

GENERAL GRANT.

Is the Old Hero Dying Because of Medical Ignorance?

The American Homoeopathist has an article on the treatment of General Grant by the Allopaths, in which it says:

"General Washington was murdered by his medical attendants; but at least they were heroically—too heroically—endeavoring to extinguish the disease. Their brutality was of the active sort, and in purpose commendable, though disastrous in result. General Garfield was maltreated for months under an error of diagnosis, and at last escaped beyond the reach of his eminent torturers. Here, also, there was much medical heroism and activity displayed, albeit misdirected. Other illustrious patients have suffered from eminence in the profession; but General Grant seems reserved as a shining example of the cold-blooded expectancy. To him the little group of eminence have nothing to offer but a diagnosis. For him they propose no relief but in the grave. Ignoring the only source of therapeutic salvation, they gather round his bedside to observe his unaided struggle. The fiat has gone forth that nothing can be done, and nothing will be permitted to be done. Those who question such a decision are quacks and cranks; but who ought not to be proud of such a designation from such a source? Scholarly, refined, cultured, earnest gentlemen as they are, of what avail are all these good qualities in presence of such therapeutic bankruptcy? On the contrary, while so-called scientific medicine is to the fore, will the daily papers announce in starting headlines, 'A Bad Day for General Grant—Seven Doctors in Consultation.'"

Yes, the hero of Appomattox is dying! He who knew no fear in war, knows no fear in suffering. His quiet fortitude wins universal admiration.

President Lincoln, in visiting a hospital during the late war, noticed a poor Confederate boy, mortally wounded. With his native tenderness he put his arms around his neck in sympathy. The sight melted the hospital to tears.

The heart of the American people like a mother bleeds for Grant, the silent sufferer. It would have him get well, by any effective means.

His physicians say he cannot recover. They fill him with anodynes, but despite their favorable bulletins he is daily growing worse.

A specialist who has won reputation in the treatment of cancer visits his bedside. The opposition he encounters from the attending physicians brings painfully to mind the story of the dog in the manger.

And General Grant perhaps must die because of this intolerance! Is it possible that there is no hope of cure outside of the medical profession?

Prepostorous!

For years medical men insisted that certain fevers were incurable, but Chincona proved the contrary. For centuries they have protested that certain renal disorders were incurable, and yet a special preparation has cured and permanently cured the very worst cases.

Why may it not be possible in like manner to cure a case of cancer? B. F. Larabee of Boston, was doomed to death by many eminent Boston physicians. J. B. Henion, M. D., of Rochester, N. Y., was given up by the best doctors of all schools. Elder J. S. Prescott of Cleveland, Ohio, was gravely informed by them that he could not live, and yet these men and thousands like them have been cured and cured permanently of serious kidney disorders by a remedy not officially known to the world.

What has been done may be done again.

General Anson Stager died of Bright's disease in Chicago last week. "Joe" Goss, the Boston pugilist, died of it. Hundreds of thousands of people perish of it every year while in the hands of doctors. The cause of death may be called blood poisoning, paralysis, heart-disease, convulsions, apoplexy, pneumonia, or some other common ailment, but the real difficulty is in the kidneys. Physicians know it, but they conceal the fact from their patients, realizing their inability to cure by any "authorized" means. The remedy that cured Larabee and Henion and Prescott (i. e., Warner's safe cure) is a special independent discovery. Its record entitles it to recognition, and it gets it from intelligent people. Its manufacturers have an unsullied reputation and are entitled to as great consideration as any school of physicians.

Professor R. A. Gunn, M. D., Dean of the United States Medical College of New York City, rises above professional prejudice, and on its personally proved merits alone gives it several pages of the warmest commendation in his published works—the only instance on record of a high professional endorsement of such a preparation.

The unprejudiced people do not want General Grant to die. It there is in all nature or anywhere in the world a remedy or a man able to cure his cancer give them a chance.

Will they do it?

No.

It is not too often the case that many excellent physicians who are greatly devoted to life, would prefer that their patients should die rather than that they should recover health by the use of any remedy not recognized under their code?

Nellie Callahan, the champion woman swimmer, has been arrested in New York for passing counterfeit money.

CANCER CURED.

I have had a cancer on my face for many years. I have tried a great many remedies, but without relief. I was told I was never being cured. Dr. Hardman, my son, recommended Swift's Specific, which I have taken with great results. My face is now well, and it is impossible for me to express my thanks in words for what this medicine has done for me.

Mrs. OLIVE HARDMAN.
Monroe, Ga., Sept. 1, 1884.

Swift's Specific has cured a cancer on my face, and has almost made a new man of me.

T. J. TEATE, Waco, Tex., Fla.

I have had a cancer in my right ear for three years. I tried every remedy the physicians practiced, to no permanent good. Swift's Specific has wrought wonders for me. It is the best blood purifier in the world.

JOHN S. MORROW, Florence, Ala.

Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable, and seems to cure cancers by forcing out the impurities from the blood.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga., or 120 W. 23d St., N. Y.

DOMESTIC UNHAPPINESS.

The One Great Cause of Misery in the Household.

When domestic unhappiness exists in a family it generally happens that the cause may be traced to money matters and to the unequal division of the common funds. Probably eight women out of ten who are married and have no other visible means of support than a husband are dependent upon that husband's generosity for every five cents they have to spend.

The idea of a husband being generous to his wife is quite as absurd as it would be for any other business partner to be generous to his associate. A widower with a house full of children has to pay a good round sum to some housekeeper for attending to the same duties his wife performed for her husband before she died. He does not grumble when the housekeeper comes for her salary, nor ask her what she did with all that money he gave her last month, nor inquire in an aggrieved tone of voice if he has dollars won't do instead of forty dollars. No, she has earned her money, he respects her right to it, and he pays her like a man. When his wife was housekeeper he paid her like a husband. It is true he gave her liberal credit at dry-goods shops, milliners and dress-makers. These privileges constituted his ideas of feminine bliss. What need had she of money? Such a thing as giving her, or rather of sharing with her, a portion of the proceeds of her labors as one of the domestic firm never occurred to him. He was quite willing to trust her to keep the honor of his home and name, to raise his children, but a doubt as to her business in the presence of her husband's money was a rupture? On the contrary, while so-called scientific medicine is to the fore, will the daily papers announce in starting headlines, 'A Bad Day for General Grant—Seven Doctors in Consultation.'"

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PRINTING PRESSES.

The Inadequacy of the Old Press and the Way It Was Remedied.

At the beginning of the century the Times was at the bottom of the list of London morning journals as regards the numbers sold, its contemporaries being ranked as follows in proportion to their circulation: (1) the Morning Chronicle, (2) the Morning Post, (3) the Morning Herald, (4) the Morning Advertiser. The circulation of the Times did not then exceed 1,000 copies daily. Seven years earlier the daily circulation of the Morning Post was but 350 copies, and its progress had been rapid; yet that of the Times was even more marvelous during the ten following years. From having the smallest circulation of any London contemporary, the circulation of the Times became so much larger than that of any of them that the ordinary printing appliances proved inadequate to provide the copies for which there was a demand. The printer's longings were 1,000 it was easy enough to supply them with a press which turned out between 300 and 400 copies an hour; but when many thousands were called for such a press proved wholly inadequate. Mr. Walter advanced money to Thomas Martyn, who thought he had made an important discovery; but the ideas of the subject in respect to flesh is a snake, as a man, the snake is not usually for food, nor is tea or coffee, unless they are apparently injurious to the patient. The condition of the subject in respect to flesh is a snake, as a man, the snake is not usually for food, nor is tea or coffee, unless they are apparently injurious to the patient. The condition of the subject in respect to flesh is a snake, as a man, the snake is not usually for food, nor is tea or coffee, unless they are apparently injurious to the patient.

On drinking a goblet of hot water for the first time, a general warmth within the stomach will be produced, unaccompanied with nausea. Eructations of gas from the stomach commonly occur within a few minutes after the first dose of hot water. This effect may be ascribed to the character of the food, but the fact that fermentation of food occurs after eating.

The skin soon shows the effect of the heat. A gentle glow with a tendency to redness is observed. This is diffused over the entire body. Coldness of the extremities is often very much benefited, and in a short time, by this treatment. The circulation of the body appears to become more uniform. The kidneys exhibit marked effects of this treatment early.

The accessory organs of digestion (the liver and pancreas) seem to be stimulated by the internal use of hot water. Flatulence and eructations are enumerated as things of the past.

The nervous system seems to be profoundly impressed by a prolonged use of this agent. Especially is this the case among the morbidly sensitive, who suffer from the effects of anæmia of the brain and of the spinal cord and spinal nerves.

This method of treatment has certainly one thing in its favor that few remedies possess, and that is, its effects are slow in some cases, it is no proof that they are not doubly permanent.

Most of our nationality chill their stomachs with ice-water between meals, and during the act of eating. Who would think of feeling a horse, and placing a bucket of ice-water by his side? The question may be raised if this one habit alone has not done more harm to the nervous system of men than tobacco or alcohol.

The success of the hot mineral waters, as consumed at the famous hot springs of this country and Europe, for chronic diseases, probably depends more upon the employment of internal heat than upon the mineral ingredients of the waters themselves.

It is harmless if properly administered. A degree of temperature that can be maintained by the means of internal heat, the integrity of the stomach. May of a drink coffee and tea at an equally high temperature, and in as large quantities as are compatible with the hot-water treatment.

Its effects are comparatively uniform. It is given for a sufficient period. Exceptions prove the rule. Isolated cases may be occasionally encountered where the results are stated do not occur.

It is not to exert a curative influence upon many of the chronic diseases that influence and disturb the proper assimilation of food. Some of these are important factors in the development of nervous derangements.

It appears that the curative influence of hot water is not usually transient. In many cases the symptoms have been removed by its use, and the patient's condition is not led to a relapse.

It may be employed as an adjunct to all recognized methods of treatment, without detriment to the patient.

It exerts a marked influence upon disturbances of the nerves.

In diabetes and in some kidney derangements its action as a diuretic is quite remarkable in its results.

As a laxative, hot water has a slow but decided action. It seems to be a justifiable deduction that the functions of the accessory organs of digestion are made active by its use and brought to a standard of health.

The skin is stimulated by means of this agent, and the cutaneous circulation is apparently rendered more uniform.

From a few experiments made with reference to the effect of this agent as a preventive of sea-sickness, it should be employed for from four to six weeks preceding an ocean voyage in accordance with the rules here proposed.

The Girl Romp.

The girl romp, otherwise known as the "tomboy," is an eager, earnest, impulsive, glad-hearted, kind-souled specimen of the genus "feminine." If her laugh is too frequent, and her tone a trifle too emphatic, I am willing to overlook these for the sake of the true life and exulting vitality to which they are the escape-valves, and, indeed, I rather like the high-pressure nature which must close off its superfluous "steam" in such ebullitions. The glancing eye, the glowing cheek, the fresh balmy teeth, the lithe and graceful play of the limbs, tell a tale of healthy and vigorous development which is nature's best beauty. The glancing eye, the glowing cheek, the fresh balmy teeth, the lithe and graceful play of the limbs, tell a tale of healthy and vigorous development which is nature's best beauty.

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SALESMAN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

To sell goods appears to be easy business, especially when the goods are so beautiful and attractive as to seem almost to sell themselves. But there are duties and responsibilities connected with the life of a head-salesman in a great establishment, of which the casual shopper has very little idea. One of the largest houses in the article porcelain and glass business not long ago came near losing its chief salesman. He died, as it was expected he would, his place would have been a very difficult one to fill. His escape from death was indeed a very narrow one.

When our editorial correspondent recently called on Mr. Alonzo Clark, he found him surrounded by all manner of tasteful elegances in china and glass, and in the spacious parlors of the well-known house of Davis, Collamore & Co., Broadway and Twenty-first St., New York. Mr. Clark is a somewhat spare and slender gentleman of about 40 or over. He carries with him the marks of a severe struggle with disease, but shows, both in his countenance and his actions, that he won the victory.

We will let Mr. Clark tell his own story. "My trouble," he said, "was chiefly with my lungs and chest. I had a good constitution, and came of a healthy family, my mother having reached the advanced age of 80, and being still an active woman. During the war, I could endure long marches and severe fatigue, and could go on the ground at night without being attacked by rheumatism. My first sickness was four years ago in a malarial region in Connecticut. The malaria got the better of me, and laid the foundation for catarrh and all the troubles which have since afflicted me.

"About a year and a half ago I caught a severe cold. My lungs became inflamed, and my whole system was prostrated. Soon I showed all the symptoms of consumption. I was entirely unable to go to work, and I was obliged to remain in bed. I was in the care of one of the best known physicians in the city, and one of the most expensive ones. But physicians could do little in reaching my case. The nearest they came to curing me was to keep me in bed, and to give me a course of medicine. I was told that if I had any business affairs to settle, to see about it as early as possible, as I could not last long. It was understood at the store that I must die, and that my place would have to be supplied by some one else. My weight which had been 137, ran down to 110, and I was unable to get up. I was told that I had a few days to live, and that I should be buried in the morning. I was told that I had a few days to live, and that I should be buried in the morning.

"After I got rid of the doctors, who had given me up, I got a little better and was able to get up. I went to the store, and I was told that I had a few days to live, and that I should be buried in the morning. I was told that I had a few days to live, and that I should be buried in the morning.

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THE MORNING DRESS.

It is said that the standard of society can easily be determined by her dress at the breakfast-table; an expensive, showy costume indicating that the wearer has not yet learned the proprieties. But no one need be afraid of being called "shoddy" if her loveliness is as apparent by daylight as at the hops. Perfect beauty is never at the attendant of disease; above all, of those diseases peculiar to women, and which find a ready cure in Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

Twenty-four persons were killed by an avalanche at Seydisfjord, Iceland.

The Continuation of a Cough for any length of time causes irritation of the lungs, or some chronic Throat Disease. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are an effective Cough Remedy. Price 25 cents. Sold only in boxes.

There are 1,000 organized wage workers in California.

The "old reliable" Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

April 27th was Gen. Grant's 63d birthday.

When Baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA. When she was older, she cried for CASTORIA. When she became Miss, she clung to CASTORIA. When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA.

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