The Coast Mail.

Banks' Babies.

[From the New York Weekly.]

I was detained over Sunday in Barnsbury, and on Sunday I resolved to go to church. The first church I came to, a small frame structure with a wooden steeple, had the doors and windows tightly shut, but there was a man on the steps whittling a stick, and I said to him:

"Are you connected with this church?"

"Yes," he said, "I am the sexton."

"What is it closed for?"

"Well, mostly on account of Banks' babies."

"Babies?"

"Sit down and I'll tell you about it. You know, Banks, he came down to this town a few weeks ago, a perfect stranger, and he rented a pew in this church. It seems that Banks had three little bits of babies, triplets, not more'n two months old, and then, beside these, he had twins about a year old. So nobody knew about the babies, but Banks wanted to have the little darlings baptized, and he allowed Mrs. Banks to rush the whole five babies into church on one Sunday might excite remark, you understand. So he settled it that he'd have 'em christened gradually, so to speak. Accordingly, the next Sunday he fetched little Jimmy, one of the triplets, and all went off well enough. On the followin' Sunday he came a promenadin' up the aisle with George Washington, another triplet, and Dr. Binns, our preacher, fixed him up all right. People thought it was queer, but when on the next Sunday mornin' Banks and his wife came into church with another baby, William Henry, crying a Pawnee war-hoop, some of the folks couldn't help snickirin'.

"Howsomdever nobody complained, and all might have been well if Banks hadn't come along the Sunday after with Elijah Hunsiker Banks, one of the twins. Everybody laughed, and Mr. and Mrs. Banks were furious—mad as anything, you know,—and Elijah Hunsiker Banks hauled off accidentally with his hand and hit Dr. Binns, who was holding him during the ceremony, a whack in the face, and the Doctor dropped him in the water, the congregation just fairly roared with laughter. Mrs. Banks turned red as fire, and looked as if she would like to murder everybody.

"Well, you know, we all thought this was the last, and public feeling kinder simmered down on toward the end of the week, when who should come booming up the aisle on Sunday morning but Mr. and Mrs. Banks, with Tecumseh Aristotle Banks, the remainin' twin! Well, you ought just to 've heard the congregation laugh! I never seen nothin' like it in all my experience. Even Dr. Binns had to smile. And the Bankses, they were perfectly wild with rage. Anyhow, they baptized Tecumseh; and after meetin' some of the elders got to jokin' about it. One allowed they'd have to apply to the town Supervisors for an extension of the water works; another allowed that arrangements ought to be made to divert Huckleberry creek and run it down the middle aisle of the church; another made some kind of a joke about business being good because so many Banks were in town; another said that Banks would need about twelve pews when his family grew up. Somebody must have told Banks about it, for what does he do to revenge himself? He sends down to Clarion county to his two sisters to come up and bring their children. So they had a couple of babies apiece, and as soon as they arrived Banks he begins to bring them into church gradually, like the others. You never seen such meetings as them! The church was jammed full of people just roarin'. And when Banks came in on Sunday with the fourth and last of the sisters' babies, the Trustees thought it was time to interfere. Gettin to be a farce, you know. So Deacon Smith he stepped up and said somethin' or other to Banks, and Banks, quicker 'n a wink, laid down the baby and banged the deacon with his fist. And so I dunno how it was, but in a minute there was Bank's, Deacon Smith, Deacon Hubbard, Bank's sister's baby and me, all a rollin' and a pumoin' over the floor, hittin' and kickin' and whoopin' in a manner that was ridiculous to behold.

"And when we all come to and got straightened out, Banks picked up the battered baby of his sister and quit, and the trustees held an informal meetin' and agreed to close the church for a month, so as to kinder freeze Banks out, and now we've shut up; but I reckon it is no use, for I hear Banks has got his back up and gone over and joined the Baptists."

So I said good-bye to the sexton, and went in search of another sanctuary.

Effect of Diet on Liquor Drinkers.

Charles Napier, an English scientific man, has been trusting the truth of Liebig's theory that liquor-drinking is compatible with animal food, but not with a farinacious diet. The experiment was tried upon twenty-seven liquor-drinking persons, with results substantiating the Liebig theory.

Among the most striking instances of reform brought about by a change of diet, was that of a gentleman of sixty, who had been addicted to intemperate habits for thirty-five years, his out-bursts averaging once a week. His constitution was so shattered that he had great difficulty in insuring his life. After an attack of delirium tremens, which nearly ended fatally he was persuaded to enter upon a farinaceous diet, which, we are assured, cured him completely in seven months. He seems to have been very thin at the beginning of the experiment, but at the close of the period named, had gained twenty-eight pounds, being then about the normal weight for a person of his height. Among the articles of food which as specified by Napier as pre-eminent for antagonism to alcohol are maccaroni, baricot, beans, dried peas and lentils, all of which should be well boiled and flavored with plenty of butter or olive oil. The various garden vegetables are said to be helpful, but a diet mainly composed of them would not resist the tendency to intemperance so effectually as one of the maccaroni and farinacious food. From this point of view, high glutinous bread would be of great utility, but it should not be sour, such acidity being calculated to foster the habits of alcoholic drinking. A like remark might be applied to the use of salted food. If we inquire the cause of a vegetarian's alleged disinclination to alcoholic liquors, we find that the carbonaceous starch contained in the beans or oleaginous ailment, and therefore repulsive, carbon in an alcoholic form.

A Living Man's Brain Exposed.—There is in Livonia a man who may become an object of as much interest to the scientific world as was the Frenchman in Canada years ago, who, by a gunshot wound, laid open his stomach, and lived for years, letting physicians observe the process of digestion. The Livonia man one day last week was kicked in the forehead by a horse which he tried to make jump a fence, and a wound inflicted in his forehead through which the brain may be seen palpitating. The wounded man is expected to recover.—*Rochester Union.*

Show Elephants.

"There are about fifty elephants in this country at the present time," said Prof. George Arstingstall, the keeper and trainer of the ten mountains of flesh which form one of the attractions of the Cooper-Bailey show. The first elephant ever brought to the United States was by Hack Bailey, in 1824. It was called Betsey, and is known in the profession as Betsey the First. It was exhibited for four years through New York State and New England. It was a great novelty. The owner traveled with it at night, and it was always exhibited in a building erected over it. The old-timers tell about the great excitement it created throughout the country. The news of its coming would go before, and whole villages would turn out and spend the night along the roadside in the hope of seeing the creature, only known to them through pictures and the works of travelers. What they generally beheld was a great shapeless mass, covered with tarpaulins, swinging along through the darkness, carefully guarded by attendants, who kept the curious rustics at a distance. It was not a very big elephant, it came from Upper India. It was anything but amiable, and had a habit of tearing out the side of its house and starting off on "go-as-you-please" excursions. This was a fatal folly of Betsy's. One night Betsy was out near Albany, New York. She was mad about something, and venting her rage in the exasperating shriek peculiar to the elephant. She got into a plucky farmer's yard. He saw the monster. He did not know what it was. The only thing that he knew was that he was badly frightened and that he knew how to use a gun. He fired at the creature, and the leaden bullet pierced her heart. She sank to the earth and died, moaning piteously. Her keeper arrived. She was stuffed, and I believe some museum has her now.

"Where are most of the elephants from?"

"All those prior to 1850 were from Upper India. The bulls were wild, restless, creatures. Most of those now on exhibition are Ceylonese elephants. They are much more tractable than their brethern of the north. There are a few African elephants, but they are not desirable, as they certainly lack amiability. Prior to 1865 there were few shows that had more than one elephant. The first caravan of four was made when Cooper and Bailey went into the business. One of these was the world-famed Columbus, the largest elephant ever living in captivity. It was eleven feet five inches in height. I will tell you something about training elephants. Stewart Craven, who is now living quietly on his cattle ranch in Texas, was the inventor of a new system of handling elephants, and he actually broke every performing elephant now before the country, with the exception of the seven now with the Sells Brothers' show, which is over in Illinois. That batch I trained myself. Craver broke the celebrated Hannibal and Romeo. In 1870 James Kelly, proprietor of the London show, sent Bill Shannon to Ceylon, and Shannon sent him back ten elephants. They were brought to Philadelphia in 1871, and broken by Craven. five of them were sold, the other five came into my charge. They were well broke when I got them, but I trained them to their wonderful ring performances. An elephant is a tretcherous, cunning and very intelligent animal. He forms no attachment for his keeper. He will, however, become deeply attached to a dog or other animal. There are three dogs with my elephants, and Babe, my best elephant (Chieftain is my largest), has a pet camel called Dick. The camel will stand by her side for hours in contentment, and Babe actually fondles him with her trunk. In handling elephants fear is the only instinct to cultivate in them. Kindness, such as you would extend to a dog, or a horse, does them no good. They are liable at any time to harm you if they are not kept in subjection. They must be punished immediately after the offense, whatever it may be, is committed. Chieftain cut up a little rough the other day. I had him overthrown and chained, and then I warmed him with a hoop-pole until I was very tired and he was very sore. Their skin is very tender, and they feel the punishment. The usual persuader is a short instrument shaped like a bill-hook. This punctures the hide, and is a very valuable article to keep on hand when you are bossing elephants. Teaching an elephant a trick is exactly like teaching any other animal. It requires only a mastery of the brute. The first thing to do is to get into the elephant's head what you want to have done, and then to escape punishment he does it. Put a bell in the grasp of an elephant's trunk and teach him that every time he drops it he will be prodded, and he will quit dropping it. Then there is a way to reach an elephant through his stomach. I worked for months with the animal that mounts the highest pedestal in the pyramid. I put his food up there, and he soon learned to go up after it, and then it dawned on his brain that I wanted him to go up there; that if he did go up he escaped punishment; and now he never thinks of balking, and hardly ever needs punishment.

The Professor told about how one of the elephants picked up a colored boy who was making up her bed in Kansas City, and tossed him gently into a candy stall; how, when he was trying to give a sick elephant a quinine pill at Gilmore Garden, in New York, she was angered at the pain he caused her and threw him thirty feet against a canvas screen, which fortunately broke the fall; he related the details of the killing of Keeper Williams, in Connecticut, by Romeo about three years ago; told how, when an elephant kills a keeper, it always tramps upon and mangles the body; and the elephants all being asleep, he concluded to go back to the hotel and do likewise. As he passed out he said to an attendant, "if the wind begins to blow hard, come and wake me." In explanation, he stated to a reporter that elephants always get very excited during a wind storm.

One more question the reporter asked, and that was whether it was true that an elephant will not lie down under a roof. The professor said that it was true of bull elephants, who would stand on their feet all winter, being afraid to lie down.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat, Aug.* 11.

Braving the Ocean Blue.—Seattle Washington Territory, August 26th.—Lieutenant Joseph Neuzil left here this morning on his three-log craft *Neptune*, for San Francisco. He rounded Sandy Point at 12 o'clock before a spanking breeze, and headed away toward Fort Madison. To those who questioned the probability of his reaching San Francisco on such a crazy craft, he replied, "I will make San Francisco or die. If I reach there in safety my fortune is made. I will haul the *Neptune* on Long Bridge and place her on exhibition and clear $8000 in a week. If I perish in the attempt that concerns nobody but myself. I was shipwrecked once in the Pacific Ocean, and picked up after drifting about for three days on a single stick of timber. So you see I am not a stranger to perils by the sea." The fellow is evidently insane on the subject, but thoroughly in earnest. A good sea bath, however, may effect a cure. He came here from San Francisco about two months ago; is an Australian, and claims to have been a Lieutenant in the Austrian service. He was naturalized in San Francisco last winter, and has his papers with him.

All Sorts.

Truth is mighty—mighty scarce.

"Have you a mother-in-law?" asked a man of a disconsolate-looking person. "No," he replied; "but I've a father in jail."

A wife at Portland, Me., calls her husband home by firing a skyrocket from the roof of the house. When the rocket goes up he goes for home.

Religion gives you a creed as a kind of ladder up which you may climb to a noble life. Too many people, however, put the ladder up and then sit on the ground.

In the Sunday School picnic procession it is the great stout homely girl that carries the banner. The nice-looking little girl is kindly cared for by the Superintendent.

Little six-year-old was obliged to take a dose of medicine that left an unpleasant taste in the mouth. When asked how she liked, she said, "It is good enough, all but the end of it."

A paper describes a young lady with hair "as black as a raven's." The ravens weren't wearing any hair to speak of last summer, but we suppose the style has changed this year.

It has been said that an Italian queen bee got loose in the mail sack at Keokuk, and was sent to a distinguished naturalist of that city for examination. He classified thus: "Italian queen, bedamnedfitaintahossfly."

"Rash, sinful man," said upbraidingly the chaplain to the prisoner. "Suppose you were to die now, what sort of a conscience would you die with, eh?" "Oh, my conscience is as good as new, never used it a bit," said the prisoner, proudly.

A Dresden man owns an old doe that has lately caught butting its head against the bucket as it swung over the well. The act was referred to once by a poet who wrote—

"The old doe can buck it.
That hung in the well."

A European writer asserts that acute coryza, or cold in the head, is cured in half an hour by chewing the leas of the eucalyptus and slowly swallowing the saliva. Its action is doubtless similar to that of cubebs, which will produce the same effect.

One of the private schools in Washington this year held its annual exercises and distribution of prises in a river steamer, which ran down the Potomac some thirty miles and returned. This is an improvement over warm, badly ventilated halls.

The last slave sold in the Confederacy was in 1865, near Richmond, a negro man, who was bought for nine hundred heads of cabbage. The cabbage at that time were worth one dollar a head, which would pan out nine hundred dollars for the negro.

Elmira Brooks thinks "the only difference between a young lady and a married woman is an offer of marriage." If it hadn't been for this kind of scribe we should have gone to our grave with the impression that it was eighty-five cents worth of ice cream.

A Queer Georgia Wind Spout.—William Langley, a cotton planter of Gwinnett county, was standing in a field on his farm. Around him were several men, a woman and three children, all breaking the soil for cotton. The sky was clear and the air quiet, there being about both considerable sultriness. The children had just stopped work, and had thrown themselves, tired as tired could be, on top of a pile of guano sacks, when a peculiar roaring was heard in the field. The sound bore some resemblace to that of an approaching train, but as no train was near, the workers looked at each other in amazement. In a few moments they saw a small column, not larger in circumference than a barrel, skim rapidly along the ground. The wind spout or column appeared to be filled with dust. The mother rushed toward the children, who crouched low in fright, but before she could reach them the pile of guano bags, children and all were scattered right and left. In its course, always eccentric, the column struck a stump squarely from the butt to roots and tore it from the ground, the wood splitting into three pieces, and dropping twenty or thirty yards away. Mr. Langley was sucked in as the whirling thing passed and thrown into a ploughed gully some distance away. In the next instant the strange visitor had gone, passing up over the tops of the trees. It was seen plainly by the ladies at Langley's house, appearing to them like the smoke that rushes up in circular volumes from the smoke-stack of a locomotive.—*Augusta, Ga., News.*

Transplanting and Replanting Teeth.—Can teeth be transplanted? If recent accounts of operations by dentists are trustworthy, the answer must be in the affirmative. But the question has been formally discussed at a meeting of the Odontological Society, and from this we learn that it was in *replanting* (which is not the same thing as *transplanting*) that the foreign dentists, whose names had been cited, achieved their success. Among them a Frenchman, Dr. Magitot, has published full particulars of cases in which diseased teeth were taken out, and the root, or a portion of periosteum, was cut away, and then were replanted in the same socket, where, after a few days or weeks, they became firm and serviceable. Out of sixty-three operations in four years, five were failures; but some of the cures were painful and tedious, owing to local discharge. In technical phraseology, Dr. Magitot holds "the indications for an operation to be the existence of chronic periostitis of the apex of the root, its denudation, and absorption of its surface. * * * The resection of this, which plays the part of irritant, is the essential aim of the operation. And the extraction having been performed with due care, if no other lesion be detected save the alteration in the apex of the root, the tooth is to be replaced as soon as this has been excised and smoothed, and the hemorrhoge has ceased."

Officious Friends.—The London *Truth*, speaking of officious friends, says: "Friendship among them means a lien, not a loan; possession, not exchange; and they will not amend their record. With such friends as these, at those moments when you take stock, as it were, of your life, you are forced to ask yourself what do you get out of at all? You are snubbed, tyrannized over, rebuked and set down; you are always in disgrace, and you may not call your soul your own; your life is regulated for you, not according to your own desires, nor even for your own best needs, but according to the fancies of those you do not understand what they are about. Your time is taken up, your pursuits are interfered with, your sympathies restrained, your affections chilled—and all for what?"

The police of Chicago had occasion to make a raid upon the office of a "ticket scalper" in that city recently, and among the stock discovered were passes and thousand-mile tickets to the value of nearly $3500, which had been granted by railroad companies to various individuals and by them disposed of for money consideration.

Marriages in France.

As a corrolary to the divorce question, the *Globe* publishes some interesting statistics on marriages in France, with the remark that early marriages are steadily diminishing in number. In the department of the Seine it appears that the average age of men who enter the nuptial state is 32 years; in the provincial towns, 31; in the country, 30; while women in the same localities range from 27 to 26 years. This is a great change from the ancient regime, when exemption from taxation during 10 years was accorded to every male who was married before the age of 20. Second marriages are more frequent in the towns than in the rural districts, in the lower than in the upper classes. One female remarries out of 11 at Paris, against 1 to 13 in the departments, and the proportion of these second unions is 18 per cent. in the department of the Seine, while it is only 6 per cent. for all the rest of France. The examination of the question hygienically is no less curious. Previous to 20 years for men and 25 years for women, mortality is greater among married people than among celibates, but after those ages the married state is more favorable to longevity, so that if it was dangerous before, it is only because it was premature. Up to the age of 60 widowhood is most perilous, but after 60 celibacy is still worse. Finally, from a criminal point of view, celibacy must be an incentive to all sorts of wickedness, as 53 per cent. of criminals have never entered the holy bonds of matrimony. From 1802 to 1816, when divorce was abolished, the annual average of divorces was 243. During the last 10 years the number of judicial separations petitioned for has varied from 2400 to 3900, generally after from five to ten years cohabitation. Of these, members of the liberal professions, property owners, and people living on their means furnish 26 per cent; tradesmen, 21; farmers, 16; the working classes, 37, especially since the introduction of the law on alimony. Finally, and not the least remarkable detail, 91 per cent. of the petitions have been filed by the women.

Mr. Lincoln's "Favorite Oath."—The change in the name of the Rue Saint Arnaud in Paris into the Rue Lincoln continues to encounter the mild opposition of the *Figaro* of that city. In the number of that journal for the 2nd of August appears a communication from "The Circle of the Rue Saint Arnaud," an association composed of about 1500 artists, men of letters, former public functionaries, and financiers living on that street. These gentlemen protest against the new name, Rue Lincoln. It is, they say, not euphonic. It is not pleasant to hear themselves called "The Circle of the Rue Lincoln." They appreciate "at its just value the personality of M. Lincoln." But Marshal de Saint Arnaud, after whom the street was named, died on the field of battle at the dawn of a glorious victory. They would better appreciate M. Lincoln had he died for France instead of for the United States. In his lifetime "he treated us badly; his favorite oath was Damn Frenchmen; Damnees Francais! This is how M. Lincoln loved us." If the Municipal Council must name the street after the President of a Republic the Circle would prefer to have it called "La Rue Grevy."—*New York Evening Post.*

Helminthology.—Of late years no department of natural history has attracted more attention than that of the study of internal parasites in man and other animals. To the great multitude and variety of creatures thus found, associated by one common habit of life, have zoologists given the general name of Helminths, which are a peculiar fauna destined at some time in their lives to occupy an equally peculiar territory. That territory is the wide-spread domain of the interior of living animal bodies to which, alas, poor humanity forms no exception. It is unpleasant to think that we may at any time become a prey to these dangerous and mischievous depredators. We were lead to these reflections by a recent visit to Dr. Van Denberg's office, when he had just completed the expulsion of 670 worms from Mr. Lehman, who stated that he had suffered for 12 years. They were all small, about one and a half inches in length, excepting one—a nondescript about three inches long, an attrocious rascal of forbidding appearance. Dr. Van Denberg is the great worm exterminator of the century. Read his advertisement in another column.

An Enterprising Portland Firm.—Coggins & Beach, at No. 65 Front street, have an advertisement in to-day's paper, to which we invite the attention of our readers. This firm has the agency for Averill's Mixed Paint for Oregon and Washington Territory, and are prepared to fill orders at San Francisco prices. They are also selling San Francisco Rubber Paint, which has acquired a wide reputation as a good article. This firm carries a large stock of doors, sashes and blinds, in which line they have an immense trade and are therefore able to give low rates to customers. Contractors and dealers in the country are requested to send for their list of prices, which will be furnished on application.

A Polish peasant woman at Mankowe, young, handsome, and with a fine voice, has established a new sect and chosen twelve apostles to preach abstinence from wine, meat and marriage.

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THE GREAT WORM EXTERMINATOR

Late of San Francisco,

Would inform the sick generally that about 40 years extensive practice of medicine and surgery in Europe and the United States, of which 20 have been in California, has, by close observation and great experiments come to the conclusion that there are more acute and chronic diseases by worms, bychalsis, tuberculae or other species of colonies. The public generally, or the profession at large, are not aware of the number of patients who are treated by eminent physicians for this, that, or such a complaint, without any relief. If the disease has been understood, a few doses of Dr. Van Denbergh's Sovereign Worm Remedy would have immediately cured the complaint, and have saved many a great many lives. Dr. Van Denbergh has collected a large variety of California roots and herbs, which, by analyzing, close observation and extensive experiments, he can conscientiously say that he has discovered new remedies for successful cure of the following diseases.

Dyspepsia, Chronic Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, first and second stages of Consumption, White Swelling, Palsy, Spermatorrhœa or Local Weakness, Nervous Debility, Epileptic Fits, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diarrhœa, Incontinence of Urine, Gravel, Fluor Albus, Diabetes, Dropsy, and all those diseases which are known under the name of Venereal, such as Syphilis, in all its forms, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, False Passages, Inflammation of the Bladder and Prostrate Glands, Excoriations, Pustules, Piles, Pimples, Blotches and all Cutaneous Eruptions of the Skin. Cancer Tumors cured with or without operation. In recent Venereal Diseases the Doctor effects a cure in from three to six days, or no charge.

For the nose, ear and throat, Dr. Van Denbergh performs new and invaluable remedies.

Dr. Van Denbergh would advise those ladies troubled with irregularities of the Uterus to try his new remedies and get cured.

Dr. Van Denbergh's Infallible Worm Syrup for Children. Price $1. Warranted to expel the worms, or the money refunded.

By consulting and undergoing a simple examination, the afflicted can learn if their diseases are caused by worms or not, at all events, Dr. Van Denbergh can tell them from what diseases they are suffering.

Consultations and examinations **free of charge,** in all cases. Dr. Van Denbergh guarantees to all cases, to expel the worms, or no charges.

A Large Teacup Full of Worms Expelled.

This is to certify that Dr. Van Denbergh expelled a large teacup full of worms from my son, some measuring eight to ten inches in length, and now I feel like a new man again. I reside on Twenty second street, between K and F, Portland, Oregon.

A. LUNDEEN.

Over 2000 Worms Expelled.

One bottle of Dr. Van Denbergh's Worm Syrup expelled over 2000 worms from my son 12 years of age.

E. S. GRIFFITH, 69 Salmon street.

PORTLAND, MAY 31, 1879.

Murder Will Out.

One bottle of Dr. Van Den Bergh's Worm Syrup expelled over 2000 worms from my son Louis, and had the effect of curing him of Nervous Spasms. I reside on Eighteenth and one half street between F and G. BENJAMIN H. NYE.

PORTLAND, OREGON, JUNE 24, 1879.

A Life Saved when Death Seemed Inevitable.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4, 1879.

This is to certify that I had been lingering for fifteen years with a complication of chronic diseases and for months confined to my bed without receiving any benefit from many eminent physicians who had attended me. Given up to die by the physicians and my friends, I was taken to Dr. J. P. P. Van Denbergh, senior, office No. 632 Sixth street, S. F., unable to stand or walk alone, after a close and careful examination Dr. V. said all my ailments and misery were created by a species of worms, and to my and my friends surprise, the Doctor expelled from me over 5,000 well developed worms within two hours which gave me immediate relief and was able to walk and did walk on the sidewalk of S. 6 days after, weeks and two weeks after the w[illegible] were expelled I weigh nine pounds more than I did before I believe I should now be dead but for the skillful treatment of Dr. J. P. P. Van Denbergh's saving my life is considered by myself and friends a miracle.

E. E. LOVINE.

I certify that the above facts are true and I have known Mr. E. E. Lovine for a number of years during his sickness.

CHAS. C. O'DONNELL, M. D.
Office 808 Kearny street, San Francisco.

A Card.

DR. J. P. P. VAN DENBERGH—Dear Sir: I deem it my duty to make the following statement: For the last three years I have been suffering with constant gnawing pain and a quivering sensation in my stomach; also pain in my chest and heart; my food would not digest, and I was so nervous that it was with difficulty I could follow my occupation, which has been here in Salem for the past ten years, as a practical dentist. In fact, from from the constant pain and misery, I had wasted to a mere skeleton. I had been doctoring a great deal without any benefit, and believing there was no help for me but to linger on until death would relieve me of my suffering. Some of my friends thought I had worms, and had better see Dr Van Denbergh. He told me all were that worms were the cause of all my troubles, so he gave me five small powders, and in about four hours about 700 worms, from one inch to one and one half inches long, came away from me that day, and the following night some more came, and I am now happy to say I feel like another man again, and am gaining strength from day to day.

H. SMITH, M. D.
Salem, Oregon, September 29, 1871.

Another Slaughter.

I would state to the public that I have been afflicted for about ten years and doctoring for nearly every complaint with many reputed good physicians, without any relief, until I consulted Dr. Van Den Bergh, Sr., who said worms were the cause of my complaint. By taking five of his worm powders I passed 670 worms in five hours. They are about one and a quarter inches in length. Now all my ailments and pains seem to have left me altogether. I reside at No. 127 Stark street. JOSEPH LEHMAN.

PORTLAND, Or., August 24, 1879.

Six Hundred and Eighty-Three Worms Expelled.

After suffering for 12 years and lying in one hospital for three months, and being stuffed and injected with morphine and drugged by many physicians for this, that and such complaints, till I consulted Dr. Van Denbergh, of No. 212 First street, Portland. He said it was worms which caused all my misery, and after taking 10 of his small worm powders, I passed 683 horrible looking worms, some measured one and one-half inches in length, by three-eighth of an inch in thickness. I reside up stairs, at No. 211 First street, Portland, Oregon.

PETER B. ERICKSON.

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