

COMMUNICATION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1887. The great annual levee at the White House last Saturday passed off pleasantly to both host and guests.

Without the mansion the scene was bleak and slushy and cold, although the weather predictions had done all in their power to make it bright.

As the President was just recovering from another rheumatic attack which had kept him prisoner for more than a week, it was thought he would not be able to endure the whole ordeal of the three hours of handshaking, but would be compelled to retire from fatigue before the reception was over.

After the officials had passed through the public was received, and visitors then came in, from actual count, at the rate of 300 to every ten minutes.

This was the first time since 1881 when a president's wife has appeared at a New Year's reception in the White House, and the first in thirty years since a Democratic President's wife has presided there, 1857 being the last year that President and Mrs. Pierce were at the Executive Mansion.

Consequently the pleasure expressed at having so young a lady as Mrs. Cleveland there is not a matter of surprise. One member of the Corps Diplomatique tells a story about another enthusiastic diplomat who was so delighted with Mrs. Cleveland, that, after shaking hands with her he testified his admiration by kissing the inside of his own hand that had touched hers.

The elderly Senator from Vermont, Mr. Morrill, who is of course, a Republican, expressed his approval of Mrs. Cleveland in the following characteristic way. Said he: "While there is a difference of opinion as to those holding some of the places the President has filled by appointment, the vacancy had been chosen to fill by the selection of a lady to preside at the White House is acceptable to every one."

When this was repeated to the President he said cordially "I am glad they did not try to thwart me in that." "You did not ask the advice and consent of the Senate in that matter," suggested a lady present. "No, indeed I didn't," ejaculated Mr. Cleveland, as if very thankful that the constitution of the United States did not make it obligatory.

Congress will convene to-morrow. Since it adjourned for the holidays, General Logan's death has made the Illinois Senatorship a subject of interesting speculation. It is regarded as a matter of considerable political importance, for the reason that whoever receives the complimentary vote of the Democratic Members of the Illinois Legislature, will naturally become a conspicuous figure of his party two years hence, in case the Democrats should then control the legislature.

It is too early to say what effect the death of General Logan will have upon his party, but the opinion is freely expressed here that the Republican organization of Illinois will be seriously broken by the loss of its trusted leader, so much so as to render the capture of the state by the Democrats, at the next election, more than probable. By that time it will be thirty years since an Illinois Democrat was elected to the United States Senate and the scramble for the place, with the slightest chances of success, would be unprecedented.

Princess Anna Murat, now Duchess of Mouchy, is by birth an American. She first saw the light at Bordontown, N. J., in 1841, and still remains one of the handsomest women in France.

One of Mrs. Ewing's favorite proverbs was: "A wicked book is like the wicked because it can never repent." Be what thou singly art, and personate only thyself. Swim smoothly in the stream of thy nature, and live but one man.—Sir Thomas Browne.

Much learning shows how little mortals know; much wealth, how little worldlings enjoy.

EXPENSIVE.

The readers of "Helen's Babies" will remember the goat that Uncle Harry bought for Budge; and there is a man in Lynn who will not be likely to forget the fact very soon that he, too, bought a goat for his two boys. He was telling a neighbor about it a few days ago, and before he got through, he had an interested audience on both sides of his garden fence.

"How much do you think that goat has cost me?" asked the owner of the animal, which was grazing contentedly on the fragment of a saucypan lid in the back yard.

"Well, I don't know," replied the neighbor, examining the animal critically; "perhaps five dollars."

"Five dollars! That wouldn't pay for one of his escapades. No, sir. That goat is worth its weight in silver dollars. If I keep him much longer he will be worth more than I am."

"Expensive! I tell you. The very first day I brought him here he licked the fresh paint off the new fountain in the front yard. The painting cost five dollars. Then he got hold of six new shirts hanging on the line and chewed the wristbands off. That was a damage of three dollars. I thought his work was over for the day, but before he said good night to the folks he managed to break his rope and swallow six varieties of tail-pipes for which my wife had paid ten dollars. Let's see. Five and three are eight and ten are eighteen. Eighteen dollars a day and board and lodging."

"Why don't you get rid of him—sell him or something?"

"Well the boys think he is great fun, and it would break their hearts to lose him now. They are much attached to him. He is much attached to them, too."

"Do you think it would break his heart to leave them?"

"What! the goat's heart? No, he hasn't any. He does not seem to have any internal organs except a stomach. But don't know. Some times I think I may be obliged to sell him or give him away before a great while."

"Last night we heard a dreadful noise down stairs, and my wife thought it was caused by burglars. I went down with a revolver in one hand and a student lamp in the other, and found that goat in the kitchen. The girl had left the back door unlocked, and the goat had got loose and butted it open. What do you suppose he was doing?"

"Well, he had licked all the custard out of three custard pies which stood on a shelf by the pantry, and he had pulled two pots of quince preserves off a window sill and was standing there looking like an idiot among the broken glass and the pieces of quince and flowing syrup."

"When he saw me, he lowered his head and came for me, his forehead glistening with syrup and custard pie. I didn't know whether to fire the lamp or the revolver at him, but before I had time to decide, he struck me. Were you ever hit by a goat?"

"No, did it hurt?"

"Hurt! No, but I was almost scared to death. Luckily the lamp went out, and the revolver didn't go off. If it had, I presume I should have shot my self instead of the goat. The goat and I had a sort of special wild beast show all by ourselves. I persuaded him to go out after awhile, and then counted up the damage."

"Lamp broken, five dollars; two kitchen chairs spoiled, three dollars; not counting the pies and preserves, the whole performance was cheap at ten dollars. My wife thought I was fighting with fifteen or sixteen burglars, and had hysterics the rest of the night."

I feel a little sore and discontented myself, but I guess I've got the best of it. I bought a new rope this morning, and the boys have gone to school, so I think we'll have a little peace till night comes."

Just then a boy, who had been punching the goat through the fence with a piece of a barrel hoop, called out—

"Mister, your goat's loose!"

A NEW VIEW OF CONSUMPTION.

And One which Appeals to Common Sense.—Many Curable Cases.

[Medical Status.] "Many persons die of Consumption who could easily be cured," says Dr. R. C. Clark, of Watertown, N. Y. "If they would go at it right. I have a new view of the disease. Consumption is not always of lung origin."

"How so? What is it then?"

"Many cases of consumption are secondary. The disease itself prevails everywhere, but the best practitioners refuse to attribute it entirely to inheritance or the weather. If a person lives in the most favorable climate in the world and has any tendency to lung weakness, if certain conditions exist in the system, that climate, however favorable, will not prevent development of the disease. The disorder in such cases is only a secondary symptom in the lungs of some other ailment, and can never be cured until approached through its source."

"Yes, doctor; but what is the method of approach?"

"If you dip your finger in acid you burn it, do you not?"

"Yes."

"If you wash this burnt finger every second with the acid, what is the result?"

"Why constant inflammation, festering and eventual destruction of the finger?"

"Precisely! Now then for my method, which commends itself to the reason and judgment of every skillful practitioner. You know certain acids are developed in the body. Well, if the system is in all right these acids are neutralized or utilized and carried out. If the system is run down by excessive anxiety, continual exposure, or overwork, these acids accumulate in the blood. If there is any natural weakness in the lung, these acids attack it, having a natural affinity for it, and if the acid is neutralized or passed out of the system, it burns, corrodes and finally destroys the lung. Is this clear?"

"Perfectly! But how do you prevent the accumulation of these acids in the system?"

"Irregularities of the liver and kidneys create this acid, and the supply can be cut off only by correcting the wrong action of these organs. The kidneys alone should carry out in quantity, in solution, enough of this acid daily, which, if left in the blood, would kill four men. When the stomach, the liver and the kidneys are all conspiring to increase the acid, the wonder is that weak lungs resist death as long as they do!"

"But you have not told us how you would treat such cases."

"No, but I will. The lungs are only diseased as an effect of this acid or kidney poison in the blood. After having exhausted all authorized remedies to correct this acid condition, I was compelled, in justice to my patients, to use Warner's safe cure; though a proprietary remedy, it is now recognized, I see, by leading physicians, by Presidents of State Boards of Health and by insurance physicians, as a scientific and the only specific for those great organs in which over ninety per cent. of diseases originate or are sustained."

"Is this form of treatment successful?"

"It is wonderfully so, and for this reason I am only too willing that you should announce it to the world of consumptives."

Note by the Publishers.—We have received the above interview from H. H. Warner & Co., Rochester, N. Y., with the request that we publish it for the good of suffering people. In a foot note to this letter they say: "The experience of Dr. Clark is not strange to us. In our correspondence we have found that many thousands of people are suffering from what they think is Consumption, whereas the real difficulty is with the liver and kidneys, proven by the fact that when these organs are restored to health by the use of Warner's safe cure, the consumption disappears, and so does uremic or kidney poisoning, which causes so many symptoms of disease that the human system is subject to. The same may be said of rheumatism, caused by an acid condition of the system. We insist upon what we always have claimed, if you remove the cause, the system will soon perfect the work already begun. Mrs. Rev. Dr. Theodore Wall, of Detroitburg, Pa., wife of the editor of the Lutheran Quarterly, said her friends thought her far gone with Consumption, but after a thorough treatment with Warner's safe cure, she says: 'I am perfectly well.' We can cite thousands of such cases, but one is enough. If you publish the above article, kindly send us a marked copy."

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