Cancer, Scrofula, and other blood diseases heretofore considered incurable. It cures any disease caused from impure blood. It is now prescribed by thousands of the best physicians in the United States, as a tonic. We append the statement of a few:

"I have used S. S. S. on patients convalescing from fever and from measles with the best results. J. N. CHENEY, M. D., Ellaville, Ga."

BRINEY, Ga.—Willie White was afflicted with scrofula seven years. I prescribed S. S. S., and to-day he is a fat and robust boy. C. W. PARKER, M. D.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 13, 1885.—I have taken three bottles of Swift's Specific for secondary blood poison. It acts much better than potash or any other remedy I have ever used. B. F. WINFIELD, M. D., Formerly of Sussex Co., Va.

DR. E. J. HALE, the well-known druggist and physician, of Nashville, Howard County, Ark., writes: "Having some knowledge as to what S. S. S. is composed of, I can safely recommend it as the remedy for all skin diseases, it matters not what the name may be."

We have a book giving a history of this wonderful remedy, and its cures, from all over the world, which will convince you that all we say is true, and which we will mail free on application. No family should be without it. We have another on Contagious Blood Poison, sent on same terms.

Write us a history of your case, and our physician will advise with you by letter, in strictest confidence. We will not deceive you knowingly.

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The BEST for Men's Boots
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ABSOLUTELY WATERPROOF.
SOFTENS and PRESERVES the Leather
Once a week for men's boots and once a month for women's is ample for perfect results. It makes the handsomest and most durable polish you ever saw. You don't have to groom and sweat with a blacking brush. Do what and try it. Because your grandfather worked hard is no reason you should not spare yourself this worse than useless labor.
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Write A. W. Brinkerhoff & Sons, Upper Sandusky, Ohio, for 56 page pamphlet. Dr. W. C. Brinkerhoff will visit as follows:

HOTEL.	DAY OF WEEK.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.
Marysville, Continental,	Saturday,	11	8	6
Springfield, Arcade,	Sunday,	12	9	7
Springfield, Arcade,	Monday,	13	10	8

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CARPETS, STOVES,
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