DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. XVIII. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1885. NO. 238.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR

Horse's Feet.

The above drawing was made from a n... of the lamination of Iron in the Cold ...fined and Hearing process.

The drawing was made from the nail in the hoof and coffin bone as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

...Hot Forged and Hammer Pointed ... Nail in the World that is not ...ed and sheared from the point and ...ge to the driving, is

THE PUTNAM NAIL.

...shod with this nail, ... Heads.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS IN HORSE NAILS.

Sample sent free by mail, by addressing

Putnam Nail Co.,

BOSTON MASS.

P.O. Address Neponset, Mass.

...by Z. C. M. I. and its ... dw&s sm

CHICAGO TRADE.

...best and Strongest RECLINING CHAIR IN THE MARKET, Send postal to the following address for information. Our

goods are in use all over the world and We Guarantee Satisfaction!

The Hartley Reclining Chair Co., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

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Sold by all principal Furniture dealers throughout the Western States.

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d92 6m

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The Best Oil Stove Made.

Will Boil and Bake at the same time and with the same heat.

We keep also a full line of A. & W. Stoves of a smaller size.

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d116 3m

M. S. VAN DEUSEN, WM. LEMERT

JOHN C. NEEMES & CO.,

MANUFACTURING

CONFECTIONERS,

28, 30, 32, & 34 MICHIGAN AVENUE,

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Our Goods are kept by Z. C. M. I., its Branch Stores and dealers generally in the Territory.

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Manufacturers and Jobbers of

PUMPS AND FIRE ENGINES,

and Pipe and Sheet Lead, Gas Pipes, Plumbers' and Steam Fitters' Brass Goods, Belting, Hose and Packing.

Agricultural Implements,

FENCE WIRE, BARBED WIRE, FENCING, Etc., Etc.

23 NORTH SECOND ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

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Daggett's Roll Braid

FOR TRIMMING DRESSES,

EXTRA WIDTH,

SUPERIOR QUALITY,

FINEST COLORS.

For Sale by Z. C. M. I.

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BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitudes of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders.

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Manufacturers of and Dealers in COTTON SAIL DUCK, "Woodberry," Druid Mills "POLHEMUS" and other favorite brands, all numbers—Hard, Medium and Soft

DUCK FOR OVERALLS, BLUE, BROWN, OR IN THE GREY

COTTON CANVASS of all numbers—14 to 120 inches wide, for Deck, Car, Trunk and Wagon Coverings, Machine Aprons and for other purposes, constantly in store and made to order.

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Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye for MAKING SOAP. Directions accompany each can. Will make 10 gallons Hard Soap quickly. It is full weight and strength. Ask your grocer for SAPONIFIER, and take no other.

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SIX-CORD

Spool Cotton

FOR SALE

AT WHOLESALE

BY

Z. C. M. I.

ADAMS & CO.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Manufacturers of

Crystal and Colored Table Ware, Lamp Goods, Jelly Tumblers, Jelly Pails, Etc.

A full line of our Goods can be found at Z. C. M. I. and its branch Stores, Little & Roundy's and Clark, Eldredge & Co's. d

USE THE

PAN HANDLE CARPET WARP

WHITE AND COLORED.

THE BEST in USE.

Z. C. M. I. SOLE AGENTS. Can be obtained at all their branch stores throughout the Territory. d&s alt

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Brewery near U.C.R.R. & D.&R.G. Depots,

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,

P. O. Box 1049. Telephone 294.

We are now prepared to promptly supply the public with Keg and Bottled Beer of a superior quality, at popular prices.

City Depot 109s, Main St. Telephone, 179.

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Office, 63, Pine St., New York.

Constantly on hand a complete stock of this well known and justly celebrated

GUNPOWDER!

Blasting, Kentucky Rifle, Fair Lawn, Duck, Electric Fuse.

For sale by Z. C. M. I. and all the principal Stores in the Territory, and by H. B. CLAWSON, Agent.

New Stove & Tinware Store!

CHAS. WANLESS,

Announces that he has commenced business in

CENTRAL BLOCK,

West of the Opera House,

SECOND SOUTH STREET

Where he will carry a full stock of

STOVES, TINWARE, —AND— House Furnishing Hardware.

SPOUTING, METAL ROOFING,

And all kinds of

Tin and Sheet Iron Work

Done to order at

BED ROCK PRICES

Call and examine Goods and Prices before purchasing.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

Wired from Washington.

WASHINGTON, 1.

The coinage of the various mints during August was $8,259,066.20, of which $2,447,000 was standard dollars.

At the last session of Congress provision was made for the payment by the United States of one half of the cost of taking the census of such States and Territories as might take a decennial census, upon conditions that the returns be filed with the Secretary of the Interior on or before September 1st. The returns from New Mexico have just been received and are as follows:

Population in 1885	131,985
" " 1880	119,565
Farms in 1885	10,221
" " 1880	5,053
Manufacturing establishments in 1885	289
" " " 1880	114

The returns from eight counties in Florida have also been received and complete returns are expected shortly. Up to date the department has received returns from Colorado, Dakota, Nebraska, New Mexico and Florida. It is known that several other States and Territories have made a census, but those whose returns failed to reach the Department before 4 o'clock will not be entitled to receive the rebate provided by the appropriation bill.

In compliance with the requirements of the general order sending army officers back to their regiments, who have served over three years on detached duty, Lieutenant Colonel James F. Gregory of the Corps of Engineers and Geo. W. Davis of 14th Infantry, were to-day relieved from duty on Lieut. General Sheridan's staff, and ordered to their posts.

The Treasury department to-day purchased 400,000 ounces of silver for delivery at the New Orleans and San Francisco mints for coinage into standard dollars. The amount purchased is larger than usual, owing mainly to the good terms at which the bullion was offered.

The *Swatara* will leave New Orleans for Washington with her silver cargo about the 8th inst. She will be accompanied by the *Yantic*.

An instalment of 100,000 postal cards from the new contractor, arrived in the city postoffice to-day. The new cards differ in content from the old cards in appearance. The size is exactly the same. The design is printed in a light brown color, instead of the head of the Goddess of Liberty in a vignette in the corner, appears a fine engraving of Jefferson's head. Instead of the monogram "U.S.," the new card has on it the words "United States" printed at length. On the address side of the old card were printed the words, "Nothing but the address can be placed on this side." This expression has been changed on the new card so as to read as follows: "Nothing but the address to be on this side."

The National Debt.

WASHINGTON, 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement issued to-day (new form):

Interest bearing debt; bonds at 4½ per cent	$ 250,000,000.00
Bonds at 4 per cent	737,733,400.00
Bonds at 3 per cent	194,190,500.00
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent	229,500.00
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000.00
Pacific railroad bonds at 6 per cent	64,623,512.00
Total principal	$1,260,776,912.00
Interest	10,719,853.03
Grand total	$1,271,496,765.03
Debt bearing no interest: old demand and legal tender notes	$ 346,734,015.00
Certificates of deposit	30,985,000.00
Gold certificates	124,886,490.00
Silver certificates	96,079,926.00
Fractional currency (less $8,375,334, estimated as lost or destroyed)	6,961,162.88
principal	604,529,864.88
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, principal	3,921,765.26
Interest	223,780.81
Total	$ 4,145,546.07
Total debt, principal	$1,869,228,542.14
Interest	10,943,633.84
Grand total	$1,880,172,175.98
Less cash items available: Reduction of the debt	$ 256,763,295.77
Less reserve held for redemption of U. S. Notes	100,000,000.00
Total	$ 356,763,295.77
Total debt less available cash items	$1,523,408,880.21
Net cash in the Treasury	49,716,572.69
Debt less cash in the Treasury, September 1, 1885	1,473,692,307.52
Debt less cash in the Treasury August 1, 1885	1,476,571,359.69
Decrease of debt during the month as shown by this statement	2,879,052.17
Cash in Treasury unavailable for the reduction of debt:	
Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding	$ 193,885,490.00
Silver held for silver certificates, actually outstanding	96,079,926.00
United States notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding	30,865,000.00
Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid	5,931,435.06
Fractional currency	2,074.71
Total unavailable for reduction of the debt	$ 256,763,295.77
The reserve fund held for the redemption of United States notes by act of July 12, 1882	100,000,000.00
Available for the reduction of the debt—	
Fractional silver coin	24,724,287.43
Minor coin	847,053.86
Total	$ 25,571,341.29
Certificates held as cash issued, but not outstanding	$ 60,014,130.00
Net cash balance on hand	49,716,572.69
Total cash in the Treasury, as shown by the Treasurer's general account	$ 492,003,329.75

Prohibited Emigrants.

WASHINGTON, 1.—Acting Secretary Fairchild has issued a circular to the commissioners of emigration and the custom officers in regard to the landing of prohibited emigrants. It says that in view of the difficulties which have arisen in regard to the construction of so much of Section 2 of "An act to regulate emigration," approved August, 1882, as refers to the landing of convicts, lunatics, idiots or persons unable to take care of themselves without becoming a public charge, it has been deemed advisable to make other rules in regard to the regulations heretofore made on the subject. One of the new rules provides that all immigrants arriving at ports in the United States shall not be regarded as in fact landed within the meaning of the second section of the act referred to, so long as they are undergoing examination by the commissioners of immigration or of their agents or representatives, and so long as they are temporarily in charge of those officers; and any temporary removal of the prohibited emigrants from on board the ship to a place of convenient examination, care or treatment, as incidental to such examination, shall not be considered a landing until such officers shall have had an opportunity to discharge such immigrants or return them on shipboard.

A New General Manager.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, 1.—The General Managership of the Mexican Central Railway was transferred to-day by Manager Robinson to Edward W. Jackson, until recently the General Superintendent of the Vera Cruz Railway. Jackson started this morning on a tour of inspection over the entire line to the Texas border. He was accompanied by the retiring Manager and the principal officers of the railroad. The retiring Manager said that the rolling stock was in excellent condition, as were also the rails, which were good for many years to come, but that heavy expenditures for this would be required for the next two years and a half, as these and wooden bridges on the northern division would be required to be replaced almost simultaneously. He also said that careful husbanding of the company's resources and expenses would be necessary to keep the operating expenses down to a reasonable percentage. Ties in Mexico decay very rapidly and for this reason the Vera Cruz road is substituting at great expense steel ties on portions of its track. Wooden ties cost $1 each.

Adulteration of Milk, Butter, Sugar, Syrups, etc.

WASHINGTON, 1.—The Association of Official Agricultural Chemists met in annual convention at the Department of Agriculture to-day, Vice-President Prof. H. C. White, of Georgia, in the chair. Mr. Coleman, Commissioner of Agriculture, delivered an address in which, after declaring his entire sympathy and that of the farmers of the country in the object of the Association, which is to secure a uniform analysis of fertilizers, he expressed the hope that the Association would extend his deliberations to the methods of chemical analysis. He thought the Association should also fix the standards of purity for different kinds of food and establish methods for the detection of adulterations. He thought the General Government ought to cooperate with the respective State governments in passing more stringent laws against the adulteration of foods. Upon this point he said: "In so simple a matter as adulteration of milk it would be hard to secure a conviction in a court of justice for any person practising it, because of the absence of any official standard by means of which the extent of the adulteration could be measured. It should not only be the object of agriculture that abundant crops should be produced, but also to see that the products of the fields should be delivered to the consumers as cheaply as possible and free from deleterious adulteration. In the question of food adulteration I have long been greatly interested, and am anxious that some steps may be taken by means of which the extent of it may be diminished. I have already directed the chemist of this department to give his attention to the adulteration of foods. The frauds that are practiced upon the public in adding cheap and harmful ingredients to the food we eat in order to make greater profit, ought to be exposed in no uncertain way and the perpetrators of them held up before the public as objects of scorn and detestation. To such an extent is the adulteration of butter and the manufacture of a counterfeit article carried on that the great dairy interests of our nation are almost prostrated. The honest producer of the pure article is impoverished, while the manufacturers and dealers in the fraudulent article are enriched, some of them having become millionaires by this illegitimate work. The same may be said in relation to the adulteration of our sugars and syrups."

At the conclusion of Coleman's address the reports of committees appointed at the last meeting of the association upon the best methods of determining the existence of phosphoric acid and potash in fertilizers were read and debated.

Prof. T. S. Gladding read a paper on each subject.

Ward's Profits.

NEW YORK, 1.—Ferdinand Ward was subjected to a long examination this morning before the referee respecting checks amounting to several million dollars, which he made out for the firm of Grant & Ward to the order of Wm. S. Warner in settlement of alleged government contracts. Ward identified the various checks as presented, and occasionally assisted the counsel in computing the amount of the interest which had been paid. The transactions inquired into to-day covered the period from December, 1882, to the date of Grant & Ward's failure last year. On a transaction of Dec. 2, 1882, Warner realized a profit of $,100 in 30 days upon $7,000; upon $50,000 which was paid by Warner on Feb. 6th, he, on March 1st, received a check for $57,000. This was divided up into eight contracts. Ward was unable to say why it had been divided up or who drew the contracts. He supposed they had been brought to him at his office by Warner. A contract for $30,000 paid $36,000 in twenty-three days; $20,000 April 23d, 1885, realized a profit of $4,000 a month later; April 26th $27,000 invested increased to $3,000 by May 18, 1883; May 15th $40,000 advanced to $48,000 by June 6th; a contract for $50,000 made May 28th realized a profit of $10,000 by June 15th; a payment of $259,750 May 31st secured a return check for $270,000 June 12th; May 1st 225,000 realized a profit of $5,000 a month later; 150,000 produced $10,000 more in a short time. The examination will be continued Thursday.

The Law Provides no Punishment.

PROVIDENCE, 1.—In the United States District Court to-day a preliminary hearing was had on complaint of Postmaster Gardner against Albert E. Bosworth Treasurer of the Stafford Mills, Fall River, for the sending of an obscene letter through the mails addressed to a lady of eminent respectability residing in this city. The Court, after quoting several decisions, discharged the prisoner on the ground that the mailing of a private letter of the character named was not an offense provided against mailing certain classes of matter. The letter was particularly vile and the prisoner admitted his guilt when arrested. The Court's opinion was based on the fact that the law was specific, interdicting several carefully described classes of matter, and it must be construed strictly.

Smallpox.

MONTREAL, 1.—Forty-four new cases of smallpox, of which twenty-four have been authenticated and four deaths were reported here yesterday. The board in the afternoon held a conference with the representatives of the Board of Health of border towns of the United States and various forwarding companies in reference to the adoption of means to prevent the disease from being carried across the line by infected persons. The representatives said the Boards of Health of American towns had absolute authority and could control all traffic, and if proper means were not taken to prevent the spread of the disease, they would quarantine every person arriving from Montreal. It was resolved to appoint two doctors to inspect passengers leaving the depots in the city.

San Francisco, 1.—Advices from Valparaiso state that the smallpox is raging in that city. From ten to fifteen new cases occur daily. The scourge was assuming threatening proportions.

FOREIGN.

Progress of the Plague.

TOULON, 1.—Eight persons died here from cholera yesterday. There is no apparent increase in the daily average of new cases. The temperature has fallen and the weather has become much more favorable.

ROME, 1.—The cholera has broken out in the province of Genoa. Three cases are reported at Valtri and two at Borgo Taro. The *Gazette* gives notice that precautionary measures will be enforced.

Marseilles, 1.—Twenty-five deaths from cholera were reported in this city to-day. At Pharo hospital six patients were admitted; two died, eight were discharged as cured, and sixty-three remain under treatment.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Gold has been discovered near Williamsport, Pa., panning out, it is said, $220 per ton.

Rev. Talmage recently nominated for Governor of New York by the Prohibitionists, declines to run.

John Moriarity, teller of the Hibernian Bank, Dublin, has absconded with £2,000. He has been missing since Saturday.

Advices from Cabul report that the city is quiet, and that the Ameer has sent large orders to Parsee agents at Bombay for military uniforms and equipments.

A Montreal dispatch says: To-day the Canadian Pacific Railway Company paid the Government $3,000,000 loaned last season on a security of $8,000,000 of bonds.

The *Republique Francais* of Paris demands that England dismiss from the British army the officer who signed the offer of a reward for the head of Oliver Pain.

A Lake Placid dispatch says: The President and Dr. Ward arrived here at 4:30 o'clock. They will remain here to-night and visit the Adirondack ledge to-morrow.

Base ball: Chicago, 1.—Buffalo 4, Chicago 8.

New York, 1.—Metropolitan 6, Brooklyn 7.

Providence, 1.—Boston 2, Providence 0.

St. Louis, 1.—St. Louis 3, Detroit 8.

An Aberdeen dispatch says: Before leaving the *Sunbeam*, Gladstone addressed the crew in a clear, strong voice. His physician, Sir Andrew Clarke, declares the patient is better, and that a further change of air will restore him completely.

Alexander Fitzgerald, actor, died Monday from a complication of diseases, in St. Catharine's hospital, Brooklyn. He followed his profession until too feeble to play any longer. He was better known in Australia and New Zealand than in this country. He was for sometime stage manager at the 14th Street Theatre.

At Baltimore, to the great surprise of those most interested, the strike of the tin-can makers became general today, and there is an entire suspension of that industry. Several employers offered within a few cents per 1,000 of the demand of the employes, but the offer was rejected. The stock of cans on hand is said to be large, and there is exhibited no disposition to yield by either side in the controversy.

A Pittsburg, Pa., dispatch says: Catherine Skeen, administratrix of Wm. Skeen, diseased, entered a suit to-day against the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis railway to recover $7,000 alleged to be due for work done by her deceased husband on constructing a tunnel on the Pittsburg & Steubenville railroad, which was afterwards absorbed by the defendant company. The work was performed over twenty years ago.

In the Walkup case late Monday afternoon the coroner's jury returned a verdict, finding that the deceased came to his death by arsenical poisoning, and from all the evidence the jury believe that the arsenic was administered to him by his wife, Minnie Wallace Walkup. A warrant was sworn out for Mrs. Walkup's arrest, and she will have a preliminary hearing this morning.

The Czar, Czarina and members of the Imperial *entourage* arrived at Kief yesterday, and were present to-day at the public festivities given in their honor. These consisted of a sham battle, a banquet and a special gala operatic performance. At the banquet there were 150 guests, and the Russian national anthem was sung during the opera and was encored. During the evening the city was brilliantly illuminated. The Czar and Czarina were everywhere received with enthusiasm and cheering. At a late hour they started for St. Petersburg.

EDUCATION OF DEAF MUTES.

DR. YOUNG'S REPLY TO PROF. WHITE.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept 1, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

Mr. White, in his communication of the 25th inst., fails to bring any argument against my statement, that the combined methods, viz.: articulation and lip-reading, with the sign method, have been conceded by the best educators to be the best system for educating deaf children, and that articulation should be *primarily taught*. What says Prof. C. A. Yale, A. M. Phd.:

"Deaf children should be invariably taught articulation and a degree of proficiency arrived at in speaking and lip-reading *before* they are allowed to to receive instruction by signs, for if the sign method is taught them first they never learn to speak well after.

The question may be asked, Can deaf children be educated to talk and to understand speaking people? I say yes. Were the question asked, Can they learn to write and read well, and acquire a fairly good education? I would say, they can. Mr. White's own case is proof of this, for he not only reads well but writes well, and I should infer from his writing that he is a fairly educated gentleman. His beautiful and accomplished wife, in point of education, appears to even better advantage, for she talks well and fluently, and readily understands all that is said to her by hearing and speaking people. Not a long time ago I met the lady, in company with her husband, riding out into the country, when she made some inquiries in regard to the road which they were to travel. Her language was plain, the words well spoken, and in turn she as easily understood me by reading the motion of my lips as I did her well spoken language.

Imagine my suprise when I found that Mr. White did not comprehend one word that passed between us, Mrs. W. acting as interpreter, and by signs conveying to him what was said.

In refering to the taxpayers Mr. White loses ground, for the taxpayers of Utah want their taxes used for the benefit of all, and because an article can be bought at half price it does not make it as valuable in their eyes as one that costs double the money if it is worth incomparably more.

Mr. White again states that articulation and lip-reading are only for the favored few, and then goes on to say, "Ask Miss Rogers if it is not so."

Prof. H. B. Rogers A. M. Phd., if she is the one to whom he refers, says directly to the contrary: "All deaf children excepting the few who are really dumb, can be benefited by being taught articulation and lip-reading."

Of course, all of these children are not benefited alike by their opportunities of education, any more than are hearing children.

Still Mr. White flaunts his sign method in the faces of the parents of these unfortunate little ones, and invariably tries to clinch his arguments by stating that life is too short to teach their children the (*better*) way, that is, to talk as other people talk and understand hearing and speaking people.

I said, in referring to my own child, that the progress was slow—but it was progress in the right direction, which no argument of the gentleman can controvert. I stated that in my opinion the University of Deseret had made a mistake in employing a deaf mute for the *introductory* teaching of this class, and see no reason to change my remarks, but all the information I can gather from Mr. White's argument only confirms what I before said. His humerous allusion to Moses' mistakes by Ingersol are well enough, but the mistakes of Ingersol by Moses would be far more entertaining.

Life is not too short, art is not too long, and these deaf children can learn the art of speaking and the art of understanding spoken language if they are taught primarily in a proper manner. I must agree with Prof. Gaudelet that the deaf mute, when educated, can teach deaf mutes, but their teaching should be confined to that class of deaf children who, through some congenital or acquired deformity of the vocal chords and the organs of speech in general, are unable to make an intelligent sound, and whose only hope of communication with their fellows is by the sign method.

Time will not now permit me to continue this subject. Respectfully,

S. B. YOUNG.

EMOTIONAL POWER,

HOW BEECHER WON HIS CASE.

Here is a perfectly true anecdote, not heretofore published; and in was told to me by a leader of Plymouth Church, right after Sunday's evolution sermon by Beecher. I had asked whether the congregation would stay with the pastor if he made any further departure from orthodoxy, and he replied that Beecher's emotional power over them was equal to any requirement.

"In the height of what has gone into history as the Beecher scandal," he continued, "it was at one juncture the toss-up of a cent whether we stuck to him or not. The proofs against him at that juncture seemed absolutely conclusive, and the most intimate and steadfast friends could make no argument, but assert their blind faith.

At a certain Friday evening prayer-meeting the atmosphere was fairly chilled by doubts and outright condemnation. Beecher took his usual seat on the low platform—he remained seated during this service—and as he looked around the assemblage he appeared to me for the moment to be crushed by the situation. Dejection and sorrow were expressed in every line of his strong face. He slowly turned the leaves of the Bible, to select a passage of Scripture to read. His choice was that famous psalm of consolation and faith, beginning, 'The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want.' His eyes were not on the page, and throughout it was a recitation from memory, not a reading. There was an almost piteous tone of appeal in the utterance of the sentence, as though it was his prayer for the fulfilment of a divine promise rather than a declaration of confidence. Then he went on quietly, fervently, as though somewhat reminiscent of past religious sweetness in his experience. 'He maketh me to lie down in green pastures. He leadeth me beside the still waters. He restoreth my soul.' Into the succeeding sentence he injected, as clearly as though he had interpolated an explicit assertion of his own rectitude, a spirit of bold self-vindication: 'He guideth me in the paths of righteousness for His name's sake.' The accused preacher's head was now held high, his voice was declamatory and something of defiance was in his mein. But after a silent moment his aspect changed utterly, indicating that the weight of his trouble had been lifted for an instant only to return crushingly. Tears came into his eyes, and his voice was tremulous as he proceeded: 'Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for Thou art with me.' Again a pause, with ensuing exultation: 'Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies; Thou hast anointed my head with oil; my cup runneth over.' By this time tears were dropping from half the eyes in the house, and the sobs of deeply affected women were heard. The final lines were delivered in a climax of quivering agitation: 'Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life, and I will dwell in the house of the Lord forever.' That psalm won the case for Beecher so far as his own people were concerned. It was the grandest elocution ever heard on earth."—[*New York Correspondent Buffalo Express.*

"Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy,"

Is a wonderful book, setting forth in great detail just how miserable human beings can be. But the whole horrible mess of misery may be summed up in one word—dyspepsia. Anybody who is afflicted with that disease knows the whole wretched story. Anybody who has taken Brown's Iron Bitters for dyspepsia knows how complete and happy is the cure. Mr. Chas. A. Wilson, of St. Louis, writes, Brown's Iron Bitters has greatly relieved me of weak stomach, indigestion and dizziness."

Mr. Wm. Vint, 22 Flanders Lane, Melbourne, Australia, testifies to the astonishing cure of his dislocated fingers, by the use of St. Jacobs Oil, the wonderful pain-reliever.

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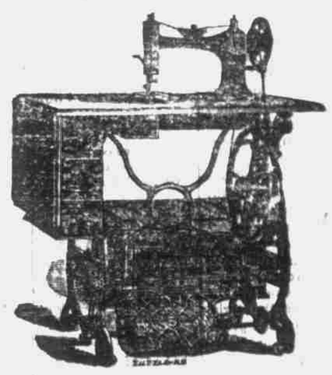

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