SOME SANITARY ASPECTS OF BREAD-MAKING.

BY CYRUS EDSON, M. D.
[Health Commissioner, New York City.]

It is necessary, if one would understand the sanitary aspects of bread-making, to fully comprehend the present theory held by scientists of germs and the part played by them in disease. The theory of disease germs is merely the name given to the knowledge had of those germs by medical men, a knowledge which is the result of innumerable experiments. Being this, the old term of a "theory" has become a misnomer. A germ of a disease is a plant so small that I do not know how to express intelligibly to the general reader its lack of size. When this germ is introduced into the blood or tissues of the body, its action appears to be analagous to that which takes place when yeast is added to dough. It attacks certain elements of the blood or tissues, and destroys them, at the same time producing new substances.

But the germs of the greater part of the germ diseases, that is, of the infectious and contagious diseases, will develop or increase in number without being in the body of a human being, provided always you give them the proper conditions. These conditions are to be found in dough which is being raised with yeast. They are warmth, moisture and the organic matter of the flour on which the germs, after certain changes, feed.

"DISEASE GERMS FOUND THEIR WAY INTO THE YEAST BREAD."

It is necessary to remember at this point that yeast is germ growth, and when introduced into a mixture of glucose or starch, in the presence of warmth and moisture sets up a fermentation. If the mixture be a starchy dough the yeast first changes a portion of the starch into glucose and then decomposes the glucose by changing it into two new substances, viz., carbonic acid gas and alcohol.

Now the gluten, which is also a constituent of dough and moist starch, affords, with the latter, an excellent nidus for the development of germs of disease as well as for the yeast germs. The germs of cholera, as of typhoid fever, would, if introduced into dough, find very favorable conditions for their growth.

I do not wish to "pose" as an alarmist, nor am I willing to say there is very much chance of the germs of typhus and of cholera reaching the stomachs of the people who eat bread which has been raised with yeast. But I have not the slightest cause to doubt that other diseases have been and will be carried about in the bread.

I have met journeymen bakers, suffering from cutaneous diseases, working the dough in the bread trough with naked hands and arms. I have no reason to suppose bakers are less liable to cutaneous diseases than are other men, and I know, as every housewife knows, yeast-raised bread must be worked a long time. This is an exceedingly objectionable thing from the standpoint of a physician, for the reason that the germs of disease which are in the air and dust and on stairways and straps in street cars, are most often collected on the hands. Any person who has ever kneaded dough understands the way in which the dough cleans the hands. This means that any germs which may have found a lodging place on the hands of the baker before he makes up his batch of bread are sure to find their way into the dough, and once there, to find all the conditions necessary for subdivision and growth. This is equivalent to saying that we must rely on heat to kill these germs, because it is almost certain that they will be there. Now, underdone or doughy bread is a form which every man and woman has seen.

It is a belief as old as the hills that underdone bread is unhealthful. This reputation has been earned for it by the experience of countless generations, and no careful mother will wish her children to eat bread that has not been thoroughly cooked. The reason given for this recognized unhealthfulness has been that the uncooked yeast dough is very difficult to digest. No one but a physican would be apt to think of disease germs which have not been killed during the process of baking as a cause of the sickness following the use of uncooked yeast bread. Yet this result from this cause is more than probable. I have not the slightest doubt that could we trace back some of the cases of illness which we meet in our practice we would find that germs collected by the baker have found their way into the yeast bread, that the heat has not been sufficient to destroy them, that the uncooked yeast bread has been eaten and with it the colonies of germs, that they have found they way into the blood and that the call for our services which followed has rounded off this sequence of events.

I have already pointed out that the germs of disease are to be found in the air and dust. The longer any substance to be eaten is exposed to the air, the greater the chance that germs will be deposited on it. Bread raised with yeast is worked down or kneaded twice before being baked, and this process may take anywhere from four hours to ten. It has, then, the chance of collecting disease germs during this process of raising, and it has two periods of working down or kneading, during each of which it may gather the dirt containing the germs from the baker's hands. As no bread save that raised with yeast goes through this long process of raising and kneading, so no bread save that raised with yeast has so good a chance of gathering germs.

What is meant by "raising" bread is worth a few words. The introduction of the yeast into the moist dough and the addition of heat when the pan is placed near the fire produces an enormous growth of the yeast fungi—the yeast "germ," in other words. These fungi effect a destructive fermentation of a portion of the starchy matter of the flour—one of the most valuable nutrient elements in the flour. The fermentation produces carbonic acid gas, and this, having its origin in every little particle of the starch, which is itself everywhere in the flour, pushes aside the particles of the dough to give itself room. This is what is called "raising the bread."

It needs but a glance to see that it is, in its effects on the dough, purely mechanical. The dough, which was before a close-grained mass, is now full of little holes, and when cooked in this condition is what we ordinarily call light. This porous quality of the bread enables the stomach to rapidly and easily digest it, for the gastric juices quickly soak into and attack it from all sides. The fermentation of the dough, however, uses up a portion of the nutrient elements of the loaf. If it be possible, therefore, to produce a light porous loaf without this destruction and without the "kneading" process, which fills the dough with germs and filth, and without the long period during which the raising process goes on, the gain in food and the gain in the avoidance of the germs is exceedingly plain.

But while we can easily see the dangers which attend the use of yeast it is certain that the vesiculating effect produced by it on the dough is to the last degree perfect. It is apparent that if we are to substitute any other system of bread making we must have one which will give us, first, mechanical results equally as good, that is, that will produce minute bubbles of carbonic acid gas throughout the mass of dough. Now it is in no way difficult to produce carbonic acid gas chemically, but when we are working at bread we must use such chemicals as are perfectly healthful. Fortunately these are not hard to find.

The evils which attend the yeast-made bread are obviated by the use of a properly made, pure and wholesome baking powder in lieu of yeast. Baking powders are composed of an acid and an alkali, which, if properly combined, should when they unite at once destroy themselves and produce carbonic acid gas. A good baking powder does its work while the loaf is in the oven, and, having done it, disappears.

But care is imperative in selecting the brand of baking powder to be certain that it is composed of non-injurious chemicals. Powders containing alum or those which are compounded from impure ingredients, or those which are not combined in proper proportion or carefully mixed and which will leave either an acid or an alkali in the bread, must not be used.

It is well to sound a note of warning in this direction, or the change from the objectionable yeast to an impure baking powder will be a case of jumping from the frying pan into the fire.

The best baking powder made is, as shown by analysis, the "Royal." It contains absolutely nothing but cream of tartar and soda, refined to a chemical purity, which when combined under the influence of heat and moisture produce carbonic acid gas, and having done this, disappear. Its leavening strength has been found superior to other baking powders, and as far as I know, it is the only powder which will raise large bread perfectly. Its use avoids the long period during which the yeast-made dough must stand in order that the starch may ferment, and there is also no kneading necessary.

The two materials used in the Royal, cream of tartar and soda, are perfectly harmless, even when eaten. But they are combined in exact compensating weights, so that when chemical action begins between them they practially disappear, the substance of both having been taken up to form the carbonic acid gas. More than this, the proper method of using the powder insures the most thorough mixing with the flour. The proper quantity being taken, it is mixed with the flour and stirred around in it. The mixture is then sifted several times, and this insures that in every part of the flour there shall be a few particles of the powder. The salt and milk or water being added, the dough is made up as quickly as possible, and molded into the loaves.

These are placed in the oven and baked. But the very moment the warmth and moisture attack the mixture of cream of tartar and soda, these two ingredients chemically combine, and carbonic acid or leavening gas is evolved. The consequence may be seen at a glance; the bread is raised during the time it is baking in the oven, and this is the most perfect of all conceivable methods of raising it.

Here, then, there is no chance for germs of disease to get into the dough and thence into the stomach; more than that, the bread is necessarily as sweet as possible, there having been no time in which it could sour. This involves the fact that the bread so made will keep longer, as it is less likely to be contaminated by the germs that effect the souring process.

It will be strange if the crowds of visitors to the World's Fair do not greatly increase the number of contagious diseases, which we will have to treat. Under these circumstances is it not folly of follies to open a single channel through which these germs may reach us? Is it not the part of wisdom to watch with the greatest care all that we eat and drink, and to see that none but the safest and best methods are employed in the preparation of our food? To me it seems as though there could be but one answer to questions like these.

I have shown the danger of using the yeast-raised bread, and with this I have shown how that danger may be avoided. The ounce of prevention, which in this case is neither difficult nor expensive, is certainly worth many pounds of cure, and the best thing about it is that it may be relied on almost absolutely. Those who eat bread or biscuits or rolls made at home with Royal baking powder may be sure they have absolutely stopped one channel through which disease may reach them.

BREAD WITHOUT YEAST—THE MOST PERFECT OF ALL CONCEIVABLE WAYS OF RAISING IT.

NOTE.—Housekeepers desiring information in regard to the preparation of the bread, which, for sanitary reasons, Dr. Edson so strongly urges for general use, should write to the Royal Baking Powder Company, New York

As Good as a Seashore Cottage.

"Are you going to the seashore this summer?" Jones asked of Brown. "N-not exactly," said Brown, "but we're going to accomplish the same result without going from home at all." "What do you mean?" "Why, it's this way: You see, when a person of my means takes a cottage at the seashore he, of course, gets a poor sort of shanty, because we can't afford a large, finely finished and well-furnished house. You know the sort of place the usual summer cottage is. Well, we've decided to accomplish the result in another way. We're going to move up into the attic for the summer." "Move up into the attic?" "Why, certainly. It is unfinished, just like a seashore cottage. The sun beats down on the shingles and raises the temperature above 100 degrees every sunny summer day; that's just like a seashore cottage, too. When it rains the water doesn't beat through our roof, to be sure, as it does through the roofs of the seashore cottages, but we can remedy that by poking a few holes through the shingles here and there, and getting the roof mended in the fall. It will smell a little stuffy, but that is eminently like a seashore cottage. We shall keep a clothes basket full of unwashed clam shells standing in the corner to produce a realistic effect. On the whole we shall be ever so much more comfortable in our own accustomed garret than we would be at the seaside, and we shall have this inestimable advantage, that when we get sick of it we can simply move right down into our own comfortable home, whereas if we were at the shore and paying a high price for a cottage we should feel bound to stick it out to the bitter end. Oh, I tell you it is a great scheme!"—Boston Transcript.

An Amusing Derivation.

Lexicographers of other days were notoriously at fault with their derivations, and an amusing instance is given as to how plausible etymologies may be concocted. It appears that the learned Porson was staying at one time with a well known Canon of Ely named Jeremiah King. One day at dinner, when they had got into a discussion upon questions of etymology, Porson gave a derivation which King considered so far-fetched as to be quite ridiculous.

"You might as well say that my name is connected with cucumber," said King.

Possibly there was a cucumber on the dinner table.

"And so it is," said Porson.

"How so?" asked King.

"Why, thus—Jeremiah King, by contraction Jerry King: Jerry King, by contraction and metathesis, Gherkin; and gherkin, we know, is a cucumber pickled."

Porson's definition of the meaning of the word gherkin is almost as erroneous, it will be observed, as his playful derivation, since gherkin is not a pickled cucumber, but a small cucumber of a particular variety commonly used for pickling.

To Catch a Runaway Horse.

Most persons, when trying to stop a runaway horse, merely add to the panic which has caused the beast to take to his heels. Don't stand in the middle of the road and throw up your hands and shout. No one ever saw a real runaway stopped by such tactics. Don't stand on the side of the road and yell to the horse to stop. That will merely cause him to be worse frightened than before.

As you see the horse coming, start to run as fast as you can in the same direction the horse is taking; when he catches up with you, and before he passes—horses don't go with the rapidity of a bullet from a gun even when running away—jump for his bridle rein, and hold to it, running along all the while as fast as possible. The check thus given by the pull on the bit will always stop a runaway. If on horseback you can do it with ease, and very little danger, for in this instance your horse is running and you have all your strength to give to the runaway. The mounted policemen in Central Park and on the roads about catch runaway horses with much neatness and dexterity, and they have plenty of practice.

Wonderful Helen Keller.

Helen Keller, the wonderful deaf, dumb, and blind girl, who has been taught so much despite her triple affliction, has been visiting Prof. Graham Bell, in Washington. She has lately taken up the study of French, and already has a good knowledge of the language. In a letter to a friend she once wrote: "I am always delighted when any one writes me a beautiful thought which I can treasure in my memory forever. It is because my books are so full of the riches of which Mr. Ruskin speaks that I love them so dearly. I did not realize until I began to write the sketch what precious companions books have been to me, and how blessed even my life has been, and now I am happier than ever because I do realize the happiness that has come to me." This was written two years ago, when she was but 11 years old.

Pat's Wit Always on Tap.

A son of Erin was coming up-town on the evening of Decoration Day feeling much exhilarated. He sat in the street car exclaiming at short intervals and in various keys: "H'rah f'r oul' Irelan'." He said it when the conductor asked for his fare and he said it when someone asked him to move along and make room; he said it when he got off the car, and to the first man he met he shouted: "H'rah f'r oul' Irelan'." The man didn't sympathize with his mood, and answered surlily: "Hurrah for h—ll." The Irishman faced about and laid a detaining arm on the other man's shoulder. "Tha's jus' w'at I'm 'bout t' remark," said he, confidentially; "ev'ry man f'r 's own country."—New York Times.

A Georgia Marriage Ceremony.

A justice of the peace in Sandersville, Ga., being called upon to perform a marriage ceremony, is accused of concluding with, "By the authority vested in me as an officer of the State of Georgia, which is sometimes called the Empire State of the South; by the fields of cotton that lie spread out in snowy whiteness around us; by the howl of the coon dog, and the gourd vine whose clinging tendrils will shade the entrance to your humble dwelling place; by the red and luscious heart of the watermelon whose sweetness fills the heart with joy; by the heavens and earth, in the presence of these witnesses, I pronounce you man and wife."

Suicide and Insanity.

An epidemic of suicide has prevailed in Buda Pesth and other Hungarian towns lately. In Buda Pesth alone seven suicides occurred in one day some two weeks ago. The number of cases of insanity is also increasing so rapidly that the hospitals and asylums are crowded. Physicians ascribe both phenomena to the scarcity of pure wine since the phylloxera, in consequence of which the people drink a made-up liquid composed of substances pernicious to the brain.

Blockaded by Bees.

A swarm of bees entered the cab of a locomotive at Huntington, Pa., drove engineer and fireman out, and stopped travel on the road until the farmer owning the invaders appeared and effected their removal.

EVERY true science bears necessarily within itself the germ of a cognate profession, and the more you can elevate trades into professions the better.

THE earth has three motions: round its axis, round the sun, and with the sun and solar system.

EXPERIENCE teaches by disappointment and failure.

Republican Progress.

BLOOMINGTON, IND.

W. A. GABE, - Editor and Publisher.

1893 AUGUST. 1893

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CIRCLING THE GLOBE.

CONCISE HISTORY OF SEVEN DAYS' DOINGS.

Fatal Boiler Explosion at Lexington, Ky.—Considerable Damage at St. Joseph, Mo., by a Cloudburst—Sons of Veterans Elect Officers—The McDonald Will Case.

LABOR RIOT.

Unemployed Men in New York Cause a Vast Amount of Trouble.

New York special: The unrest and unemployed in this city has burst its bounds, and a mob has possessed themselves of property to which they had been forbidden entrance by the owners. A crowd of more than 5,000 men attacked Walhalla Hall, 48, 50, and 52 Orchard street, because admittance was denied them. They smashed the plate glass windows to atoms, forced in doors which had been turned against them, and forcibly took possession of the place. Several persons were cut by flying glass.

Word of the coming of the unemployed reached the Walhalla Hall proprietor, a man named Fliegman. His sons and daughters first barred the door and then demanded through the keyhole to know what the crowd wanted. The reply came that they wanted to hold a meeting in the hall and had no money to pay for it. They were told they could not have it. Instantly there was a crash of breaking glass. Fliegman's daughter, a young girl of 18 years, tried to get in front of the crowd as it swept in, but she was thrown aside. The men swept chairs and tables aside in their eagerness to hold a meeting, and they had just about settled down to business when word of the affair was sent to the Eldredge street police. The sergeant in charge at once called out a reserve section and fourteen roundsmen proceeded to clear the hall. The speaker was arrested and two other arrests were made. The howling mob followed the officers and their prisoners to the door of the station, but the prisoners were locked up.

The prisoners were arraigned before Justice Voorhees, but Manager Fliegman refused to make any complaint. He said the men would molest him if he pressed a complaint and he preferred standing the damage to losing their custom, and he was afraid of being killed. Justice Voorhees then discharged the prisoners, but took occasion to denounce Manager Fleigman for his cowardice.

While this was enacted in the Essex Market Court the police swept down upon the hall and many bruised and bloody heads resulted from the encounter and a rough and tumble fight took place. The policemen used their clubs freely, dispersing the men in all directions.

The McDonald Will.

Indianapolis special: The appeal of the McDonald will case to the Supreme Court has been filed in the office of the Clerk. It bears the title of Josephine F. McDonald (widow of the late Senator McDonald) and others, and is appealed from the Hamilton Circuit Court. The transcript fills 1,958 typewritten pages, and is one of the largest documents ever filed in the Supreme Court of Indiana. There are thirteen errors assigned on which the appeal is based, the first being that the Court erred in refusing to vacate the order made on motion of appellees requiring appellant, Josephine McDonald, to submit to a statutory examination under oath before trial.

Sons of Veterans.

The National Encampment Sons of Veterans, in session at Cincinnati, elected the following officers: Past Commander-in-chief, F. P. Merrill of Auburn, Me.; General, John V. B. Clarkson, New York City. They also gave a reception to the G. A. R. Department Commander, L. H. Williams, of Ripley, Ohio. The next place of meeting is Davenport, Iowa, the time to be fixed hereafter.

Blown to Atoms.

The boiler of the Wellington Roller Mills, at Lexington, Ky., exploded, instantly killing Richard Johnson, aged 35, and a boy named Frank Albin. Albin's body was blown to atoms and Johnson's body was buried under an immense pile of coal. The boiler was thrown a hundred yards up a steep hill.

Cloudburst.

A cloudburst at St. Joseph, Mo., did damage to the extent of $10,000. Streets were torn up, cellars flooded and sewers destroyed. No lives were lost. A meat train on the Chicago and Great Western Railway was wrecked by a washout just outside the city, but no fatality occurred.

May Want American Hay.

Berlin special: The Reichsanzeifer announces that the importation of hay and straw from Russia will be prohibited. This is a sanitary measure taken to prevent the spread of cholera across the Russian border.

Much Injury by Grasshoppers.

Hillsboro (Ill.) special: Grasshoppers are doing great damage in this section. They have destroyed many fields of clover and corn. In some cases they have attacked young fruit trees and killed them.

Receiver Appointed.

W. P. Ageter has been appointed receiver of the Lima Casting Company, Lima, Ohio. Pressing claims of creditors brought about the action.

Quiet Restored in Bombay.

The religious riots that prevailed with greater or less intensity in Bombay for three days past have ended. The Mohammedans and Hindoos, whose smoldering animosity was kindled into flame through religious holidays of both sects falling upon the same day, have been awed by the display of force made by the authorities and order prevails everywhere.

Mr. Buchanan Sentenced.

Dr. Robert W. Buchanan was sentenced at New York Monday to die in the electric chair in the week beginning Oct. 2. Buchanan was convicted of killing his second wife by slow poison in order to obtain her fortune. He afterward remarried his first wife, who had obtained a divorce from him.

Secures a Divorce and Gives a Banquet.

William Moore, 60 years old, a millionaire knit goods manufacturer, of Cohoes, N. Y., has secured a divorce at Sioux Falls, S. D., on the ground of desertion. His wife fought the case, and when the result was known Moore gave a banquet at the Commercial Hotel.

Insult to Uncle Sam.

At Niagara Falls, Ont., it has been ascertained that in addition to destroying American flags during the recent demonstration by the Odd Fellows, the coat-of-arms was torn from the office door of the United States Consul and cannot be found.

BEHRING SEA DECISION

UNITED STATES CLAIMS ARE NOT ALLOWED.

No Right to the Protection of, or Property in, the Seals Frequenting the Islands of the United States When Found Outside the Ordinary Three-Mile Limit.

Victory for Britons.

Baron De Courcel, President of the Bearing Sea arbitration tribunal, has sent to Paris the decision of the arbitrators on the issues presented to it. Except for a provision that the seals shall be protected from indiscriminate slaughter, the decision is entirely against the United States. Not a proposition put forth by the American counsel has been agreed to by the tribunal. Every issue made by the United States has been decided in favor of Great Britain. The arbitrators practically deny that Russia asserted or exercised exclusive rights in the seal fisheries prior to the purchase of Alaska by the United States. That such claims were recognized and conceded by Great Britain and that the United States have any property rights in the seal fisheries other than those belonging to all other nations, Uncle Sam is beaten at every point touching its sovereignty over the Behring sea, and the crux of consolation in the matter of protection of the seals is not sweetened by the accompanying declaration that this power of protection does not lie in the United States but in the ruling of the tribunal.

American Claims Rejected.

In a general way the tribunal rejects the claim of the United States that the Behring Sea is a mare clausum and denies to the United States exclusive property rights in the seal fisheries. On the other hand, the arbitrators sustain positively the contention of the United States that pelagic sealing should be stopped and that the seal herds should be protected from extermination by poachers. To effect this end the tribunal rules that there shall be maintained a closed season, beginning May 1 and ending July 21, during which no seals may be killed. This prohibition applies not only to Behring sea, but to the north Pacific ocean. To save the seals from slaughter at their breeding places in the Pribylov Islands a protective zone extending sixty miles around the islands is established, and sealing outside this zone is to be permitted only after Aug. 1. Further protection from indiscriminate slaughter is provided in the prohibition by the terms of the decision of the use of fire-arms by sealtakers.

Uncle Sam's Contentions.

The contentions of the United States as to its exclusive jurisdiction in Behring Sea, acquired from Russia by the purchase of Alaska and its property rights in the seal fisheries, are contained in the following five points of article 6 of the treaty creating the tribunal of arbitration:

1. What exclusive jurisdiction in the sea now known as Behring Sea and what exclusive rights in the seal fisheries therein, did Russia assert and exercise prior and up to the time of the cession of Alaska to the United States?
2. How far were these claims of jurisdiction as to the seal fisheries recognized and conceded by Great Britain?
3. Was the body of water now known as the Behring sea included in the phrase "Pacific ocean," as used in the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia; and what rights, if any, in the Behring sea were held and exclusively exercised by Russia after said treaty?
4. Did not all the rights of Russia as to jurisdiction and as to the seal fisheries in Behring sea east of the water boundary, in the treaty between the United States and Russia of the 30th of March, 1867, pass unimpaired to the United States under that treaty?
5. Has the United States any rights, and, if so, what right, of protection of property in the fur seals frequenting the islands of the United States in Behring Sea when such seals are found outside the ordinary three-mile limits?

The decision as rendered is practically a knock out for the United States and a victory for England.

How the World Wags.

A. W. DUNHAM killed his wife at Pensacola, Fla., and ended his own life.

AUGUST UTLANT was run over by a wagon at Greenville, Ala., and killed.

THE Meadow Grove carpet works burned at Ardmore, Pa. Loss, $60,000.

LOUIS F. MENAGE, the missing financier of St. Paul, has been located in Chili.

THE shop force of the Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway has been paid off and discharged.

THE International Labor Exchange at New York has opened with a great labor display.

PASTORS of Denver churches unite in calling on the President to announce a public fast day.

JOHN ROURKE was stabbed to death at Lima, O., by Frank Elderin. The affair occurred at a disreputable resort.

GENERAL managers of Eastern lines have adopted a resolution to boycott the Wheeling & Lake Erie for rate cutting.

OSCAR COPELAND, a farmer living south of Parsons, Kas., was killed by being struck in the breast by a rearing horse.

CHARLES A. HAWKES, cashier of the Seven Corners Bank of St. Paul, is charged with larceny by the President.

HAWAIIAN Royalists have paid the taxes levied by the provisional government, thereby acknowledging its supremacy.

YELLOW fever has appeared in Brunswick, Ga., the first person stricken being the Government officer detailed to enforce quarantine.

AT the request of the Mayor the entire police force of Harrisburg, Pa., has resigned, because of charges of illegal appropriation of fees.

RICHARD LAPPIN, a switchman on the Lake Erie and Western road at Tipton, Ind., was killed by falling underneath the wheels of an engine.

BY the burning of the Spanish steamer San Juan, on the coast of China, 182 lives were lost. Many persons were devoured by sharks.

TWO LOCOMOTIVES, two engine-houses and coal chutes, property of the Niagara Central Railroad, burned at St. Catherines, Ont. Loss, $25,000.

SETH HASKINS and Harry Creaston were overcome by poisonous gases while cleaning a well near Chillicothe, Mo., and died before help arrived.

RHODE ISLAND'S Supreme Court has rendered an opinion upholding Gov. Brown in proroguing the Legislature before going into grand committee.

THE Baldwin locomotive works has discharged a large number of men, besides laying off 3,000 employes.

THREE men attempted to enter the express car in a Big Four train at Crawfordsville, Ind. Messenger Julian shot one, and the others disappeared.

ANTONE KALULSKY and his wife were attacked by striking miners near Leavenworth, Kansas, and severely beaten. Mrs. Kalulsky may not recover.

AT Lebanon, Ind., Miss Amanda Sundin took chloroform; at New Brighton, Minn., Charles Clough shot himself, and at Cincinnati, George Rogers killed himself with a revolver.

IN rounding a curve near Gunnison, Colo., a coach on a train on the Crested Butte Road left the rails. Express Messenger Cuthbert jumped among the rocks, and died from his injuries.

LOUIS F. MENAGE, President of the Northwestern Guarantee Loan and Investment Company, of Minneapolis, which went into the hands of a receiver May 19, is said to be hiding in the mountains of Chili.

THE nuptials of Mrs. Dora A. Hancock and Lieut. Commander J. N. Hemphill, United States Navy, both of Washington, D. C., were celebrated at the home of John T. Hancock, the bride's father-in-law, at Dubuque, Iowa.

THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN

NERVINE TONIC

AND

Stomach and Liver Cure

The Most Astonishing Medical Discovery of the Last One Hundred Years.

It is Pleasant to the Taste as the Sweetest Nectar.
It is Safe and Harmless as the Purest Milk.

This wonderful Nervine Tonic has only recently been introduced into this country by the proprietors and manufacturers of the Great South American Nervine Tonic, and yet its great value as a curative agent has long been known by a few of the most learned physicians, who have not brought its merits and value to the knowledge of the general public.

This medicine has completely solved the problem of the cure of indigestion, dyspepsia, and diseases of the general nervous system. It is also of the greatest value in the cure of all forms of failing health from whatever cause. It performs this by the great nervine tonic qualities which it possesses, and by its great curative powers upon the digestive organs, the stomach, the liver and the bowels. No remedy compares with this wonderfully valuable Nervine Tonic as a builder and strengthener of the life forces of the human body, and as a great renewer of a broken-down constitution. It is also of more real permanent value in the treatment and cure of diseases of the lungs than any consumption remedy ever used on this continent. It is a marvelous cure for nervousness of females of all ages. Ladies who are approaching the critical period known as change in life, should not fail to use this great Nervine Tonic, almost constantly, for the space of two or three years. It will carry them safely over the danger. This great strengthener and curative is of inestimable value to the aged and infirm, because its great energizing properties will give them a new hold on life. It will add ten or fifteen years to the lives of many of those who will use a half dozen bottles of the remedy each year.

IT IS A GREAT REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF

Nervousness,
Nervous Prostration,
Nervous Headache,
Sick Headache,
Female Weakness,
Nervous Chills,
Paralysis,
Nervous Paroxysms and
Nervous Choking,
Hot Flashes,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Mental Despondency,
Sleeplessness,
St. Vitus' Dance,
Nervousness of Females,
Nervousness of Old Age,
Neuralgia,
Pains in the Heart,
Pains in the Back,
Failing Health,
Broken Constitution,
Debility of Old Age,
Indigestion and Dyspepsia,
Heartburn and Sour Stomach,
Weight and Tenderness in Stomach,
Loss of Appetite,
Frightful Dreams,
Dizziness and Ringing in the Ears,
Weakness of Extremities and
Fainting,
Impure and Impoverished Blood,
Boils and Carbuncles,
Scrofula,
Scrofulous Swellings and Ulcers,
Consumption of the Lungs,
Catarrh of the Lungs,
Bronchitis and Chronic Cough,
Liver Complaint,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Delicate and Scrofulous Children,
Summer Complaint of Infants.

All these and many other complaints cured by this wonderful Nervine Tonic.

NERVOUS DISEASES.

As a cure for every class of Nervous Diseases, no remedy has been able to compare with the Nervine Tonic, which is very pleasant and harmless in all its effects upon the youngest child or the oldest and most delicate individual. Nine tenths of all the ailments to which the human family is heir are dependent on nervous exhaustion and impaired digestion. When there is an insufficient supply of nerve food in the blood, a general state of debility of the brain, spinal marrow, and nerves is the result. Starved nerves, like starved muscles, become strong when the right kind of food is supplied; and a thousand weaknesses and ailments disappear as the nerves recover. As the nervous system must supply all the power by which the vital forces of the body are carried on, it is the first to suffer for want of perfect nutrition. Ordinary food does not contain a sufficient quantity of the kind of nutriment necessary to repair the wear our present mode of living and labor imposes upon the nerves. For this reason it becomes necessary that a nerve food be supplied. This South American Nervine has been found by analysis to contain the essential elements out of which nerve tissue is formed. This accounts for its universal adaptability to the cure of all forms of nervous derangement.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., AUG. 20, '86.
To the Great South American Medicine Co.:
DEAR GENTS—I desire to say to you that I have suffered for many years with a very serious disease of the stomach and nerves. I tried every medicine I could hear of, but nothing done me any appreciable good until I was advised to try your Great South American Nervine Tonic and Stomach and Liver Cure, and since using several bottles of it I must say that I am surprised at its wonderful powers to cure the stomach and general nervous system. If everyone knew the value of this remedy as I do you would not be able to supply the demand.
J. A. HARDLE, Ex-Treas. Montgomery Co.

REBECCA WILKINSON, of Brownsvalley, Ind., says: "I had been in a distressed condition for three years from Nervousness, Weakness of the Stomach, Dyspepsia, and Indigestion, until my health was gone. I had been doctoring constantly, with no relief. I bought one bottle of South American Nervine, which done me more good than any $50 worth of doctoring I ever did in my life. I would advise every weakly person to use this valuable and lovely remedy; a few bottles of it has cured me completely. I consider it the grandest medicine in the world."

A SWORN CURE FOR ST. VITAS' DANCE OR CHOREA.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., June 22, 1887.
My daughter, eleven years old, was severely afflicted with St. Vitus' Dance or Chorea. We gave her three and one-half bottles of South American Nervine and she is completely restored. I believe it will cure every case of St. Vitus' Dance. I have kept it in my family for two years, and am sure it is the greatest remedy in the world for Indigestion and Dyspepsia, and for all forms of Nervous Disorders and Failing Health, from whatever cause.
JOHN T. MISH.

State of Indiana, Montgomery County, } ss:
Subscribed and sworn to before me this June 22, 1887.
CHAS. W. WRIGHT, Notary Public.

INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

The Great South American Nervine Tonic

Which we now offer you, is the only absolutely unfailing remedy ever discovered for the cure of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and the vast train of symptoms and horrors which are the result of disease and debility of the human stomach. No person can afford to pass by this jewel of incalculable value who is affected by disease of the stomach, because the experience and testimony of many go to prove that this is the ONE and ONLY ONE great cure in the world for this universal destroyer. There is no case of unmalignant disease of the stomach which can resist the wonderful curative powers of the South American Nervine Tonic.

HARRIET E. HALL, of Waynetown, Ind., says: "I owe my life to the Great South American Nervine. I had been in bed for five months from the effects of an exhausted stomach, Indigestion, Nervous Prostration, and a general shattered condition of my whole system. Had given up all hopes of getting well. Had tried three doctors, with no relief. The first bottle of the Nervine Tonic improved me so much that I was able to walk about, and a few bottles cured me entirely. I believe it is the best medicine in the world. I can not recommend it too highly."

MRS. ELLA A. BRATTON, of New Ross, Indiana, says: "I cannot express how much I owe to the Nervine Tonic. My system was completely shattered, appetite gone, was coughing and spitting up blood; am sure I was in the first stages of consumption, an inheritance handed down through several generations. I began taking the Nervine Tonic, and continued its use for about six months, and am entirely cured. It is the grandest remedy for nerves, stomach and lungs I have ever seen."

No remedy compares with SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE as a cure for the Nerves. No remedy compares with South American Nervine as a wondrous cure for the Stomach. No remedy will at all compare with South American Nervine as a cure for all forms of failing health. It never fails to cure Indigestion and Dyspepsia. It never fails to cure Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance. Its powers to build up the whole system are wonderful in the extreme. It cures the old, the young, and the middle aged. It is a great friend to the aged and infirm. Do not neglect to use this precious boon; if you do, you may neglect the only remedy which will restore you to health. South American Nervine is perfectly safe, and very pleasant to the taste. Delicate ladies, do not fail to use this great cure, because it will put the bloom of freshness and beauty upon your lips and in your cheeks, and quickly drive away your disabilities and weaknesses.

Price, Large 18 ounce Bottles, $1.25; Trial Size, 15 Cents.

EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED.

Every person purchasing six large bottles from our advertised agent at $1.25 each is entitled to one bottle free. If not kept by druggists order direct from

Six Bottles for $6.00 — **Dr. E. DETCHON, Crawfordsville, Ind.**

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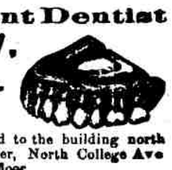
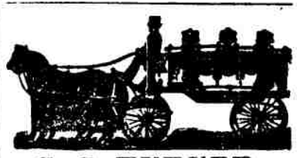


OFFICE removed to the building north of the Fee Corner, North College Ave east side, ground floor.



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