

## The Sentinel.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27.

Among the questions constantly pushed to the front and demanding an answer is this: "Have the people or the mules and horses 'the best right to the street crossings; and if either has to stand in the mud till the other goes by, which one must come to halt?'" As the case now stands, men, women and children must get out of the way or be run over. Drivers of vehicles, as a general thing, pay no attention whatever to the rights of pedestrians, provided they have any rights.

CANADA is in a ferment of loyal and royal excitement over the arrival of the duke of Edinburgh, the prince of the royal blood and blood, and the marquis of Lorne and his queenly wife, Louise. An influx of so much royalty is enough to upset affairs in her majesty's American dominions, and it will be some time before the public mind will get back to such things as codfish and herring, from which the queen's subjects derive their chief support. If there ever was such a thing as codfish aristocracy, Canada can boast of having her full share, as the United States are fully aware, having just paid \$5,500,000 to support it in all of its royal magnificence.

THE indications are that the world is to have a pretty serious shaking up by volcanic forces—a large number of volcanoes being in active eruption, and a number of earthquakes having already occurred, productive of alarm and serious loss of life and property. The theory is that by deep subterranean passages all volcanoes are connected, and that somewhere in the bowels of the earth the fiery tides ebb and flow as do the tides of the ocean, and when these billows of fire take certain directions calamities are the result at points remote from the volcanoes. Along the Andean range, from Chili to Central America, numerous shocks have lately been felt, some of which have traveled as far northward as St. Louis, but Central America seems to have more than its share of troubles, for with earthquakes, which shake down houses, the people are called upon to witness the ravages of grasshoppers and to confront the possibility of starvation, and, in addition to all this, their usual stock of revolutions is not diminished. Surely Central America, with all of its tropical glories, is not a desirable place to live.

## OPPOSING FORCES.

The theory that wrongs may be corrected if the right is left free to combat them is of ancient origin, and includes every form of vice and every appliance of virtue. As a general proposition society accepts it in all of its bearings upon the welfare of the state. Notwithstanding this the fact is gaining strength that vice in its multifarious phases is steadily gaining advantages and becoming more impregnably entrenched in its defiant attitude. It builds its citadels in the very center of population; hangs its banners up on the outer walls of its fortifications and challenges combat; it defies the law, the courts, religion and the church, schools and their influence—in fact, its attitude daily becomes more and more menacing, until good people stand appalled before its growing power. Prisons and the gallows, social ostracism and human and divine denunciations seem to have lost their power in restraining the vicious tendencies of the times. It would be difficult, if we listened to popular comments, to conceive of a more unwarlike aspect of affairs, and the subject is daily becoming of greater gravity to those who make social science their study. Penitentiaries were never in the history of the country so crowded, and criminal courts were never so burdened with business. Crime is becoming of a more aggravated character, with the introduction of a variety of new features which tax the powers of the most graphic pen for adequate description. While this is accepted truth, we find, on the other hand, that Bibles were never so numerous; tracts, inculcating morality and religion in short and easy lessons, are falling in all of the high ways of society almost as numerous as autumn leaves. In all directions church spires can be seen and the messengers of Christ's gospel be heard proclaiming glad tidings to men. Free schools are everywhere in full operation, and the youth of the land are being taught lessons of wisdom to guide them in the duties of citizenship. Still vice is growing in its defiant strength, and we are asked to believe that the world is growing worse instead of better. Is it so? If the question is answered affirmatively, then the conclusion is inevitable that virtue, the right with its eternal virtues, is not equal to the wrong in arresting its advancement, and the maxim that error may be tolerated if truth is left free to combat it is a mistake, and something else will have to be done to secure the public good. We are of the opinion that if all the machinery of virtue were confided to men who would operate it in the interests of society, vice would be arrested—at least its tidal waves would not roll so high nor submerge so many. In such a condition of things the law would be no respecter of persons, and the well-dressed votary of vice would bow as low before the majesty of the laws as his ragged collaborator. The churches, whose mission it is to embrace all the people as lovingly as did Christ himself, and in a special manner look after the poor, would be no respecter of persons, and salvation would be offered to all without regard to palatial homes or bank accounts, and seats in the sanctuary would no longer be offered to the highest bidder for the display of wealth and ostentation, and the man or woman in plain garb would be offered the waters of life with as much solicitude as their wealthier neighbors. There would be in the sanctuaries of religion no paupers' benches, or if such things were known God's poor would occupy seats of conspicuous honor. As the case now stands, the church is shorn of its greatest power and glory by its abandonment of the vital examples of its founder, and the poor—those whose elevation it is the sublime mission of the church to secure—are treated as if they had no souls to save and no intellectual capabilities to be developed. They can enter the sanctuary only to be reminded of their lowly condition, and to exalt by contrast their more favored neighbors. In this

way the church has lost its hold upon the masses, and no matter how earnestly men may preach their example is more powerful, and drives men from them. The time has arrived for the patient review of the causes of the subject that have produced the increase of crime in the country, and it is likely to be found that the forces which might be employed in securing a great improvement have been permitted to remain inert, and that the situation has been vastly aggravated by legislation which has closed avenues to honest employment and forced thousands into the ranks of idlers, and placed them in contact with vicious associations, ultimating in their exile from society. We are of the opinion that this state of things can not long endure. Society will find methods for protecting its interests, though it necessitates a complete revolution by which the present order gives place to a new regime, in which the guardians of the public welfare will be selected from the ranks of those who will put in operation all the vast resources that the right can command. Under the new dispensation, if it becomes necessary, penitentiaries will be enlarged and multiplied, policemen and detectives will be men who, acknowledging their allegiance to the welfare of society, will make no compromise with the vicious. Halters and scaffolds will play their part, and, if it is necessary, the church will be reformed to an extent that will give the teachings of the gospel their greatest power. Instead of croaking, the times demand action, firmness and a supreme faith in the power of the right.

## OUR CARNIVOROUS INSANE.

An examination of the report of the Insane Asylum of our state for 1877 shows that the snug little sum of \$14,739.89 was spent for meats, under the heads of beef, mutton, pork, etc. This does not include poultry, game, oysters, or eggs, of which large quantities are used, and which, in many asylums are used in lieu of meat, from time to time. This strikes us as being the highest animal diet on record for a hospital, where a large number of patients daily partake of no animal food.

Good meats can be had at wholesale at four cents per pound; \$14,739.89 divided up among the average attendance of patients, reported as 612, gives each one of them one pound and a half of meat per day—a little over six cents worth per capita, throwing in the game, poultry, eggs, oysters, etc., to feed the officers and attendants, which not being reported for this year, may be estimated at about one hundred persons. This quantity of animal food for a hospital surpasses anything of the kind which we can find recorded in works upon food, scientific researches upon diet, or hospital reports. For instance, in France where hospitals are well managed, we find the insane have an average of 1 (one) pound of meat per week; the Edinburgh Royal Asylum, Scotland, 2 (two) pounds per week; Richmond Asylum, near Dublin, three pounds; Sussex County Hospital (England) one and a quarter pounds per week. One of the best schools in England, consisting of four hundred persons in growing and robust health, consumes two pounds and three ounces per head per week. One of the most careful English physiologists reports to this government, as an expert, that a man in good health, at moderate exercise, requires two pounds and three ounces of meat per week, and one and one-half dozen of eggs, or four pounds and six ounces of meat without eggs. In all well regulated hospitals there is a diet table, to which the physician orders his various patients. In the United States General Hospital, where more meat is allowed per man than any hospital in the world, in the different diet tables, we find the following:

Pounds per week per capita.	Full Diet.	Half Diet.	Low Diet.
MEAT.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
MILK.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
EGGS.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
CHICKEN.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2

Persons who have managed United States hospitals say this allowance far exceeds the demands of the patients, and that a large quantity of the allowance goes to the hospital fund. Were it not that official reports of other insane asylums in the world show differently, one might suppose that insanity rendered a man strictly carnivorous. The question is, Are the patients at the Indiana Asylum in perfect health and good digestion, produced by hard and constant labor? or, have they a couple of hundred who are on low diet and a couple of hundred on half diet? Will the next legislature's committees on hospitals and charities see?

## A GENTLE-HEARTED BANKER.

God knows there is too little forgiveness in the world. Gentle words are too seldom uttered. The tendency is to coldness, harshness, implacability, which permits none of the generous impulses of the soul to find utterance. There are scolding tears with none to arrest their flow; there are walls of sorrow where no kind words are uttered to assuage the grief or mitigate the heart pangs that produce them; there are darkened homes where no words of love and consolation are heard, and where the sunshine of sympathy never enters; there are bowed forms bearing heavy burdens tramping along to paupers' graves, and no friendly doors are open where the unfortunate tramp may lay down his burden and rest for a while and listen to the music of angel voices; there is neglected childhood which no gentle hand leads from the pathway of vice; there are pitying pleas for help where no generous hand is extended. God knows the world is cruel in many of its aspects, and hence it becomes a matter worthy of note when a rich man discloses a tender heart overflowing with sentiment and forgiveness. It is music of rare excellence. Such words were uttered by the Hon. John C. New, as reported in the public prints, when being interviewed with regard to the indiscretions of two young men. He said:

Although I was the largest loser, peculiarly, by these delinquencies, I have not sought to add one drop to the cup of sorrow of the innocent families of these young men, nor is it in my heart to add a pang to the deplorable years of the mother of the one, or add a father's weight to the feeble frame and tottering steps, now on the verge of the grave, of the most worthy and honored father of the other.

We do not suppose that there is an individual in Indiana who will take exception to Mr. New's kind words, the only question being as to the propriety of so much love and so much tenderness under the circumstances. To add weakness to the tottering

steps of age is itself a crime, and the same is true if additional sorrows are added to the burden of those who are standing upon the brink of the grave, and young men whose parents with yearning solicitude have placed them in positions of honor and usefulness, if they forget their obligations to their parents, are guilty of ingratitude so flagrant that the verdict of condemnation can not be withheld, and it makes other departures from virtue all the more heinous. The obligations of society are to those who advocate its principles incentives to virtue. And the well being of society demands not vindictiveness, not cruelty, but a firm hand in the administration of such discipline as will demonstrate that the way of the transgressor is hard, and even this discipline, however severe, may be lovingly and forgivingly administered, with special reference to the reformation of the guilty; but above all and over all, teaching others that honesty is the best policy; that virtue brings with it glorious rewards and abundant honors, filling all hearts with peace and with joy unspeakable. It will not do, therefore, to obscure wrong doings with sentimentalism, or shrink from obedience to the law because those who are in its toils, by virtue of practices violative of its teachings, occupy positions that should have been their protection in times of temptation. Mr. New deems it proper to intimate that others who take a different view of crookedness in business to that entertained by himself are not animated by a proper regard for the well being of society. He says:

If other people are more vindictive against these young men, they are welcome to nurse their malice, so far as I am concerned.

This language ill comports with the requirements of the case. We know of no occasion for vindictiveness or malice in the treatment of such cases as Mr. New comments upon, nor do we believe that any such feelings prevail in this community, and it will be a most lamentable state of affairs if, when the public demands the execution of the laws in any case where they have been flagrantly violated, the ends of justice are defeated by the charge of vindictiveness or malice by those whose positions in society and the church are of such a character as to give their accusations commanding prominence. Under such circumstances violations of the law might go unpunished and even unrebuked, whereby society would suffer irreparable injury. Let us have words of kindness, of gentleness, of love and of forgiveness. Let us have sympathy for the sorrowing, words of consolation for the distressed; but let us guard well our emotions, so that in giving them action we do not commit the grave error of condoning crime.

## THE INDUSTRIES OF THE SOUTH.

There is one phase of southern affairs which radical organs, in their desire to re-inaugurate anarchy in that section, studiously ignore. The honest explorer for industrial statistics will search in vain for them in the volumes of radical bloody shirt organs. Such papers are anxious only to ascertain the details of petty disturbances for the purpose of magnifying mole hills to mountains. Every barroom wrangle, every bloody nose or black eye, or, as police reports put it, "plain drunk," is tortured into a tremendous act of disloyalty to the government, demanding federal interference and the revival of Grant's bayonet policy. This has been going on for years, and now the radical party is endeavoring to create a wild sensation throughout the north predicated upon such instances of disturbance as we have mentioned. Sensible people abominate such proceedings from first to last—they are tired and disgusted with them, and they turn from them with loathing. They prefer to know what the south is doing in the way of rebuilding its industries and of bringing order out of chaos. They assume, and correctly, too, that if there is so much disorder, oppression and bulldozing as radical organs report, the fact will appear in the industrial statistics of the south. The great industry of the south is raising cotton, and, without referring to the production of other great staples, this will answer our purpose and serve to correct the falsehoods of bloody shirt organs and the apostles of hate. It is assumed that the cotton crop for 1878 will reach 5,000,000 bales. Estimating 400 pounds to the bale gives a grand total of 2,000,000,000 pounds, which at eight cents a pound would give a sum total of \$160,000,000. It is stated that the average of three bales to the hand is approximately correct. Accepting this as a basis of calculation the product of 5,000,000 bales would require the employment of 1,666,666 hands, which must be nearly all the available force that the cotton states have for the production of the great staple. The fact then will be readily conceded that to produce such a vast amount of cotton the labor of the south must of necessity be well organized—a condition of things in diametric opposition to the statements of the bloody shirt organs, for if there existed oppression, tyranny and intimidation productive of disorder and anarchy, no industrial enterprise of great magnitude could work out such results as our figures disclose, and the conclusion, therefore, is inevitable that the bloody shirt organs, true to their mission, when referring to southern affairs lie like the devil, and that their statements are entitled to no consideration whatever. In this estimate of southern industrial affairs we omit special reference to the production of sugar, rice and tobacco—to various manufactures and other sources of wealth, all of which require the employment of labor, and which are dependent to a very large degree upon the negro. The fact that all of these interests are reviving sufficiently demonstrates the essential viciousness of the radical organs in their efforts to misrepresent and vilify the south and to poison public sentiment of the north. Their policy deserves the severest condemnation, which, we are inclined to believe, it will receive.

Evansville Courier: The police inform the reporters that their investigation proved that there were only two girls named Buckley from this city, one in a Boston convent and the other in the insane asylum. So the girl who left Indianapolis after having an abortion performed on her, as stated in a letter of Chief Travis, must have adopted the name of one of these.

## DRAMATIC BIBLE READING.

New Church Services Proposed by Baptist Ministers—Theological Seminars Planned for Sending Out Horrible Readers.

[New York Sun.]

The Baptist ministers have in their weekly conference a regular order of proceedings, in which is an opportunity for questions and replies. Brother Swan, of Newark, bristled up in yesterday's session of the conference and, in answer to a question, there was a good, honest Baptist deacon in Newark who has been offered a position as bookkeeper in a wholesale Newark grocery where ardent liquors are sold—not over the counter, but in whole bottles to families. The deacon doesn't know whether he will do right or not in accepting the position. He has a situation now yielding a small income, but he wants to get more salary to give for charitable purposes.

"He'd be a bigger fool than most Baptist deacons if he doesn't accept the position," broke in the Rev. Dr. Miller, of Greenpoint. "He'd be a big fool if he did accept," cried the Rev. Dr. Reid, of Williamsburgh, and he hoped to defend his position with a speech. A chorus of amen from the brethren greeted him. Dr. Reid told the story about the late D. B. Gale, in St. Louis, who refused to do the wholesaling of liquors to his regular business, and amassed a fortune even while his fellow traders were predicting his financial ruin. "The churches," added Dr. Reid, "must fight this whisky question, and not be so lax about their members engaging in that trade."

Dr. Miller jumped up and wanted to know whether it was any business of the Newark deacon what the firm sold if he was only bookkeeper. "There is no rum in the inventory," he exclaimed. "I have been identified with the temperance cause all my life, but there are ways of striking the rum traffic without knocking bread and butter out of our mouths. If we go to the root of the question, then why not, in all reason, attack the deacons who buy liquor and drink it? Is not this question just as applicable to the tobacco as to the liquor traffic? and, if it is, then how about the churches in Connecticut that are supported by the tobacco raisers there?" Then Dr. Reid argued that the old cry of "business is business and religion is religion" is fallacious, and that ministers can not be too firm in resisting Satan as the liquor fiend.

A brother in the rear seats shouted for a vote on the Newark deacon question, but he was not heeded, and the moderator, amid some confusion, introduced the Rev. Dr. Geo. M. Stone, of Tarrytown, who would tell the ministers "how to read the Bible for the best educational effect before a congregation." Comment while reading the Bible in the pulpit, the speaker said, has seemed to become necessary, because ministers have misinterpreted themselves thoroughly with the spirit of the sacred text. Painful study is necessary to give proper accent and emphasis. Emphasis is, in fact, the best exegesis. Of all writing, the Bible is the most vivid. The Psalms of Job are generally considered the grandest reading, but in the speaker's view, the consolations of Christ have made more impressive. But these must be studied spiritually, and when so studied they are seen to carry evidence of their truth to fact through their being true to nature. The speaker gave what he called an "object lesson." Taking a shining ball dollar to represent the penny with Christ's name, he superimposed with which Christ confounded his questioners. Dr. Stone recited, dramatically, the incidents as related in St. John's Gospel. The speaker's main object, he went on to say, was to persuade the brethren to hold on every Sunday evening services of Bible readings only. No preaching, but only the old and new testaments, with the bearing on one topic, for instance, the Atonement, or the Resurrection. He had tried it in Tarrytown, and the evening meetings were better attended than those in the morning when he preached.

Brother Brainerd liked the notion of Bible readings on Sunday evenings. He had complied a charge to the candidate, the Rev. A. Stewart Walsh, in the South Baptist church in this city lately, and every word of the charge was from the Bible. The Rev. Dr. Armitage told the speaker that it was very successful because not a word of it was the speaker's (Laughter).

The Rev. Dr. Elder thought that gentleman in pulpit reading of the Sunday morning lesson would hardly be acceptable to a congregation now. As a separate part of the service, just as an anthem differs from hymn singing, it might do.

Brother E. J. Foote said that ministers do not know how to read the Bible to their congregations. That it is true is proved by its having survived so much bad reading. [Laughter.] If Stakes are should be read as the Bible is, then it would be hissed from the stage. The theological student is to blame for sending out such horrible readers. "That's so!" cried some of the ministers.

The Rev. Dr. Wayland Hoyt said that if a preacher has the pluck to get up in a pulpit and recite dramatically, he'd better do it. The Bible is the Protestant's Bible, and the slaves of tradition. No cross must be raised on the churches because Roman Catholics do that; no gestures must be used in reading God's Word because that would be theatrical. Then, too, it is terribly hard work to read the Scripture dramatically—harder than sermonizing. He had heard of a minister who said he would never see the Jews, see Jesus, see the cross, and see the expression on the faces of the speakers.

Dr. Stone, in conclusion, said that the preachers are given too much to bibliolatry. The Bible is a kind of superstitious work. Yet he believed that the nation's salvation should always be spoken with holy reverence.

## The Boy and the Chestnuts.

[Detroit Free Press.]

A rat of a boy, who had in vain searched the post office corridors for the nickel which a careless hand occasionally drops at the stamp clerk's window, took his position before a chestnut stand while the boy frantically longed to produce a deep sigh and groaning: "Oh, I wish I was rich!" The chestnut roaster made no reply, and the odor of the roasting nuts finally induced the boy to enquire: "Are chestnuts healthy?" "No, but they are profitable of Indians," was the answer. "While the boy thought it was time to remark: 'Did you ever hear the story of the man who gave the poor boy a handful of chestnuts and when the boy grew up and got rich he awarded the old man with a diamond pin and a four-horse team?' No, never did; but I heard of the man who bought a poor boy to the edge of the grave by giving him a dozen chestnuts." The last took a turn up and down, secured another strong sniff of the pleasant odor, and then leaned over and whispered: "If I'll take the chances on the edge of the grave business, will you take the chances on these chestnuts?" The vender finally thought he would.

## The Electric Light.

[Paper Trade Journal.]

We are asked to tell something about the electrical light, its cost, how it is run, and the power required to create it. We have been engaged in following up the subject with the purpose of giving some information to the paper trade, but there are several things yet to be developed in the production of the light to determine its cost. Of its value for lighting purposes in large mills and factories we have no doubt. It is not so much as the gas light, so perfected as to be likely to come at once into general use, but we believe that the time is not far distant when it will supersede all other methods of illumination for manufacturing or public purposes. There are several machines for developing the electricity. Some of these are being used at the American Institute. Fair in this city and the light is extremely

white and pure and of great illuminating power. Any mill having a good steady water power can run a dynamo-electric machine capable of supplying a current for a number of lights. One machine now in use is said to be able to keep 17 lights going, each light being equal to 3,000 candle power, and without danger of fire or explosion. The delicate shades of colors can be detected by this light as well as by sunlight. The expense, after the first cost of the machine and its connections, includes the cost of power to run the machine, the cost of attendance upon the engine (or power) and the machine, the wear and tear of apparatus, and the cost of the carbons burned in the lamps. Where the power is in use for other purposes the expense, of course, for this item is nothing. The carbons consumed in each lamp cost from three to five cents per hour. There is much more to be said on this subject which we must reserve until another occasion.

## SENATOR LAMAR.

Talks a Little on Subjects of Interest.

The Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, United States senator from Mississippi, was in the city yesterday, and stopped at the Grand Hotel. A commercial reporter met him last evening at tea, in company with the Hon. Job Stevenson, and talked with the honorable gentleman on affairs of state. Mr. Lamar, by the way, is looking very well, and seems to be in the best of health.

Our reporter first asked Mr. Lamar concerning the yellow fever in Mississippi. Said the senator: "It was, in proportion, a far greater calamity than the war. Speaking proportionately, the war never claimed one-tenth of the victims this dreadful pestilence did. It was a terrible blow to the south, which was just beginning to revive, after the prostrating effects of the war. It swept away whole families from the face of the earth. It left farms and plantations without owners—great business houses without proprietors, and trade and society generally completely demoralized. It will take years to rebuild and get back to the starting place again."

"Two things were shown conclusively during the prevalence of the plague that have never heretofore been decided. One is that the disease is not only infectious but contagious also—as contagious, indeed, as the small pox or the measles. This was effectively proven a thousand times over. Never a person came in contact with the disease and escaped it. They caught it by contact, and so the disease was shown to be undoubtedly contagious. Again, it was pretty satisfactorily demonstrated that the disease can be kept off by thorough quarantine. In fact, the whole lesson of the result of the pestilence is to show that a thorough and well regulated quarantine will keep out the disease. I might cite as instances of this, Mobile, Pensacola, and my own town, Oxford, Miss. The yellow fever was kept out of those places by prompt and persistent and vigilant quarantine. There was evidence of the wisdom of Providence in sending the plague, and of the truth that some good must come out of all things, no matter how adverse or calamitous they may seem at the time."

"What do you mean?" said our reporter. "I mean that the action of the north toward the south in her latest hour of desolation and affliction has done much to bridge over the chasm between the two parts of the nation, to heal old wounds and to incite good feeling and good will in the place of party and sectional hatred and distrust. The south can never forget the grand, heartfelt, splendidly generous manner in which the north, so late a time ago, so lately enemy, came to her aid with money and medicines, and material aid of all kinds, and words of comfort and encouragement and good cheer. It took away hard feelings, long cherished and softened bitterness long felt."

"How about the president?" suggested the reporter, while the senator lifted his heavy eyelids, with one look, and said to the other he deposited an oyster beneath it.

"He is looked upon and thought of most kindly in the south," said the honorable gentleman, "and I assure you I do not believe there will be any change in his policy toward that section of the country, nor can I see anything in the late election or recent affairs of any kind, to warrant the belief that there will be any change in the attitude of Mr. Hayes toward the south."

"You do not, then, believe in a change of policy on the part of the president?"

"Emphatically no," said Mr. Lamar, as he set his teeth firmly on the last oyster in the bowl. "I do not. We have faith and we believe in the president in the south, and we believe he will stand by his promises in his letter of acceptance to the end of his term, no matter what party changes may occur in the north."

"About resumption and the financial question?" suggested our reporter, as the senator set aside his empty oyster bowl.

The honorable gentleman turned from the table to the reporter and said: "I don't feel qualified to represent my people upon that question, and can not say anything to you on the matter, because the yellow fever has prevented me from going about among them during the summer and learning how they feel on the matter. But this I can say, that they will never let the financial question disunite them on the question of local politics. As long as the north makes their local matters and politics a question of national and party importance, they will not be turned aside by the financial question generally, or the question of resumption in particular."

The senator endeavored to make himself particularly plain upon this point, and our reporter in the words above has tried to state what he said in a few words and as exactly as possible.

There was some other general and desultory conversation, but what was important in the remarks of the senator is given in what has been written.

Nobody can meet Senator Lamar without being most favorably impressed by him. He speaks carefully and cautiously, but with emphasis and effect, and in his demeanor is a pleasant and cultivated gentleman.

## Switzerland in a Word.

[Edward King in Boston Journal.]

He is to be pitied, is the commonplace tourist, he loses so much. When he comes home, his descriptions are somewhat like those given to a friend of mine when he was a little boy, by a newly returned traveler. "And did you see Switzerland, and what was it like?" asked the boy breathlessly. "Switzerland, boy? Yes, boy, Switzerland, is just gay!"

Applied to this incongruous adjective, the boy tried again in the hope of obtaining more explicit information.

"Yes—And did you see the Alps, and how did they look?"

"The Alps, boy? Yes, boy, I saw the Alps, and now I tell you, boy, the Alps are just gay!"

There was a whole collection of avalanches and thunders and lightnings in this last "gay," but it did not satisfy the child, who retired discomfited from these futile attempts to draw descriptions of Switzerland from his maturer friend.

Sleep is absolutely necessary for health, and nothing so effectively robs one of sleep as a crying baby. Use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup to ease its pain and the baby will be quiet and allow all to sleep well. Price 25 cents a bottle.

## RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

FROM THE

## Hon. THURLOW WEED.

Endorsing Dr. Radway's R. R. Remedies after using them for Several Years.

NEW YORK, January 4, 1877.

Dear Sir—Having for several years used your medicines, doubtfully at first, but after experiencing their efficacy with full confidence, it is no less a pleasure than a duty to thankfully acknowledge the advantage we have derived from them. The pills are resorted to as often as occasion requires, and always with the desired effect. The Ready Relief can not be better described than it is by its name. We apply the Liniment frequently and freely, almost invariably finding the promised "Relief." Truly yours,

(Signed) THURLOW WEED.

DR. RADWAY.

## R. R. R.

Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus, Fever and Ague,

CURED AND PREVENTED BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diphtheria,

Influenza, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,

RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS,

Looseness, Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus or painful discharges from the bowels are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. Neuralgia or indigestion, no weakness or lassitude, will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

## R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

Not One Hour After Reading this Advertisement Need Any One Suffer with Pain.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is a Cure for Every Pain. It was the first and only PAIN REMEDY

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, always inflicting and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application, IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Influenza, Crippled, Neuralgia or prostrated with disease may suffer,

Radway's Ready Relief

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Stomach, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Hoarseness, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague, Chills, Cholera, and Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort. Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few moments, cure Cramps, Spasms, Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Ague, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains. Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or relieve from cholera or dysentery. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

## FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is no other remedy known to the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, Secret, Typhoid, Yellow and other Fevers (also the RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

## DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

The Great Blood Purifier, For the Cure of Chronic Disease, Scrofula or Syphilis, Hereditary or Contagious, Be it seated in the

Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Corrupting the Solids and Vitiating the Fluids.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking, Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Nose, or Pimples in the Face, the Stomach, and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, and all other diseases.

## Liver Complaint, Etc.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional and Skin Diseases, but it is the only positive cure

For Kidney and Bladder Complaints.

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stomach, Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are uric acid deposits or the water is impure, it is the only remedy. It is like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance and white bonedust deposits, or when there is a profuse burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins. Sold by Druggists. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

## OVARIAN TUMOR

OF TEN YEARS' GROWTH CURED BY

DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

Dr. RADWAY & CO. 32 Warren St., N. Y.

## DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nerv