

## EDITORIALS.

## A CLOUDY ANGEL.

A BROOKLYN correspondent of the New York Sun thinks he has seen an angel, and suggests that the appearance was "a presage of a coming event." His description of the "object" serves to show the popular idea of angels, and illustrates the general ignorance that prevails in relation to heavenly personages.

The gentleman favored with the view of this so-called "angel," describes it as a "peculiar, solitary, vapory object." He noticed it about six o'clock in the evening, in the north, thirty-five degrees above the horizon. He says:

"In magnitude and contour it in a marked degree resembled a human form, head, body, and nether limbs, the body and limbs robed in shadowy drapery. The head, which was of brighter luminosity on the crown and forehead, had thick flowing hair, and the whole figure was extended horizontally, with the head eastward and the front downward. But there was another feature quite as marked, and that was an appearance as of wings projecting upward and backward from the shoulders, and these in due proportion extended to the body and limbs. This last named feature gave the entire the appearance of an angel."

"Flying in mid-heaven, considered as a cloud, it was remarkable that it kept the same outline continuously, (which is uncommon in those vapory objects), while I had it in view for a considerable time, as it progressed swiftly toward the east. The luminosity of the shadowy angel was of golden white, and it presented a very beautiful appearance against the blue background of the sky. In addition to the startling outline of the object, the interest in it was greatly increased by its being at the time the only one visible in the whole northern heavens, except some low-lying black clouds on the horizon. I called the attention of several persons to it, one of whom discovered himself the resemblance I did."

This "vapory luminosity" cannot be one of that class of beings of whom the Apostle Paul spoke, when he advised the Saints to "be not forgetful to entertain strangers, for thereby some have entertained angels unawares." It seems that the main reason for calling this object an angel was the "appearance as of wings." If its other characteristics had been any thing approaching the angelic, this peculiarity would be enough to prove that it was not an angel. Angels do not have wings. They are not birds; they are not allied to any feathery tribe; they belong to the human species. The pictures of these beings which mislead the public, originated in the same monkish minds which depicted hell as a place of literal flames and brimstone, and Satan as a horned demon with a tail and cloven foot. The idea popularly entertained on these matters were not derived legitimately from the Bible, but are the offspring of the broodings of gloomy celibates in the cells and cloisters of Romish monasteries, in the times when a perverted Christianity was blended with a modified Paganism.

All the angels seen by the ancients referred to in Scripture, were in the form and stature of men. The angels who talked with Abraham and who came to Lot as he sat in the gate of Sodom, had nothing in their appearance different from men. So with the angels that ministered to the prophets in all ages. They were either the spirits of righteous men or resurrected persons who had previously lived on this earth. The angel who showed John the Revelator the things which he was commanded to write, told him at the close of the vision that he was his "fellow servant" and of his "brethren the prophets."

The angels which have manifested themselves in the present dispensation are all persons who have formerly lived on the earth, and have come as ministering spirits, sent by divine authority to commu-

nicate principles and powers for the enlightenment and salvation of mankind.

When a man leaves the body he does not materially change his physical appearance. Death is no process for the development of wings. A resurrected man is, so far as his form and likeness are concerned, in the image of his former self. Paul, referring to the resurrection, says, "God giveth a body as it hath pleased him, and to every seed his own body."

Angels are persons who have taken a step beyond the condition of this mortal state. But they have not attained to the glory and dominion promised as the reward of the righteous. Man is made a "little lower than the angels." When he has passed through his probation with honor, when he has borne the cross so as to be worthy of the crown, he will be above the angels, and be placed in a position to judge them as well as men.

Those who sing, "I want to be an angel, and with the angels stand," know not what they ask for. It is simply to be a "ministering spirit" or servant unto the "heirs of salvation" who have been proven and found worthy of "a far more, and eternal, and exceeding weight of glory." In the day when Eternal Justice shall render unto every man "according to his works," those who have kept the celestial law will receive the celestial glory and the crown of eternal lives, in which is endless increase—the foundation of multiplying dominion, and the ever brightening glory of the immortal Gods. While those who are appointed as the angels will remain "separate and single in their saved condition," and henceforth be subject unto the Higher Powers.

The Brooklyn gentleman saw a cirrus, and his imagination worked up the cloud into his conception of an angel, just as children see ships and houses in the skies, and dreamy people behold curious objects in the winter's fire. Angels do not float about in the firmament to astonish the transient beholder, but when they manifest themselves to mortals they have a mission to perform and a message to communicate, and whether they appear in glory, or veil its brightness out of compassion to human weakness, they have no wings to spread, but exhibit the beauty of the human form, as it appears when purified from the dross and corruption of this world of darkness, and sin and death.

## PATENT MEDICINES AND SECRET REMEDIES.

A SHORT time ago we touched upon the subject of humbugs in medicine. The public are astonishingly credulous on mysterious curatives, and immense fortunes have been made, by quacks and charlatans, out of simple drugs or dangerous poisons disguised with some high sounding title and endowed, by advertisement, with extraordinary and occult virtues.

It is the "unknown" which charms most of the patrons of these pills, potions and panaceas for all the ills which flesh is heir to, and if the mystery attached to them is stripped off, and their actual substance exposed to view, more will be accomplished in blocking the way of medical imposture than by all the lectures and homilies that can be enunciated from press or platform.

A Berlin journal, the *Industrie Blatter*, publishes analyses of a great many of these nostrums, and its proprietor offers to analyze, gratis, any patent medicine forwarded to him in its original package. Eleven hun red of the results of these chemical examinations have been collected in a book, and the *Scientific American* copies the following, in relation to a number of well-known patent remedies, with a remark to the effect that many of the gums, resins and balsams used in these preparations are difficult to determine when in combination or solution. It is really amusing to note the constituent parts of some of the most highly vaunted specific, for which are claimed healing powers approaching the miraculous:

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. A one dollar bottle holds 220 grains of a brownish colored clear liquid, consisting of 15 grains

pure honey, 1 grain extract of poisonous or acrid lettuce (bot. *herba lettuce virosa*), 2 grains laudanum, 100 grains dilute alcohol (64 per cent.), tasting like fusel oil and wood spirit, with 105 grains of water.

Dr. Livingston's Ant Balm, a German remedy, consists of 72 grains castor oil, 2 grains balsam of Peru, and five drops oil of bergamot.

American Tooth-ache Drops made by Majewsky in Warsaw, have different compositions. Those which took the prize at Vienna consisted of common salt and brandy, colored with harmless cochineal red (price, 37½ cents).

Asthma Pastils (Daniel White & Co., New York), according to the analysis of Dr. Fleck, contain 20.1 per cent. saltpeter, 3.5 per cent. impure scammonium resin, 35.0 per cent. gum and sugar, 40 per cent. charcoal powder, leaves and stems of some plant.

Ayer's Pills consists of pepper, colocynth, gamboge (*gutti*), and aloes.

Ayer's Hair Vigor, a solution of 0.6 per cent. sugar of lead.

Horsford's Baking Powder. One powder contains acid phosphate of lime and magnesia, mixed with a certain quantity of flour; the other is bicarbonate of soda.

Berlin Balsam, for cure of all kinds of sores, burns, cuts, wounds, ulcers, chilblains, etc., is nothing but common glycerine contaminated with a considerable amount of chloride of calcium.

Cook's Balsam of Life is a filtered decoction of 20 parts borax in 250 parts water, and 1½ parts pulverized camphor in 1 liter of liquid. Used externally for toothache and all skin diseases.

Brandreth's Pills, says Dr. Hager, consist of gamboge (*gummi-resina gutta*), podophyllin, inspissated juice of phytolacca, saffron adulterated with yellow root, pulverized cloves and oil of peppermint. The editor states in a foot note that, according to the assertion of two American druggists and one merchant, gamboge is present in Brandreth's Pills, but that the action of the pills does not correspond to this constituent, in which latter assertion we think the editor is slightly mistaken, the pill being really cathartic.

Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers consists, according to Dr. Schacht, of an ammoniacal solution of lunar caustic, containing 0.5 grammes nitrate of silver, 2.5 grammes aqua ammonia, in 40 grammes of distilled water.

Butter powders seem to be a favorite article of manufacture abroad, and are supposed to aid in making good butter quickly at any season of the year. They consist of bicarbonate of soda (baking soda), colored with turmeric or other less harmless pigment.

Dr. Brown's Chlorodyne contains 5 parts of concentrated muriatic acid, and 10 parts each of ether, chloroform, tincture of cannabis indica (Indian hemp), and tincture of capsicum, 2 parts each of morphine and hydrocyanic acid, 1 part of oil of peppermint, 50 parts simple syrup, 3 parts each of tincture of hyoscyamus and tincture of aconite.

Taylor's Concentrated Castor Oil in Gelatin Capsules. They contain real castor oil mixed with 0.5 per cent. of croton oil.

Cosmolin and Vaseline are variable mixtures of paraffin with volatile oils. It is the residue left from the distillation of petroleum purified by filtration over animal charcoal, says Miller.

Tobias' Condition Powders contain, says Schadler, 2 grammes tartar emetic, 20 grammes black sulphide of antimony, 10 grammes sulphur, 10 grammes saltpeter, 40 grammes fœnum græcum, and 20 grammes juniper berries.

Eau de Floride contains, according to Eymael, 50 parts sugar of lead, 20 parts sulphur, and 1,000 parts distilled water.

Eau de Quinine, a favorite hair wash that is much used in Berlin and Leipzig, contains 2 grammes balsam of Peru, 6 grammes castor oil, 60 grammes rum, 35 grammes water, 5 grammes tincture of red chinchona. Its constituents are at least harmless, which can be said of but few of our American preparations for the hair.

English Patent Washing Crystals; 6 parts water glass, 29 parts calcined soda ash, 60 parts bicarbonate of soda, 5 parts water.

Buehlingen's Depilatory. A mixture of 2 or 3 parts of sulphide of arsenic with 15 parts pulverized quicklime.

Bucher's Fire Extinguishing Powder contains 59 parts saltpeter, 36 of sulphur, 4 of charcoal, 1 of oxide of iron. We fail to see the advantage of this peculiar sort of impure gunpowder as a fire extinguisher.

Non-poisonous (?) Fly Paper, from Bergmann & Co., in Rochlitz, contains a large amount of arsenic! Iodine Cigars, from J. D. Tormin, in Stettin, bear the motto "No more phthisis;" but contains no trace of iodine. Can the Yankees beat that?

Hamburger Tea contains 32 parts of senna leaves, 16 of inanna, 8 of coriander, and one of tartaric acid, ground up together.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, says Schadler, contains 0.5 grammes of carbolic acid, 0.5 grammes of camphor, and 10 grammes common salt, which are to be dissolved in 4-7 liter of water, and injected into the nostrils. It appears very probable that the wide reputation of this remedy is a deserved one, and the publication of its constituents will rather increase than retard its sale.

Croup Powder, from F.W. Gruse, in Berlin, contains 25 parts of common salt, 10 of flowers of sulphur, 25 of fœnum græcum, 25 of juniper berries, 5 of gentian root, and five of fennel seed.

Horn's Liton, infallible cure for tooth-ache, contains 5 parts of phosphate of lithia dissolved in 400 parts of alcohol.

Schenk's Mandrake Pills. Hager says that these pills contain no mandrake. They do contain the constituents of cayenne pepper, a bitter extract, and some vegetable powder containing tannin.

Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia. According to Lohlein, it contains neither citric acid nor magnesia, but is merely a mixture of bicarbonate of soda and tartaric acid.

Pobo, a Chinese essence for headache, etc., consists, according to Hager, of good and pure peppermint oil, rather hard and resinous. According to others it is a mixture of Epsom salts and peppermint oil, or of the latter with oil of almonds.

R. R. R. consists of a reddish-yellow liquid, that smells of ammonia and camphor. It contains 14 parts soap, 40 parts of 10 per cent. ammonia, 640 parts alcoholic extract of cayenne or Spanish pepper, 4 parts camphor, and 2 parts rosmarin oil.

Selenite Perfectionne, from Paris, for dyeing the hair, is an alkaline solution of acetate and nitrate of lead.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup consists, says Hager, of 8 parts of white simple syrup, mixed with 1 part of tincture made by extracting 10 parts of freshly crushed fennel seed and part of oil of fennel with 60 per cent. of spirits.

Sozodont for the teeth. The reddish liquid consists of a solution of 5 grammes oil soap in 6 grammes glycerine, 30 grammes spirits, 20 grammes of water, perfumed with a few drops of oil of peppermint, oil of cloves, oil of cinnamon, and oil of anise, and colored with cochineal. The powder is a mixture of carbonate of lime, magnesia, and Florentine orris root. None of the ingredients can be considered objectionable.

Worm Lozenges. A favorite American remedy. It contains 1 part calomel, 6 parts santoline, and 290 parts sugar.

World's Hair Restorer contains, says Wittstein, 5-7 grains sulphur, 8 grammes sugar of lead, 100 grammes glycerine, and 200 grammes aromatic perfumed water.

Extract of Walnut Shells. A preparation with this harmless appellation is put up by a Berlin firm; but it contains, according to Schadler, a little nitrate silver and chromatic of copper in ammoniacal water.

The above are but a few specimens, selected to show that humbugs are pretty equally distributed over the earth's surface, including China, while at the same time we are pleased to notice that some of our American preparations are totally harmless, while others are even useful and beneficial. We hope at the same time to have satisfied a pardonable curiosity in some of our readers.

A Nevada man has invented a faucet, which acts as a refrigerator. Boiling water passed through it comes out as cold as ice. The faucet is fitted with a number of tubes which contain certain chemicals, and they produce the marvelous result.

## THE LIBERTY OF WOMAN.

AN article in the *Woman's Journal* commences thus: "This beautiful, interesting wide world is a prison for Woman." Then follows a lot of stuff in support of the ridiculous statement, which is not worth reproduction.

It is such nonsense as the above assertion that damages the cause of Woman Suffrage. The advocates of the right of women to vote, tack on to their movement so many inconsistencies and vagaries and wild social theories, that the point they wish to gain is lost sight of, and the public mind condemns the whole cause in consequence.

This world is no more a prison for Woman than for Man. In some respects women have greater liberty than men, and vice versa. If women have household duties which confine them much at home, men have their various avocations, most of which involve close attention and regular, plodding toil. Many women, no doubt, stay in the house too much, and their bodily health and spirits suffer as the result. But there are just as many men who are confined in workshops, factories, warehouses, offices and stores, who have as much reason to complain on this score as the women.

Each sex has its own peculiar trials and its own individual privileges. Either is as honorable as the other in its own sphere; But neither is fitted to take the other's place, and a masculine woman is as repulsive as an effeminate man is ridiculous.

In the same paper from which we have quoted the remark about the world being a prison for Woman, we find various announcements which prove the contrary. We will copy a few of them out of a great number of a similar character:

"Two women law students have entered Iowa College.

"Two ladies have been elected members of the New Hampshire School Board.

"Miss Emma Whittaker, of Seymour Ind., will take charge of the schools at Rolla, Missouri.

"Eight ladies have entered for a rowing regatta at Madison, Wis.

"A lady of Umatilla has obtained a patent for a new kind of carpet fastener.

Miss Bertha Von Hillern was successful in her second exhibition walk in Springfield, which was to accomplish 89 miles in 26 hours. The last mile was made in 12.21, amid the greatest enthusiasm. She accomplished her task with about 11 minutes to spare.

"Mrs. Abbie C. Cutter, of Louisville, Kentucky, has established a Physiological School for Women in that city.

"The woman's war against the liquor sellers at Claremont, N. H., shows no abatement of energy on their part. They are pushing their prosecutions of illegal sellers with great vigor, and the proprietor of one of the hotels has fled to escape arrest for his third offense.

"A number of philanthropic ladies of Chicago have prepared the following call for a State Woman's Congress to be held in that city on the 4th and 5th of October.

"No women in the world spend so much money for hosiery in proportion to their other expenditures, as the American. Often \$75 or even \$100 a dozen is paid for choice silk embroidered and clocked silk and lisle thread hose, and even larger prices for those elegant novelties with point lace insteps inserted.

"There are many women now at work upon the telegraph, many are compositors in printing-houses, many are book-keepers.

"Miss Catharine Gontcharoff, a young Russian lady, has passed a brilliant examination before the Paris Medical Faculty.

"Dr. Kate Parker, of Newark, N. J., who last year had charge of the out-door practice connected with the New York Infirmary for women and children, made during eleven months, 1,934 medical visits to 538 patients.

"In many hotels in England women are clerks, book-keepers, stewards, and general managers; they form a good proportion of the telegraph operators; and they do all the floor business of theatres, selling the tickets, checking the garments, ushering the guests and