STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRAT

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STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRAT.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN THE WILLAMETTE VALLEY.

Spe ial business notices in Local Col umns 15 cents per line. Regular Loca notices 10 cents per line.

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

L. FLINN. G. E. CHAMBERLAIN.

FLINN & CHAMBERLAIN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Albany, Oregon.

Office in Foster's Brick Block. v15n18tf.

R. S. STRAHAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Albany, Oregon.

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE Courts of this State. Will give special attention to collections and probate matter.

Office in Foster's new brick. 49tf

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ATTORNEY AT LAW.

—AND—

Notary Public.

Albany, Oregon.

Office upstairs, over John Briggs' store, 1st street. v14n23tf

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(NOTARY PUBLIC,)

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ALBANY, OREGON.

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE COURTS OF THE State. Special attention given to collections and probate matter.

Office in Odd Fellsw's Temple. [14:2

J. C. POWELL. W. R. BILYEU

POWELL & BILYEU,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

And Solicitors in Chancery,

ALBANY, - - - OREGON.

Collections promptly made on all points. Loans negotiated on reasonable terms.

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—AND—

Notary Public.

ALBANY, OREGON,

Will practice in all of the Courts of this State. All business intrusted to him will be promptly attended to.

Office in O'Toole's Block.

E. W. LANGDON & CO.,

DRUGGISTS.

Books, Stationery and Toilet Articles, A Large Stock and Low Prices.

CITY DRUG STORE,

2y1 ALBANY, OREGON.

FOSHAY & MASON,

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—

Druggists and Booksellers,

ALBANY, OREGON.

v16n41tf

REVERE HOUSE,

Corner First and Ellsworth Albany, Oregon.

Chas. Pfeiffer, Prop'r.

This new Hotel is fitted up in first class style. Tables supplied with the best the market affords. Spring Beds in every Room. A good Sample Room for Commercial Travelers.

Free Coach to and from the Hotel.

T. J. STITES.

ATTORNEY AT LAW

—AND—

Notary Public.

Office in STATES RIGHTS DEMOCRAT office.

DRS. I. W. & MARY T. COLE.

Physicians & Surgeons.

ALBANY, OREGON.

Offer their professional services to the citizens of Linn and adjacent counties. Office and residence near Court House. Call at Langdon and Co's Drug Store.

RED CROWN MILLS.

ISOM, LANNING & CO., PROPR'S.

NEW PROCESS FLOUR SUPERIOR FOR FAMILIES AND BAKERS USE.

BEST STORAGE FACILITIES.

Highest Price in Cash for Wheat

ALBANY OR.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Assets, Dec. 1882	$3,295,326
Premium income	2 607,139

Safe, reliable and quick to pay in case of loss.

ARCH'MONTEITH, Agent.

Albany, Oregon.

D. BROWN,

Judicious

ADVERTISING,

Discreet

SUBSCRIPTION

AGENT

San Francisco, Cal.

Quimby House.

QUIMBY & HERSEY, Proprietors.

Cor. 4th and C. Sts., Portland, Or.

ONE OF THE FINEST AND MOST complete hotels in Oregon. Conducted both by American and European plans. All the modern improvements, 140 bedrooms, well furnished, light, and well ventilated. First-class reading room, and barber shop. An elevator and all the latest conveniences.

STONE AND MARBLE WORKS.

THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO inform the public that he is new prepared to do all kinds of stone and marble work on short notice. All work is warranted to give satisfaction. Will work any and all kinds of stone, but deal principally in Oregon City granite. Cleaning, repairing and resetting a specialty. Call and examine my prices before purchasing elsewhere as I will not be undersold. Shop on west side of Ferry street opposite post office.

G. W. HARRIS, Prop.

JOHN SCHM[illegible]

LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLE.

Albany, Oregon.

Horses kept on reasonable terms. Horses and buggies let to suit the times. Corner Second and Ellsworth streets.

LOUIS CAMPEAU'S

Barber Shop.

Shaving done with neatness and sharp razors, which are always kept in good condition, and hair cut in the very best style.

SAN WA VING.

LAUNDRY AND CHINA MERCHANISING BUSINESS. Rice, tea and Japanese goods. Ladies' underclothes, sold at bottom prices. Contractor for China labor.

Next to City Bank.

HENG TENG.

Best washing and ironing in the city. No. 11, Ellsworth Street. One door south of Revere House.

SAM COHEN.

Keeps the best brands of imperial and domestic cigars. Also the

FINEST AND BEST BRANDS OF TOBACCO, POCKET-KNIVES AND ALL KINDS OF NOTIONS.

Keeps the finest billard hall in the city.

I will also sell real estate, merchandise household goods, etc., at auction for any one in the city or county Store opposite Revere House, Albany, Or.

6tf SAM COHEN.

'83 A GRAND COMBINATION '84.

STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRAT

AND THE LOUISVILLE

WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One only $2.50. Two papres for little more than the price of one.

By paying us $2.50 you will receive for one year your home paper with the "Courier-Journal," the representative newspaper of the South, Democratic for a tariff for revenue only, and the best, brightest and ablest family weekly in the United States. Persons desire to examine a sample copy of the Courier-Journal" can do so at this office.

W. H. GOLTRA

DEALER IN

Farm Machinery,

WAGONS, HACKS, BUGGIES,

Plows, Harrows,

HAY PRESSES,

STEEL GOODS.

&C.

DOORS,

WEIGHTS, PULLEYS AND CORDS.

WINDOWS.

County dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, note our prices and favorable terms.

BLINDS.

Send for Price List.

WILSON & BROTHER.

Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers,

18, 20, 22. DrummSt., San Francisco, Cal

SCIO BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

MONTGOMERY & DILLY.

DEALERS IN CLOCKS AND WATCHES. Keep a full line of jewelry. Watches and clocks repaired in first-class order.

SCIO - - - OREGON.

W. M. MORROW,

DEALER IN STOVES, TINWARE, copper and sheet iron ware, crockery, table cutlery, etc., etc.

SCIO - - OREGON.

BRIDGEFORD & BEARD.

KEEP A FULL LINE OF PURE groceries, fresh candies, nuts, and all kinds of confectionaries, tobacco, cigars, etc., etc. Cash paid for produce of all kinds.

SCIO, OREGON.

W. H. TALCOTT,

DEALER IN DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, boots, shoes, hats and caps, groceries, cigars, tobacco, etc.

Main Street - - SCIO, OR.

J. J. DORRIS,

Bridge Builder

—AND—

GENERAL CONTRACTOR,

SCIO, OREGON.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC LETTINGS SOLICITED. Plans and specifications furnished on short notice.

ROYAL

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 multitude on low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

Cuticura

A POSITIVE CURE for every form of SKIN & BLOOD DISEASE, from PIMPLES to SCROFULA

To Cleanse the Skin, Scalp and Blood of Itching, Scaly, Pimply Copper Colored, Scrofulous, Inherited, and Contagious Humors, Blood Poison, Ulcers, Abscesses and Infantile Skin Tortures, the Cuticura Remedies are infallible.

Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, Diuretic and Aperient, expels disease germs from the blood and perspiration, and thus removes the cause. Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clear the Skin and Scalp, heal Ulcers and Sores, restores the Complexion. Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, is indispensible in treating skin diseases, and for rough, chapped, or greasy skin, blackheads, blotches, and baby humors. Cuticura Remedies are the only infallible blood purifiers and skin beautifiers.

Chas. Houghton, Esq., lawyer, 28 State street Boston, reports a case of Salt Rheum, under his observation for ten years, which covered the patient's body and limbs, and to which all known methods of treatment had been applied without benefit which was completely cured solely by the Cuticura Remedies leaving a clean and healthy skin.

Mrs. and Mrs. Everett Stebbins, Belchertown, Mass., write: Our little boy was terribly afflicted with Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and Erysipelas ever since he was born, and nothing we could give him helped him until we tried Cuticura Remedies, which gradually cured him, until he is now as fair as any child.

H. E. Carpenter, Henderson, N. Y., cured of Psoriasis or Leprosy, of twenty years' standing, by Cuticura Remedies. The most wonderful cure on record. A dust ankful of scales fell from him daily. Physicians and his friends thought he must die. Care sworn to before a justice of the peace and Henderson's most prominent citizens.

Mrs. S. E. Wheeler, Decatur, Mich., writes that her face, head, and some parts of her body were almost raw. Head covered with scales and sores. Suffered fearfully and tried everything. Permanently cured by the Cuticura Remedies from a Skin Humor.

Sold by all druggists. Cuticura, 50 cents; Resolvent, $1; Soap, 25 cents. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

ALBANY FOUNDRY

—AND—

MACHINE SHOP.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

By A. F. CHERRY, situated at corner of First and Montgomery Streets, Albany, Oregon.

Having taken charge of the above named Works, we are prepared to manufacture Steam Engines, Saw and Grist Mills, Wood-working Machinery, Pumps, Iron and Brass Castings of every description.

Machinery of all kinds repaired. Special attention given to repairing farm machinery.

Pattern Making done in all its forms.

16:11y1 A. F. CHERRY & SON.

NEW BARBER SHOP.

M. JACKSON - - Proprietor.

—Opposite Revere House—

Shaving and hair dressing done in first-class style. First-class bath rooms. Bath for ladies and gentlemen all hours. Terms reasonable.

AYER'S

Cherry Pectoral.

No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs: none so trifled with by the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting perhaps from a trifling or unconscious exposure, is often but the beginning of a fatal sickness. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has well proven its efficacy in a forty years' fight with throat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.

A Terrible Cough Cured.

"In 1857 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the PECTORAL a permanent cure was effected. I am now 62 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your CHERRY PECTORAL saved me.

HORACE FAIRBROTHER."

Rockingham, Vt., July 15, 1882.

Croup.—A Mother's Tribute.

"While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. One of the family suggested the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and to our delight in less than half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the CHERRY PECTORAL had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude? Sincerely yours,

MRS. EMMA GEDNEY."

159 West 128th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effectual remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried. A. J. CRANE."

Lake Crystal, Minn., March 13, 1882.

"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. JOSEPH WALDER."

Byhalia, Miss., April 5, 1882.

"I cannot say enough in praise of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, believing as I do that but for its use I should long since have died from lung troubles. E. BRAGDON."

Palestine, Texas, April 22, 1882.

No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will *always cure* when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

[An address delivered by Prof. H. L. Benson, of Drain Academy, before the Teachers' Institute, at Albany, Thursday evening, April 4th.]

At the kind request of the Honorable State Superintendent, I am here to-night, to speak for a few moments upon the subject of teaching English Literature in our public schools. And I am especially gratified on being able to do so, because I feel that the subject is one of most vital importance to the welfare, eternal as well as temporal, of our dear boys and girls. And I desire to preface my further remarks, with the statement, that in the expression "English Literature" I include all reading matter that is printed and scattered abroad thro'gh the land, for the perusal of the young. From The Song of Solomon, to the ribald ditties that are shouted with blaspheming oaths in dens of infamy. From Milton's sublime masterpiece, "Paradise Lost," to the "blood and thunder, knock-down-and haul-out" dime novel that is so rapidly educating the youth of our land to be graduated with dubious honors in the penitentiary or upon the scaffold. The mind in contemplating this subject divides all publications, unconsciously, into two great classes: That which is good, pure, and elevating in its tone and that which is pernicious and destructive of the moral nature. There is an abundance of the first great class, to be obtained at trifling expense, upon the shelves of every reputable bookseller; and heaven knows there's enough of the latter, to ruin more immortal souls than this world can afford to spare. The little child who has scarcely more than learned to lisp his evening prayer at his mother's knee, as he opens his inquiring eyes to the motley scenes which surround him on every hand, discovers that his inward consciousness does not contain a perennial source of knowledge; feels a vague longing to get beyond the narrow confines of the garden wall, to find out, it may be, something of the strange new world which lies outside. This new emotion lugging at his little heart strings, is beyond his comprehension, and, indeed, he so little dreams of its presence, that he never seeks to analyze it, or learn whence it comes; yet none the less eagerly does he respond to its mighty influence; for it is implanted so completely into his very existence, by the omniscient Creator, that, if it be not satisfied, he becomes, of a truth, like unhappy Byron's Manfred: "Half dust half Deity, alike unfit to sink or soar." It is the voice of inspiration, from the Great I Am, saying, "Little child, come up higher." And all unwillingly he obeys the summons. The first step that he takes, is to learn to lisp the words that fall from the lips of a loving mother, and from these, he goes on learning more and more as the field grows wider and wider. He learns that this wonderful power called language may be wielded without the organs of speech. That the hand may be taught to speak with silent force, and that the eye may usurp the functions of the ear, and drink in these silent sentences. He discovers that though the lips may falter, and the tongue may stammer, yet the God like intellect of man is not confined to these frail instruments of his will, but that he has invented written characters whereby he may transmit the fruits of his thought and research in a manner which shall attract multitudes whom his voice could never reach, and that he may continue speaking to earth's teeming millions when hand and tongue have long since moldered to their kindred dust beneath the clods of the valley, and his spirit has ascended to its prototype, the great first cause. No wonder is it, then, that he seeks to master this key the new sources of knowledge. With patient toil and weary days of labor, at last he acquires the art of reading, and now, behold! he is lifted to a glorious eminence, from whose lofty pinnacle a grander horizon, fresher fields and sublimer prospects spread out before him in panoramic beauty. The thoughts of sage, scientist and priest, are now his own. Virgil Horace, and Homer; Chaucer, Spenser and many another of olden time chant again their divine strains for his entertainment, while Tennison, Moore, Byron, Whittier and Longfellow, join to swell his soul with a glad new anthem of exultant praise. The toils of a Newton or a Kepler, bear to him rich fruits, which are his for the plucking, and turn where he will, no realm of human thought is beyond his reach. Then it is, that he seeks the school room, and under the careful guidance of one who has trod the path before him, he wrnders among these flower-garlanded fields, and gathers those things which are proper and healthful to his dawning intellect, and avoids, or rather, learns to avoid, those that are poisonous in their influence and effects. Such, at least, is the ideal scene that all of us are apt to picture, as we contemplate the possible future of our children. We all long to see our own dear offspring grow up into a pure, upright, lovable manhood and womanhood. We know, that in accordance with past experience and observation, that some of the boys and girls round about us will go astray, and in the fierce conflict of good and evil may fall by the wayside, wounded, even unto death. But even as we suffer a pang of regret, momentarily, we thrust aside the distasteful thought with the complacent reflection, that the lintels of our door posts are so faithfully sprinkled with the sacrificial blood, that the angel of a moral death, shall pass our first born by, unharmed. And, in this baseless, unreasoning, fancied security, too many are tempted by sordid, or mistaken views of financial economy, to believe that absolute science, so-called, is the only proper theme for the school room. That when a rudimentary knowledge of mathematics, natural philosophy, history, and language is acquired, the education is there complete. Men with a painfully mistaken view of the results of their logic exclaim with an air of indubitable wisdom: "Do not devote the public funds to instruction in anything that is not absolutely essential to the preparation of my son and daughter for the stern, hard battle for daily bread, and when this much is accomplished, set them adrift, though their ship be unseaworthy and short handed, and their course false to the magnetic pole, yet there is possible chance, that favorable winds, kindly currents, and hard, practical sense may bring them safely into the desired port at last. Go to the homes of such as these, and upon shelf and table, you will seek in vain, for mental food for the boys and girls. No books, no music, no pictures, no works of art. Look out into the yard; no flowers, no inviting landscape; nothing to satisfy the longing for beauty and [illegible] Nothing but cold, dre[illegible] that, judged by the g[illegible] dollars and cents. Doubtless every one of us has visited just such homes as the one I describe, and will admit that the picture is not overdrawn.

Turn, then, from this desolate, uninviting scene, to one even more desolate because of the infinite sadness it brings to the mind of the thoughtful observer. Let us seek the hoarded treasures of the boy and girl who inhabit this dreary libel on the name of home. Hidden away carefully in an old box, we find those things which are dearest to the heart of the boy. Can you not anticipate its revelations? First, you may draw forth what seems to be a harmless disseminator of public instruction—the newspaper—but a glance tells you that it had far better been a deadly serpent than the thing it is; for it is a highly illustrated detail of all that is horrid and devilish that may emanate from the diseased moral nature of depraved humanity. In it is portrayed in glowing colors, all of the gross vileness of unrestrained licentious sin! Over this, is the youthful soul pondering and dreaming, day and night! Upon such food as this, does he seek to satisfy the cravings of a fettered spirit! Think of it, and shudder.

But this is not all, for, with further search, you will discover that hoarded pennies have found devils incarnate, to place in his hitherto pure hands, lewd pictures and obscene books, to convince him that his chief aim in life should be to emulate the rake, the libertine and debauchee with scorched and blackened soul.

Do you wonder at his having these things in his possession? Does it surprise you that he has thus early learned to gaze with seeming pleasure upon that which takes hold on hell? Ah! friend, why should he not? In his own county there are ably edited newspapers, pure in their tone, elevated in their character, yet his father does not place them within his reach.

The press of the world is daily turning off millions of volumes of pure and pleasant reading matter, which would aid him to obey the summons, "come up higher." Yet, forsooth, because it is not meat and drink to the fleshy nature, his father [illegible] it to him. He asked for bread, and was given a stone. He asked for a fish, and, verily, he has received a serpent instead. He hungers, why should he not devour these? He is athirst, and no pure spring is nigh, why should he not drink of these waters of Marah?

What right have we to blame him? Is it his fault that bread and meat do not supply every want of his complex nature? Is it his fault that he is so fearfully and wonderfully made, that the love of music, art and beauty must be gratified at all hazards? Is it his fault if he find the gaudy tinsel of the saloon and brothel more inviting than the fireside? These, my friends, are serious questions, and each heart must furnish its own response.

But what of his sister and her treasures? I may not join you in the search, for I have already seen enough. But this, I may safely say, that the fallen woman of the town, with vacant laugh, hideous leer, and blaspheming tongue, was once an innocent, pure hearted girl, whose mother loved her, and in the eagerness of her boundless maternal affection, built bright aircastles, in which her own sweet child was ever queen of the realm.

When did she fall, and how? In ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, the truthful answer is—by reading impure literature, from which the descent to hell is easy and rapid.

All this is going on about us, every day. Every day the boys and girls are being dragged down into the awful abyss of degradation and crime, in just this manner. "Not in Albany?" Do you say? Yes, right in Albany. In every village and hamlet where the United States mail enters, it carries with it this blighting curse. The little farms that dot the hills and valleys of lovely Oregon, are not free from its baleful influence. It necessarily follows, then, that somebody's home is not free. Is that home yours? Is it mine? Who can tell. Have we placed in the reach of these expanding intellects an unlimited supply of that which is better and purer? Have you sought by precept and kindly conversation to direct their attention to this better class of reading? Have you treated your son's mental nature as a spirit that may come up to the stature of your own? Yea, that may in peerless ambition leap from the lower bed to planes even far above you? If not, go to your homes with the shadow of an awful fear enshrouding your soul, and rest not until you have overcome the evil which may have been wrought through your lack of watchful care. As you have faithfully clothed the body, so faithfully clothe the immortal spirit. As you have fed the body, so feed the undying soul!

"But," says an anxious father, "I am driven from early morn till dewy eve., to toil for these same loved ones; is there no help given me, in this all-important task?" And I answer, yes. Some heroic souls have, for years past, been devoting their lives and fortunes to crushing out this monster of unholy literature in the great cities; sneers and scoffs have been their portion, yet their indomitable hearts have never quailed, yet the monster is not dead, nor has his career been seriously checked. We read in every days dispatches of boys led into crimes, disgracing happy homes and breaking mothers' hearts, through the agency of that pestiferous curse, the dime novel.

Here, if I mistake not, comes in the plain duty of the teacher. Let no day pass without instructing the pupils in regard to world's great authors. Let them be told of the great historians, philosophers, poets, sages, moralists and novelists, whose works are so worthy that they have defied the crumbling tooth of time. Fill their young hearts with a desire to know more of these mighty men of genius. See to it that their aspirations are upward, and not downward. Arithmetic, grammar, science—all are good, all are absolutely essential, but, fellow teachers, fellow parents, this subtle essence which we call mind will not be satisfied with these. The boy who is content to dwell in the midst of mathematics alone, is an abnormal creature, deserving more pity than commendation. The girl whose sole aim in life is to accomplish that only which we ordinarily term utilitarian, is not likely to be attractive.

A man with native shrewdness may conceal defects in mental drill in natural sciences by judicious silence. He may employ others to perform his mathematical computations, and yet be a prosperous business man. But no other can do his miscellaneous reading, no other can do for him that which is to make or mar his moral nature. He is to be pure, chaste, and noble, in his taste and habit of thought, or impure, unchaste and unholy in sentiment and desire.

Then, fellow teachers, let us strive with a zeal born of a due appreciation of our high vocation, to direct this important factor into the right channels. Fellow parents, let us co-operate with the teacher in this important work, and supplement his efforts by placing in the hands of our children, the literature which will gratify the taste thus properly directed. And surely God will bless our efforts, by granting a better race of men and women to come after us.

S. N. Rhoads has given evidence which proves that turkey-vultures are directed to their prey from great distances by their sense of smell, and not by sight alone. He partly uncovered a spot where a horse and a cow had been buried some years before, and in a few hours buzzards were attracted to the place in great numbers.

For Sale.

Span of fine horses for sale. Eight years old. One 16 and the other 16½ hands high A great bargain. Call on Wm Terhune, 4 miles south of Albany. Information given at this office.

TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT.

EDITED BY THE

Women's Christian Temperance Union

Already laws have been passed in Minnesota, Vermont, and Michigan placing among the required studies in all schools supported by public money or under State control physiology and hygiene, which shall give special prominence to the effect of alcoholic drinks upon the human system, and teachers must be examined in this as in other necessary studies. By circulating petitions and by other means similar laws for compulsory temperance education can be passed in every State, because people will vote for the education of their children far sooner than they will for prohibition. Scientific teaching for the young is at once a means and an end of temperance reform. But I do not argue that it is the only means nor the only end. Enthusiasm should be aroused and the whole work pushed on from pulpit, press and platform. And with our churches, our schools, our noble women, and the eternal right on our side, what can we not accomplish? With slender means against odds overwhelming, the W. C. T. U., "for God, and home, and native land," has gained victories inestimable. It has achieved results which shall reach forward through time into eternity. It has done a work which is beyond all praise. And, in view of this, what can we not expect from our grand army of two hundred and seventy thousand teachers, who have so much greater facilities, and who can reach, as no others can, the homes of fifty million people? All that is necessary is for the teacher to be faithful to his trust. Of the fruits of our labor we may never partake. We can carefully sow the seed, and for the harvest trust in Him "who doeth all things well."

PROGRESS AMONG DOCTORS.

In an article upon "The Doctors and Alcohol," the Montreal *Witness* invites attention to the fact that "to-day Dr. Richardson, Dr. Edmunds, Sir William Gull, Sir Henry Thompson, and scores of others are teaching the average practitioner that alcohol is still greatly overrated, both as an article of diet and as a medicine," and adds:

"While it is undeniable that the inconsistency of the doctors, in the personal use of alcohol and in its too free prescription as a medicine, is still a great hindrance to the temperance reform, it must be admitted that on the whole the progress made by them is about as rapid as could be expected, and as rapid as is made by men in other departments of human knowledge."

There is still room for improvement.

Though the initial movements for the promotion of the temperance reform on the continent are chiefly based upon the moderation theory, they are likely, at least, to pretty effectually dispel in time the illusion which some Americans have been persuaded to confide in, that the European beer and wine-producing countries are, on the whole, models of true temperance, because there is there in little drunkenness visible to the public. According to the statistics of the report of the Belgian Association against the abuse of alcoholic beverages, there is in Belgium one drinking saloon to every forty-four inhabitants; there is annually consumed an average for each inhabitant of thirteen litres of brandy and two hundred and forty litres of beer, and the money annually expended in the drinking-shops amounts to 475,000,000 francs. It appears also that during the last forty years there has been an enormous increase of crime throughout the country, an increase altogether out of proportion to the increase of population. Forty years ago crimes of violence averaged about eleven thousand a year; now they have reached thirty-six thousand. In 1840 there were two hundred and four suicides, and in 1880 there were five hundred and thirty-three. The London *St. Jame's Gazette*, which reproduces these facts, says: "It is a little odd in the face of these startling figures that one sees so few drunken people in the streets of the Belgian towns. But foreigners when they are drunk are for the most part wise enough to stay indoors." The beer expedient for promoting the cause of temperance is obviously in Belgium a deplorable "failure."

The brilliancy in the eyes of cats is caused by a carpet of glittering fibres called the topeum, which lies behind the retina, and is a powerful reflector. In perfect darkness no light is observed in their eyes, a fact which has been established by very careful experiments. Nevertheless, a very small amount of light is sufficient to produce the luminous appearance in them.

Steel tubes are found to retain twice as much magnetism as steel rods and are therefore better for permanent magnetic.

CURIOUS FACTS.

The Welsh think that dogs can see ghosts.

It was formerly considered unlucky not to wear something new Easter Day.

The men of an Australian tribe living near the Flinders and Albert rivers are absolutely bald.

Some eighty-eight diffeaent minerals occur in the United States which have been used as gems. Twelve of these occur in the United States only.

It is now thought that the Sahara is not a sea-basin, but that the climate was once much more moist than it is now, and that the Nile was larger.

In Liege, pears and apples are boiled down without sugar into a thick syrup, which is eaten on bread instead of butter. It costs but eight cents a pound.

The preparation from which Egyptian red is made never saw the Pyramids, but is manufactured by Jews, who dry carcasses in ovens after preparing them with pitch, aloes and myrrh.

By an act of Parliament of George II., still in existence, a man can evade payment of his tavern score on the ground that the consumption of spirits is contrary to public policy, and ought to be discouraged.

A eucalyptus tree on a farm in Alameda County, Cal., was recently cut down, and was found to have sent its roots fifty feet to a well, piercing its brick wall and filling the cavity with a dense mat of fibres.

The old superstition as to mandrake was that it shrieked when pulled from the ground, and that he who heard its cry died within the year, and, therefore, those who would gather it stopped their ears, fastened a dog to the plant and whipped him until he pulled it from the earth.

According to tradition, the first Indian reached Martha's Vineyard on a cake of ice, and found there a giant named Moshup. He had five children. He used to catch whales and great fish, and pluck up trees to make a fire, ank roast them. The coals and the bones, relics of these gigantic feasts, are still to be seen there. To facilitate the catching of these fish, he threw many large stones at proper distances into the sea, on which he might walk with great ease. This is now called Devil's Bridge. Once on a time an offering was made to him of all the tobacco on Martha's Vineyard, which having smoked, he knocked the snuff out of his pipe, which formed Nantucket.

A MARVELOUS STORY

TOLD IN TWO LETTERS.

FROM THE SON: "28 Cedar St., New York, Oct. 28, 1882.

"*Gentlemen:* My father resides at Glover, Vt. He has been a great sufferer from Scrofula, and the inclosed letter will tell you what a marvelous effect

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

has had in his case. I think his blood must have contained the humor for at least ten years; but it did not show, except in the form of a scrofulous sore on the wrist, until about five years ago. From a few spots which appeared at that time, it gradually spread so as to cover his entire body. I assure you he was terribly afflicted, and an object of pity, when he began using your medicine. Now, there are few men of his age who enjoy as good health as he has. I could easily name fifty persons who would testify to the facts in his case.

Yours truly, W. M. PHILLIPS."

FROM THE FATHER: "It is both a pleasure and a duty for me to state to you the benefit I have derived from the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Six months ago I was completely covered with a terrible humor and scrofulous sores. The humor caused an incessant and intolerable itching, and the skin cracked so as to cause the blood to flow in many places whenever I moved. My sufferings were great, and my life a burden. I commenced the use of the SARSAPARILLA in April last, and have used it regularly since that time. My condition began to improve at once. The sores have all healed, and I feel perfectly well in every respect—being now able to do a good day's work, although 75 years of age. Many inquire what has wrought such a cure in my case, and I tell them, as I have here tried to tell you, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. Glover, Vt., Oct. 21, 1882. Yours gratefully,

HIRAM PHILLIPS."

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA cures Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blotches, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin. It clears the blood of all impurities, aids digestion, stimulates the action of the bowels, and thus restores vitality and strengthens the whole system.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.