Alone with the evening breeze, I listen to the bird Whose melodies in leaf crown'd trees At twilight's hour are heard,

On every floating, fleecy cloud,
My fancy seems to trace
The outline of one noble form—
The beauty of one face.

And in my dear, deep dreams to-night The spendor of two eyes Will shine on me in fadeless light, Like stars in southern skies! I'll hear his mild, melodious voice

For I hold its echoes in my heart.
Like the sea in a rose-lipp'd shell! O Love of mine! - so far away-

Full many a weary mile!— My thoughts of thee by night and day The dreary hours beguil I wish, my Sweet, that wings had I1

I'd fly away through space, And ere an hour of life passed by I'd gaze upon thy face. And as within the rose's heart The sun's warm kisses rest, Pd cling so close, we could not part,

In rapture to thy breast. 'Tis we'l, perhaps Beloved, the power Cannot to me be given—
For ere the flight of that brief hour This world had turned to heaven!

-Nelly Marshall McAfee, in the Carrent.

THE BINSTEAD FARM.

We all knew when sister Clarissa loaned the thousand dollars which was the accumulation of her six years of teaching, to Sam Binstead, that it was as good as sunk in the sea. And we told her so, but it was of no use, for you see, Clissy is one of those visionary people who see the "angel in the human heart" most clearly when it isn't there; and Sam, cousin by a good many removes, had borrowed out Poor Classy sat up and gasped. Al beevery other relative before he thought of us. Al hadn't a dollar to spare. She wouldn't have if Judge Hilton had div ded his legacy with her, and I wouldn't have given him a nickel of my three hundred if he had gone on his knees for it; not I-but Clissy-th nk of it, will you, actually and positively handed over her thousand dollars as if she'd been a princess, and said:

"I'm very glad to accommodate you, Sam. You needn't mind a mortgage, your note s quite sufficient. I know that you will pay it all back." Did he? Well, I think not. You

never knew him or you wouldn't ask. To be sure he died; but he wouldn't have paid it if he had lived, for he was one of those easy-going men who wear sack coats with the pockets sagging down, and who always complain of their bad luck, and never pay their debts. That was the way that Clis happened to go West. He did give her a mortgage on a farm out in Missouri, and when he died, it fell to her. I don't suppose that she'd have taken it if there'd been anybody to give it to; but there wasn't, and no stranger would have accepted it for a present, so she had to keep it. She couldn't sell it, and she couldn't rent it for enough to pay the taxes, and her tenants burnt the fences because they were too lazy to cut wood. Let the barn tumble down and the house go to ruin, until one evening Classy looked up and said: "I'm going out to my farm."

Al almost screamed with surprise and I was speechless. It was no use to say anything, for Clissy is very decided. So, the day that her school closed, she went down to the depot and bought a ticket to St. Louis, and took the eveming train out as coolly as if she expected to return next day. Al and I went home and had a good cry, and decided that we should start as soon as our schools closed, and spend the summer with her. We taught in town, and had a ten-months year while Classy was out in the east-end, where the schools close the last of May.

No length of years will ever make me forget the night that we reached Sparta-that is her town-and saw dear old Classy on the rickety platform, whip in hand, waiting for us. Bless her heart, how she hugged us, although she hadn't been away five weeks! Then she took us around, behind the station, to her red, spring-wagon, hitched to the most killing little gray mule you ever saw, and we clambered in. She was mortally afraid of the little beast, and he knew it. You'd have died to see her untie him from the post, standing at arm's length from him. It was two miles to the farm, and we all three talked as hard as we could, and yet we hadn't begun to tell our news when we reached that forlorn, unpainted old wooden house, with the chicken-coop right in front. We were starving after our three days' ride, and Clissy had a good supper, and then our life in the West began.

It would take a book to tell about the events of that summer, so I must just p ek out two or three things, that led

directly to the grand finale; She had things started pretty well when we came. It was to be a stockfarm, and she had bought sheep and calves, and a cow, and chickens, and a ferocious old mother pig with a lot of dottie dumpling little p ggies; but the old cannibal ate up four of them-now 1 hated her for it-and a hoe, and a big shovel, and lots of other things.

The first morning Al and I thought we'd take a ramble and see how we liked it. But she wanted to go down to the stream and I wanted to go up to the "knob," as Clissy called it, and see the landscape. I hadn't got there when a cow looked menacingly at me, and I ran as I never dreamed I could run. The man was milking in the barnyard. and he looked up with a grunt when I came. We had to call him cornrod because he woudn't answer to Conrad.

Al d.dn't appear to breakfast; but she is such an irresponsible creature anyway, that we supposed she was sketching some stump, so we kept her chops warm, and washed the dishes so as to churn before it became too hot.

About ten o'clock I went out to hunt eggs, and was sure that I heard my name, in accents wild. I called "Clissy!" and "Cornrod!" and we followed the sound until we could see the poor girl perched in a little, shaking thoratree, about four feet from the ground, while a murderous old ram stood guard below. She had been there three blessed hours. Conrad threw a piece She had been there three of earth at him, and he walked away, and the poor child limped home with

us. Her hands were all blistered with cling ng to the tree, and she had screamed for us till her throat was sore.

"I have a fine flock of sheep there." remarked the proud owner, as we climbed awkardly over the bars. . They are more profitable than cattle, because they increase so rapidle and mature so quickly. The increase is quite wonderful. The gentleman of

whom I bought these says-"Yaw, yaw-he say yon lie," interrupted the stolid Conrad. "He sell you forty ram, he keep de ewe. Increase!

Cl ssy was silent for two minutes.

Then she said: "A beautiful, sensitive plant grows wild here; it s a briar; perhaps we can

find one here." "I shall be delighted," I replied, faintly. When we reached the yardfence, Al cried in amazement, "Where's the barn?" And sure as I am telling it, that vicious little mule

had kicked it down. It was what they call a "Kansas barn," made of poles, with a straw roof, tied down, to keep it from blowing off, and the beast was eating the roof. When Conrad went up to see about it, he was sent flying heels over head, and I laughed; he never forgave

me, either. It rained that afternoon, and we helped Clissy out carpet-rags for a kitchen carpet. We were afraid to go down cellar on account of the enormous rats, so we stood in the stairway and passed milk and meat to and from the invine ble Conrad. He set the three gaping steel traps, and we retired the second night in the blissful fancy that the rats would soon be vanquished. Toward morning we were awakened by an oder that would have made those stenches of the plague-stricken Egyptians seem as perfume by contrast. gan to cry, as usual, and I wished that I were a man long enough to swear,

It would be two hours before Conrad came to investigate, and we should all

die in that time I knew.

What could it be? Several things were suggested, but the solution was not satisfactory until Al sprang up from her cot (we only had one bed) and screamed. 'Oh, I know; its natural gas. Your bored well has struck it. We shall light the town and make our fortunes. Hurrah for old Cl.ssy! Now you must do the handsome by us. I will take a diamond necklace for my wedding-present, and you can build a house in town and we'll live with you.

It seemed so probable that even Clissy forgot her usual caution and planned a substantial barn on the possibility. We were sure that we heard a rat dragging the trap down cellar, and we ventured to the head of the stairs in the gray dawn and peeped down. The natural gas, the supply of which was apparently unlimited, seemed to emanate from the cellar. and was so still ng that we could not investigate long at a time.

"G rls," said Al, "t's not a rat, but the dearest little black and white creature that you ever saw. It's caught by the foot. Where's your book or natural history. May be I can tell what it

"I take him in von bag und gill him," said the manly tones of Conrad, coming up just then. I schmell him half-mile avay. Mein

Gott, how ever I dakes him out von dot? "Girls," said Clissy, from the other end of the porch. "it's the most beau-

tiful sunrise I ever saw. Only see the crimson!" Perhaps you won't believe me, but we didn't get that odor out of the house for three months, or out of our

clothes either, although we almost bought out the Lubin's extracts from the Sparta drugstore.

The day that followed was the most heart-rending of all. We couldn't eat, and were so faint that we could scarcely work. We resolved that no chance visitor should be admitted to the house upon pain of death to the offender. I was learning to make a shortcake when a scream from Al made me look

"Somebody is coming. What shall we do? Go and meet him, Clis, and keen him from the house.

"He's only a tramp, and I think he is drunk, too. I'd better call Conrad, I'm afraid of a drunken man." She walked timidly to the end of the porch and met the intruder.

"I beg your pardon, but as I was crossing your field in my walk, one of your rams assaulted me, and made me so unpresentable, that I must ask for some soap and water, and a needle and thread. I am a clergyman from the village, madame.

"Certa nly," said Clissy," "I am very sorry that anything so ser ous should have happened to you upon my place," and she showed him into the sitting room and gave h m the necessary articles. He staggered as he walked, and I saw that the blood was drapping from his bair. He was burt more seriously than he would contess. When he had been there an hour we thought we had better peek, and we did. He had got to the lounge and fallen upon it. The blood from his head was dropping upon the floor, and his face was as pale as death. We forgot all about our mortification at our pt ght, and flew about in great distress. Clissy is so motherly and knows so much about everything that she soon brought h m around; bandaged his cut and rubbed arnica upon his bruises. He was so modest and pleasant and so patient -I knew he was suffering dreadfullythat we couldn't help admiring him; and it was such a surprise to him to find three ladies in that desolate little house, and it was such a surprise to us to find a gentleman in one who looked so like a tramp. And Clissy cleaned his coat-it had absorbed a great deal of sticky mud from the rain of the day before-and took him home in the evening in the horrid spring-wagon, drawn by the mule.

Well, nothing would do, when he called the next week, but that we should come to church and take classes in the Sunday school and attend the socials. And we found that the people were pleasant and the country beantiful, and Mr. Haven-oh, well, I shall not say one word about him-or you will guess-but then, who cares if you do?"-Lazzie Hyer Neff. in The

urrent.

COAL CONSPIRATORS.

The Law Brands Them as Public Offenders and Criminals-An Outrageous Monopoly.

Whether the great anthracite coal combination is beyond the reach of all law is now an issue of vital importance not only to the commonwealth of Penn sylvania, but to the entire coal-consuming community. Gov. Pattison has taken the stand that the law is violated and must be enforced. The coal pool defies the state and the courts. It insists that the authorities are powerless to prevent the combination from regulating the sale and fixing the price of coal to su t its self.

The Pennsylvania supreme court has already decided this question, and decided it adversely to the combinat on. The decision, though rendered lift en years ago, still stands as an expression of the law of the common wealth as interpreted by its highest court. The facts in the case then decided and the legal principles involved present a remarkable likeness to those now in losue.

A combination of five compan es was formed to control the sale and fix the price of the bituminous coal product on of northern Pennsylvania. The companies forming the comb nation represented almost the entre b tuminous coal reg on in that part of the state. They had the power to control the market in the state of New York and to effect the market elsewhere. Ad spute arose between two members of the pool as to their respective. schares of sales and profits. The pooling agreement was made in New York and was to be carried out in this state, the chief market being here. The parties were within the jurisdiction of the courts of Pennsylvania, where the coal was mined, and the suit was brought there. On one side t was contended that the combination was against public policy and therefore illegal. On the other it was claimed that its purpose was to lessen expenses, to advance the qualits of the coal, and and to market it in the best order to

the consumer. The supreme court of Pennsylvania decided that the agreement to combine was a contract against public policy, and therefore illegal, void, and not to be enforced. The court went further, and held that the combination was a criminal conspiracy under the law of New York, which makes it a m sdemeanor for two or more persons to conspire "to commit any act injurious to trade or commerce," and also a criminal conspiracy by the common law in Pennsylvania. Here is what the court said of the character and nature of the combination:

The important fact that these companies control this immense co d-field: that it is the great source of supply of bituminous coal to the state of New York and large territories westward: that by the contract they control the price of coal in this extensive market. and make it bring sums it would not command if left to the natural laws of trade; that it concerns an article of prime necessity for many uses; that its operation is general in this large region, and affects all who use coal as a fuel, and this is accomplished by a comin this branch of business in the large region where they operate. The combination is wide in scope, general in its influence, and injurious in effects. These being its features the contract is against public policy, illegal, and therefore youl.

The court then cited numerous authorities to show that a comb nation to create a "corner" in a necessary of life and to advance its price to the consumer is a conspiracy pun shable by the criminal law, and proceeded as fol-

The restrictions laid upon the production and price of coal can not be sanctioned as reasonable in view of their intimate relat on to the public inwide and the influence too general.

Singly each member of the combination might have suspended deliveries and sales of coal to suit his own interests and might have raised the price, even shough this might have been det rimental to the public interest. There is a certain freedom which must be allowed to every one in the management of his own affairs. When compet on is left free, individual error or folly w II generally find a correction in the conduet of others.

But here is a combination of all the companies operating in the Blossburg and Barciay mining regions and controlling their entire productions. They have combined together to govern the supply and the price of coal in al the markets from the Hudson to the Mississippl river, and from Pennsylvania to the takes. This comb nation has a power in its confederated form which no individual act on can confer. The jub he interest must succumb to it, for it las left no competitor free to correct

its baneful influence. When the supply of coal is suspended the demand for it becomes importunate, and prices must rise. Or if the supply goes forward the price fixed by the confederates must accompany it The demestic hearth, the furuaces of the iron master, and the fires of the manufacturer all feel the restraint, while the many dependent hands are paralyz d. and hungry mouths are stinted. The influence of a lack of supply or a rise in the price of an article of such prime necessity can not be measured. It permeates the entire mass of the community, and leaves few of its members untouched by its withering blight. Such a combination more than a contract. It is an

The direct force and applicabilty of this language to the case of the anthracite coal combination are apparent. The attorney general of Penasylvania can make effective use of this decis on which is dead against the pool. - New York Herald.

Several years ago gold badges, at : cost of \$40 each, were presented to the Yonkers, N. Y., city council for some remarkably good ordinance that they had passed. The gold leaf hav n worn off the honest aldermen fied themselves in possess on of leaden

WHAT IS DRANK?

A Sample of the Decoctions Served at "First-Class Bars"-Brandy, Rum, Gin, and Bourbon from the Same Faucet-Interesting Revelations for

Guzzlers. A trade e reular, issued by Mr. John D. Hounihan, of Buffalo, N. Y., lately ame into The Cincinnati Enquirer's ands. It is not exactly adapted for reveral circulation, and belongs to that lass of literature which the recipients are supposed to keep under lock and key-not because of any indeliente allusions to the anatomy of the human frame, but because Mr. Hounihan assumes that he is addressing liquordealers alone, and hence makes no bones of mentioning the passwords, igns, grips, and secret work generally of the sample-room neighborhood. He

"I have written a book on the process of making whisky, brandy, gin, ale, porter, lagar beer, and everything pertaining to the business. The reipes are so simple that a boy 10 years old can make in your cellar or back com twenty gallons of Bourbon wh sky inside of an hour, and you may place it side by side with the genuine, and you can not tell the difference by ook or taste.

"My directions for imitating Bourbon whisky, Ir sh whisky, and French brandy are the best in existence. You may put my imitations and the genu ne side by side, and the best judge will pronounce them the same. Besides, they can be made to present the appearance of being twenty years old.

"It is a fact known to a great many quor dealers that half of the whisky now sold in this country never passed though a still, for it is nearly all adulterated more or less.

"As reference I could mention many of the first hotel bars of Maryland and Pennsylvania now using my book as a guide; but, considering the nature of he book, I will not mention names." This precious book is not a bad-lookng little volume, and talks out in meet-

ng on the title page in this style; "The secret process of manufacturng whisky, brandy, rum, gin, bitters, wine, champagne, lager, ale, pop. eider, spruce beer, etc., in the cheapest way, w thout the use of the still. How to doctor poor liquors; how to double your profits by thinning down without discovery; how to imitate,

Among about one hundred receipts. t g ves seven for making champagne. one for making beer without apples, one for making beer without malt or hops, and one for making old barrels out of new ones.

As old whisky-barrels are more valuable than those that come from the cooper's hands, some enterprising itizen may like to go into the business of instantly metamorphosing young and lusty casks into hoary patriarchs. To do this dissolve in three gallons of water three pounds of sulphuric acid and one pound of sulphate of iron. Wash your barrel with this mixture on the outside, and in a few hours they bination of all the companies engaged will be as rusty and venerable as though they had lain in a warehouse for forty

> But Mr. Hounihan, of Buffallo, by no means has a monopoly of this branch of instruction in the higher walks of the spirit business.

> Alexander Fries & Brother, Nos. 46, 48, and 50 East Second street, in this city, issue a book made up solely of reeij es and price-lists for manufacturing everything in the liquor line from chemicals and a barrel of proof-sp rits. In the following guarded sentence they explain the value of this method of spirit manufacture:

"Parties not wishing to keep a large stock of liquor on hand will find it to their interest to lay in an assortment terests. The field of operation is too of the oils and essence, which will enable them to fill large orders at the shortest notice."

For instance an order comes over the wires to the wide-awake merchant for forty gallons of port wine, to be shipped by the 6:20 P. M. express. Being one of those parties who do not desire to keep a large stock of I quor on hand, the merchant walks into his back room, closes the door, and manufactures the port wine with neatness and dispatch. In case he follows the recipe given by Messes. Fries & Brother, his formula is as follows:

Port Wine-For one barrel: 30 gallons eider after the same has fermented, 5 gallons spirit, 4 gallons sirup, 1 pound powdered gum kino, } pound tartaric acid, 6 to 8 ounces port wine flavor. To produce a better quality, add either a few gallons German cherry juice or any kind of pure wine.

Color for Port Wine-One ounce azuline, four ounces of sugar coloring to the barrel.

But in case he desires to make a cheaper wine even than can be manufactured from the innocent ingred ents above, he tills his barrel with a mixture made up of 33 gallous prepared cider, 51 gallous natural spirits, 4 pounds refined sugar, 2 ounces tincture k no, I ounce tartarie acid, 6 ounces rhatany root, powdered; S pounds rais-

ins, I quart alcoholie starch solut on. Take notice, please, that the first article called for is thirty-three gallons prepared eider. The prepared eider is of his own preparation, and, as the bulk of it is pure water, it ought not to be too expensive for use in the manufacture of port wines and champagne by the most economical artist. formula upon which it is made is "35 gallons soft water, 35 pounds brown sugar, 2 pounds of tartarie acid, 1 quart yeast. Stir up well and stand twent :four hours with the bung out. Then add 3 gallons neutral spirit and bung tight. Stand forty-eight hours, and it

is ready for use.' In case his order chances to be twelve doz-n champaign, he is unable to fill it in lese than ten days; but give him that time limit and he will at its expiration ship the fizz-duly wired down, tin-folled and labeled with French labels. To do so he first places 35 galous prepared cider, made as noted above, in clean eask, following it w th 4 gallons neural spirits, 2 onnees tartaric acid (crysd zed) pounds refined sugar, 4 pant anou ju ce, 3 pounds rais ns, 1 pound Press.

honey, I pint yeast. They are to be mixed well and allowed to stand for ten days. If not sparkling he adds more The acid until it is, and finally bottles the mixture, adding a piece of white sugar the size of a pea to each bottle, and then corking, wiring and labeling the

finished product.

The recipes given in these and other secret books of the same ilk-of which at least a dozen are issued-throw a flood of light upon the puzzling questions often asked by those who know the capacity of French vineyards as to how it is possible to sell French wines and brandies in America at lower rates than those for which they can possibly be purchased at home. Taking the case of Chateau Yguem, the entire vintage never exceeds 120 casks, and the price of the new wine is \$1.200 a cask, or \$20 a gallou-say \$4 a bottle. Yet one can buy what is labeled Chateau Yguem at almost any retail liquor house at from \$2 to \$5 a bottle. The yield of the Chateau Lafitte is 180 casks a year, and the new wave retails in Paris for \$4.50 a bottle. Like Chateau Marguax and Chateau Latour, Lafitte is almost a drug in our market. But that there are adulterated wines and Lquors in the market is a fact well known-much more generally known than the other fact that the cheering potations are eftener manufactured outright from foreign substances than adulterated. It is not the province of this article to establish these points; it is merly our intention to tell in as few words as possible how the manufacturing is carried on, and to give the recipes as they are fur-

nished to dealers by the chemists. To make those heart-warming drops of distilled fire known as cordials, the chemist furnishes the following direc-

Kummel-Take about one-fourth pound of cordial essence, cut in onehalf gallon alcohol, 36 gallons spirit, and 4 gallons sugar sirup.

Peppement-Dissolve one-half pound of the essence in 1 gallon of alcohol, and add to 35 gallons spirits, proof, 4 gallons sugar sirup, one-half pound of our peppermint coloring.

8 ounces essence cut in one-haif guiton alcohol, 2 gui-leus strup to 1 barrel and Benedictine, Chartreuse, Maraschino,

Absinthe-Twenty gallons cologne spirit, proof, I pound essence cut in alcohol, 1 pint sugar sirup. Color is made of 6 parts solution curcuma, 2 parts indigo carmine, mixed.

Gin, rum, brandles, and punches may be manufactured severally from the same barrel of proof spirits by adding to the spirits for apple brandy, 4 ounces of apple essence to 40 gallons spirit; for cognac, 4 ounces cognac essence to 40 gallons spirit; for Holland gin, old Tom, rye, Schniedam schnapps and London dock gin, add 4 ounces in each case of the essence to 40 gallous of spirit and 11 pints of sugar sirup; for Jamaica rum, use one-half pound Jamaica rum essence and one-half pint of sugar coloring to 40 gallons of proof spirit. In each of the above cases the mixture is to be reduced to the desired alcoholic strength by the addition of water in proper proportions. This can be readily done when it is known that the average alcoholic strength of the various liquors is about as follows:

Rhine wine, 11 per cent.; sherey, 20 per cent.; claret, 10 per cent.; port, 21; Marsala, 20; champagne, 14; brandy, 51; rum, 74; gin, 50; whisky, 60; elder, 6: bitter ale. 9: laver beer 6.

As a great many customers judge of liquor by the bead which it carries when newly poured into the glass the chemist has put the gray matter of his brain to work in devising an artificial bead for the manufactured product. What is meant by the "bead" is the appearance presented on the surface of the spirit y a number of pearly, oily-looking lrops or beads banging to the sides of the glass, and it may be attained by adding only half an ounce of "beadto each forty gallons of proof sprits. "The beads will be of a uniform size," says the chemist's book, and perfectly natural at any and all

temperatures. One ounce of raisin-oil added to one barrel of Bourbon or rve whisky will give the taste of age to the same, and four onces of rats pool in a barrel of Bourbon whisky will make a most beautiful brandy—equal to the imported

The Dimensions of Heaven.

"And he measured the city with the reed, 12,000 furlongs. The length and breadth and the height of it are equal."

Twelve thousand furlongs, 7,920,000 feet, which being cubed, 496,793,088,-000,000,000,000 enbic feet. Half of th s we will reserve for the Throne of God and the Court of Heaven, and half the balance for streets, leaving a remainder of 124, 198, 272, 000, 000, 000, 000 cubic feet. Divide this by 4,096, the cubical feet in a room sixteen feet square, and there will be 30,321,843,750,000,000 rooms. We will now suppose the world always did and always will contain 990,000,000 inhabitants, and that a generation lasts for 331 years, making in all 2,970,000, 000 every century, and that the world will stand 100,000 years, or 1 000 eenturies, making in all 2,970,000,000,000 inhabitants. Then suppose there were 100 worlds equal to this in number of inhabitants and duration of years, making a total of 297,000,000,000,000 persons, and there would be more than a hundred rooms sixte in feet square for each person. - Tem le of Knowledge.

A Sham Story.

One of the numerous commercial philanthrophists who go about on the streets selling patented wares called at the residence of a well known cit zen on Henry street, and was confronted by the householder himself.

"I am selling an improved sham-holder-" he began and was curtly interrupted:

"I detest shams." "But this puts them on, folds them

"I don't deal in shams!" "If you will try our patent sham-

·I don't deal with shams. The philanthrophist looked at the irate citizen who was getting ready to close the door.

"My dear sir," he asked humbly, "are you in real earnest, or only sham-

ming He sold him one. - Detroit Free

THE COCAINE HABIT.

Worst Slavery Known-New Revelations of Power.

Ctncinnati Times-Star. When Cocaine was discovered the mediical world exclaimed "thank heaven!" But useful as it is, it is also dangerous,

especially when its use is perverted from the deadening of pain for surgical operations, to the stimulation and destruction of the human body. Its first effects are soothing and ca tivating, but the thraldom is the most horrible slavery known to humanity. J. L. Stephens, M. D., of Lebanon, O.,

was interviewed by our reporter yesterday at the Grand Hotel, and during the conversation the doctor said: "The cocaine habit is a thousand times worse than the morphine and opium hubits, and you would be astonished," he said, "if you know how frightfully the habit is increasing." "What are its effects?"

"It is the worst constitution wrecker ever known. It ruins the liver and kidneys in half a year, and when this work is done, the strongest constitution soon succumbs.

"Do you know of Dr. Underhill's case here in Cincinnati?" "That leading physician who became a victim of the cocaine habit? Yes. His case was a very sad one, but the hapit can

be cored. I have rescued many a man from a worse condition." "What, worse than Dr. Underhill's?" "Indeed, sir, far so. Justin M. Hall, A.

M., M. D., president of the State Board of Health of Iowa, and a famed practitioner, and Alexander Neil, M. D., professor of surgery in the Columbus Medical College, and president of the Academy of Medicine, a man widely known, Rev. W. P. Clancey, of Indianapolis, Ind., from personal experience in opium enting, etc., can tell you of the kind of success our form of treatment wins, and so can H. C. Wilson, formerly of Cincinnati, who is now associated with me."

"Would you mind letting or readers into the secret of your methods?" "Well, young man, you surely have a

good bit of assurance to ask a man to give his business away to the public; but I won't wholly disappoint you. I have treated over 20,000 patients. In common with many eminent physicians, I, for years made a close study of the effects of the habits on the system and the organs which they most severely attack. Dr. Hall, Dr. Neil and Mr. Wilson, whom I have mentioned, and hundreds of others, equally as expert, made many similar experiments on their own behalf. We each found that these drugs worked most destructively in the kidneys and liver; in fact, finally destroyed them. It was then apparent that no cure could be effected until those organs could be restored to health. We recently exhausted the entire range of medical science, experimenting with all known remedies for these organs, and as the result of these close investigations we all substantially agreed, though following different lines of inquiry, that the most reliable, scientific preparation, was Warner's safe cure. This was the second point in the discovery. The third was our own private form of treatment, which, of course, we do not divulge to the public. Every case that we have treated first with Warner's safe cure, then with our own private treatment, and followed up again with Warner's safe cure for a few weeks, has been successful. These habits can't be cured without using it, be cause the habit is nourished and sustained the lineness and quality of a sample of in the liver and kidneys. The habit can be kept up in moderation, however, if free use be also made at the same time, of that great remedy,"

"Yes, it is a world famed and justly celebrated specific! Like many other physicians, I used to deride the claims made for it, but I know now for a fact that it is the world's greatest blessing, having sovereign power over hitherto incurable diseases of the kidneys and liver, and when I have said that, young man, I have said nearly everything, for most diseases originate in or are aggravated by, a depraved condition of the kidneys."

"People do not realize this, because, singular as it may seem, the kidneys may be in a very advanced stage of decomposition, and yet owing to the fact that there are but few nerves of sensution in them the subject will not experience much pain therein. On this account thousands of people die every year of kidney disease unknowingly. They have so called disorders of the head, of the heart and lungs and stomach, and treat them in vain, for the real cause of their misery is deranged kidneys, and if they were restored to health the other disorders would soon disappear." Dr. Stephen's experience, that can be

confirmed by many thousands whom he has treated, adds only more emphasis to the experience of many hundreds of thousands all over the world, that the remedy he refers to is without any doubt the most beneficient discovery ever given to hu-

The Mexican Embassy. During the Cutting controversy the Mexican

minister here interrupted the progress of plans for a legation building, not knowing what might be the result of Mr. Bayard's demand. Since then confidence has been restored and the architect has completed his work. The design has been sent to Mexico for the approval of Mr. Mariscal. The site selected for the building is on the north side of I street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, and will occupy the ground now covered by five frame dwellings. Mr. Foster, ex-minister to Mexico, lives on the east and Chief Justice Waite on the west side of the lot. The build-ing is to cost \$50,000, and will in some respects be similar to the British legation building on Connecticut avenue. Offices for the clerks and attaches of the legation will be located on the first foor. The remainder of the building will be fitted up in a handsome anner as the residence of the Mexican nuister. The residence of the Mexican n nister. The British and German legations are the only ones at present occupying buildings owned by their governments.—Washington Cor. New York Hereil

Moy Ah Kec, a laundryman in Chicago, presented to the Cook county court a certificate of declaration to become a citizen, made in New York five years ago, and requested naturalization papers. For some years he was the offi-cial interpreter of the circuit court at San Francisco, and speaks English like a native. ludge Prendergast instructed the Chinaman to employ an attorney to argue the question of his eligibility to citizenship under the law of

A deputation of French protectionists called upon President Grevy to demand speedy acon on the bill before the chambers raising the import duty on wheat from 3 to 5 fraces.

Dr. Abbott, a dentist, the oldest member of the American colony at Berlin, is dead,