OPERATION FOR HARELIP.

Performed Upon a Child of Four Months. A Surgical Success.

There is at present under treatment at the Roosevelt hospital a child not quite 4 months of age, who has been the subject of a very difficult and delicate surgical operation, in spite of which he still lives and seems to enjoy life. The child's parents had been married ten years before his birth, and his mother had given birth to three other children who were in no way deformed. A strange circumstance to which the harelip may have been due is that three months before the child's birth its mother discovered for the first time that its father had been born with both harelip and cleft palate, and that he had been successfully operated on while an infant for the former, the scars of which operation were totally hid by his heavy mustache, while for the latter he wore a false palate with several teeth in his mouth. So perfect had been the work of the surgeon and dentist in his case, that it would never have been known by any one had he not, on the occasion of his wife's discovery, had a severe toothache, which had made the removal of the false teeth necessary. Very unwisely he then told her that he and two of his brothers had been born with harelip and cleft palate. Being a nervous woman and in a peculiar state of mind, she took a notion that her child would have the same deformity as its father. The idea haunted her, and in some way it seems to have affected the infant's development. When it was born she saw at the first glance that the baby had harelip. The child was unable to take food in the way it should have. It could not nurse. Food had to be given by the spoonful, and the result was that the infant suffered for proper and sufficient nourishment. At last it was evident that heroic measures must be resorted to or the child would die.

At first the mother would not consent to an operation, but she did at last, and on May 24 Dr. McBurney performed it in the operating room of the hospital. Ether was given the little patient in such quantities as was safe for one so young, and, that no evil consequences might result from its struggles if pain should be felt in spite of the anaesthetic, the patient was put into a tight fitting rubber bag, which was closed around its neck. The surgeon then, selecting a sharp curved bistoury, or knife with a pointed blade, commenced the operation. The malformation to be corrected as the first step was to close the broad fissure which, like the letter A, divided the upper lip. The next step was to dissect the flesh, muscle and all, from the bone beneath on both sides of the mouth for some little distance. A slight incision was then made from the left corner of the mouth in the direction of the ear, as the mouth was a little short on that side. An incision was now made from the left nostril directly into the flap on the right side, in the direction of the right corner of the mouth. This was planned so that it left a triangular vacancy, the apex of which triangle was midway between the center of the nose and mouth. The flap on the other side was now cut to fit this vacancy and drawn into it with silk sutures and carefully stitched. Stitches were then passed into the mucuous lining of the flaps in such a way as to evert it and bring sufficient to the outside along the lower border to form the vermilion border of the lip. The fissure in the cheek was then sutured together carefully and the external operation was finished.

It now remained for the surgeon to bring the bony roof of the mouth together in the middle, by which means it was hoped that the fissured palate could be closed and the patient saved the inconvenience of being obliged to use an artificial set of teeth and mouth roof like his father's. With a sharp knife the surgeon incised the soft mucuous membrane on both sides of the fissure, and, taking care not to wound the blood vessels, raised the periosteal membrane from the bony wall of the cavity beneath, and uniting this flap from each side in the middle of the fissure, thus formed a periosteal tent over the mouth, for the protection of which against the tongue's action he put a thin silver plate, made for the occasion, in the mouth under said tent. At the inferior end of the fissure he united the two parts of the soft palate, thus forming a good palate and completely closing the cleft.

The periosteal membrane above referred to has the property of forming new bone, which is deposited on its inner side. It forms the outer or hard layer of all bones, and its finely ramifying blood vessels supply the outer layer of all bones with nourishment. It is expected that a bony roof will grow over the tent of periosteum that was made to close the fissure. When this bony roof is formed the silver guard will be taken from the child's mouth, where it must remain until then.

The little patient is rapidly recovering from the effects of the operation. The wounds are all healed with the exception of that in the hard palate, and a firm, bony arch is forming over the roof of the mouth. The child's own mother scarcely recognized it after the first bandages were removed. In a few days the little one will leave the hospital cured.—New York Cor. Globe-Democrat.

A Plant That Catches Flies.

One sees many curious things in nature, and nowhere is there anything stranger to be found than among certain species of the vegetable kingdom. There is to be seen in the yard of C. L. Stilson a flowering curiosity. It is what is known as a black lily. When it first blooms it is black, but gradually fades to a dark purple. It is bulbous, the same as other members of the genus lilieeae. The flower is something of the shape of a calla, but much larger, being some sixteen inches across the top by ten inches in breadth. It is serrated around the edges. The pistil emanates from a pouch about ten inches in depth, and is itself some fifteen inches long by nearly an average width of an inch, and is perfectly black. But the most curious thing about the flower is its odor, and it has lots of that. It is extremely offensive, smelling like the decaying carcass of a horse or cow. Flies swarm about the flower. Attracted by the odor, they find their way into the pouch from which the pistil comes, and once down in there they never get out. It is really worth a visit to see it.—Chico (Cal.) Record.

—A scientist asks: "How was man distributed on the earth?" Perhaps a banana peel did it.—*N. Y. Morning Journal.*

—They call the celebrated "fry in a box" oysters a la bobtail car because the fare is dropped into the box.—*Harper's Bazar.*

—The statement that no book has been burnt publicly for over a hundred years is contradicted by a contributor to the London *Star*, who says: "Not, perhaps, by legal authority, but plenty of books have been burnt in popular fervor of one kind or another. If I am not mistaken, Mr. Froude's 'Nemesis of Faith' was so burnt by High-Church students at Oxford in 1848."

—Mrs. Julia D. Grant is reported to have received from the General's book about $450,000, and has a pension of $5,000 from the Nation. She also has the income from the $250,000 raised by George Jones from Jay Gould, James Gordon Bennett and others. She also has the income from $100,000 raised by George W. Childs. In other words, she has the income on not far from $1,000,000

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—Six or eight tons of cast iron can be made into steel in twenty minutes by one operation.

—The woman who can control her own tongue is greater than he who ruleth a city. She is also scarcer.—*N. Y. Star.*

—It has been estimated that after a lapse of ten million years the sun can not give out sufficient heat to support life on earth.

—The fabric known as Chinese grass-cloth is made from the fiber of nettles. The cloth is peculiarly glossy and transparent, and as belting for machinery has double the strength of leather.

—Two substitutes for the high priced gum arabic—one from flax-seed and the other from starch—are expected to serve all purposes for which the genuine gum is used.

—Without taking into account the small variations due to refraction, etc., the days and nights are always of equal length at all points on the equator, without regard to the position of the ecliptic.

—Steel is iron with from one-half to two per cent of carbon. It was formerly prepared by heating wrought iron with carbon till it took up the proper quantity. It is now made on a large scale by the Bessemer process of burning out the carbon and silicon of cast-iron by forcing a blast of air through the molten metal.

—Additional experiments have been made, and with good success, with the new French method of coating pipes with cork. A layer of cork is first employed, asbestos coming next, and finally another layer of cork. The temperature inside the pipes was some 400° Cent., and after 360 hours the temperature of the outer surface of the coating was found to have only risen to 35°.

—Dr. Julius Pohlman thinks the reason why our teeth decay so fast is because we do not use them enough, and, like other organs that are not exercised, they tend to atrophy. Our teeth become weak because unused to hard work. The author warns mothers and nurses not to give children soft food if they would have them have good teeth; in other words, make them eat their crusts.

—A French experimenter, utilizing the power generated simply by the heat of the sun, has succeeded in raising 2,500 quarts of water in an hour from a depth of twenty feet. Extravagant hopes have been entertained that in the future the energy from this source may be so brought under control that many of the present methods of obtaining power may be done away with.

—A recent writer makes a strong plea for simplicity in the terminology of science. The late eminent chemist, M. Mumas, is reported to have said that the complexity and uncouthness of modern chemical nomenclature were something gigantic, and that he found it impossible to keep pace with all the new theories and verbal alterations that were flooding his favorite science.

—An interesting development in photography is in the use of clockwork in printing from negatives. By this means a continuous web of sensitized paper is drawn at suitable intervals under a negative exposed to a source of light. After printing the paper is drawn, still by the mechanism, through "washer," "toner" and "fixer" successively; and appears finally as a series of finished pictures ready for mounting, and all alike in exposure, color and tone.

EARLY INSTRUCTION.

Why Children Should Be Made to Do Work Suitable for Their Age.

If possible, parents, teach your children to do work suitable and proper for their age. If a mistake is made, do not reprove them sternly. Kindly point it out, if unnoticed, and allow them to undo or correct it, if it is in their power. Mothers are often so hurried and worried with work and the care of children, that they feel or think they have no time to teach them to cut out simple articles, or to do sewing, knitting, etc. The oldest daughter is usually taught those useful arts as early as her sixth year. There seems to be time to instruct her, as the wants of those younger do not yet need attention in that way. The oldest son, too, is early called to help about work. Younger sisters wait on the little ones, and often spend the rest of their time in play. Recreation is necessary, but if kept up too long, fatigue is the result. Boys and girls, whose home is on a farm have peculiar advantages for learning to do work suited to their capacity. The well-kept district schools of the country are pleasant places in which to gain knowledge. The long walks to and from school, with fields of grain and orchards bordering on the road, have charms for healthy, happy children. After supper, when the evening work is done, the lamps are lighted, and lessons studied. Reading and play have a share of their attention also. With all these, time can be taken for needful instruction in needlework, etc., for girls. Be determined in this matter, dear mothers. See to it that every piece of work assigned to each is finished by herself, and within a reasonable time. Never allow a child to say: "O, it's no matter when I finish this," or, "Any time will do." These are dangerous expressions for young or old to use, as they help to form the habit of putting off until to-morrow the work of to-day.

Strive to inspire your children with self-respect by your sensible example and advice, and they will respect and honor you in return.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Well Up in His Lesson.

Professor (of class in journalism)—What is the difference between an editorial and an editorial paragraph?

Student—An editorial is of the same nature as an editorial paragraph, but is larger, and doesn't have as much to say.—Harper's Bazar.

A Perfect Lifeboat.

The field of invention is still open for a perfect lifeboat. The Royal National Lifeboat institute reports that "medals were offered for a mechanically propelled lifeboat, but none of the various designs received fulfilled the requirements."—Chicago Herald.

Cats Versus Rabbits.

Cats are found to be the best exterminators of rabbits in New Zealand. They do great havoc among the young ones, and in some sections scarcely a rabbit was to be seen.

Marshal Lebœuf was a soldier to the end. His last words were: "Let my regiment march past. I want to see my artillerymen, every soldier of them."

Chastity enables the soul to breathe pure air in the foulest places.—Joubert.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—A law prohibiting the distillation of liquor goes against the grain in the West.—*N. O. Picayune.*

—Mr. Softleigh—"What, in your opinion, is the limit to love?" Mr. Hardy—"Matrimony."—*Life.*

—First Lady—"Has your husband quit smoking yet?" Second Lady (just returned from the far West)—"Well, he ought to by this time; he has been dead six months."

—Professional gamblers have a great many superstitions. One of the most practical is that if they deal the cards themselves they have a much better chance to win.—*Somerville Journal.*

—"What was the text this morning, John?" inquired a druggist's wife who had been unable to attend church. "To err is human," replied the arsenic expert; "and it was a mighty sensible sermon."—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Time was when the college professors used to box the ears of refractory freshmen. They would have to take a four years' course in sparring before they could do it now.—*Burlington Free Press.*

—President—"Yes, Mr. Snapper, the faculty have decided that you have broken the rules, and there is no course for us but to suspend you." Student—"H'm; how about suspending the rules."—*New Haven News.*

—Miss Pounder (who has been having a wrestling match with the keyboard of the piano)—"Have you a sensitive musical ear, Mr. Tympanum?" Mr. T. (more candid than polite)—"Yes, I am sorry to say I have."—*Boston Budget.*

—A physician has discovered that the older a man grows the smaller his brain becomes. This explains why the young men know every thing and the old men know nothing.—*The Sturdy Oak.*

—A Colorado judge has decided that a man is in duty bound to tell his wife where he spends his evenings when away from home. It would save many a man trouble if he would do just that without any order of the court.

—Seaside hotel proprietor (to sea-serpent in search of an engagement)—"No, I don't think I shall have any use for you this season; I've got the promise of a society actress, two bogus lords, a political convention, and a scandal in high life, and my bill of attractions is about full."—*Life.*

—"Do you know if Brown is a man of ability, Dumley?" "I don't know any thing about Brown, or his ability either, and don't want to know. He refused to lend me twenty-five dollars six months ago, and I haven't noticed him since." "He seems to be a man of financial ability, Dumley."—*The Epoch.*

—First Tramp—"If I had my way I'd have 365 national holidays in this year." Second Tramp—"You would, eh? And then there would be one working day in every four years. O, you are a nice one, you are! You would make a galley slave of the poor laboring man, wouldn't you?"—*Texas Siftings.*

—"Why can not women make good lawyers?" asks an exchange. We never gave the subject much thought, but we suppose it is because they can't sit on the small of their backs, pile their feet on a table, spit half way across a room in a box full of sawdust, and charge $15 a minute for it. There may be some minor reasons, in addition, but these appear to us to be the principal obstacles in the way of her success at the bar.—*Burdette.*

UNPROFITABLE WORK.

Julian Hawthorne Explains Why It Does Not Pay to Write Books.

We may talk about the hardships of American literature (having assumed, for the sake of argument, that such a thing exists), but what would be the state of that alleged literature if there had been no American magazines? Suppose I, as an American author, write a novel, and arrange with a publisher to bring it out at the price of $1 a volume, or 50 cents paper. If he has confidence in the book, the first edition will be 1,000 copies; my share of the proceeds on the ordinary 10 per cent basis is $100, payable at the end of the year. If I live by my pen I must subsist during that year on nothing at all, and when I get my $100 I must pay out of it my debts for that last year, and probably my present funeral expenses, for who can live on 35 cents a day, even if he were not obliged to starve to death before he could enter upon the enjoyment of that princely income? But let us be extravagant and utopian—let us say that my edition is 5,000 copies, instead of 1,000. In that case—which perhaps occurs as often as once in a thousand times—my reward amounts to the sum of no less than $500—assuming, of course, what is never the fact, that all the copies sold are in the dollar cloth form, and none in the 50 cents paper. Five hundred dollars a year for a successful novel! How many of our authors make twice that? How many ten times as much? How many twenty times as much? I will engage to entertain at dinner, at a round table five feet in diameter, all the American novelists who make more than $1,000 a year out of the royalty on any one of their novels, and to give them all they want to eat and drink, and three of the best cigars apiece afterwards, and a hack to take them home in; and I will agree to forfeit $1,000 to the Home for Imbeciles if $25 does not liquidate the bill and leave enough over to buy a cloth copy of each of the works in question, with the author's autograph on the fly-leaf. One hack would be sufficient, and would allow of their putting up their feet on the seat in front of them.—*Julian Hawthorne, in Belford's Magazine.*

—If one is not on one's guard, forbidden fortunes may lead to baseness of soul.

—The days of December are shorter than those of August; but you can never make a schoolboy believe or feel it.

—There are people in this world who love to suffer for the pleasure they derive in moaning.—*Philadelphia Call.*

—An embarrassed young man who had just been married by a clergyman of a city, not knowing how to express his gratitude, in handing over a small fee, said: "I hope to give you more next time."

—Children, who had been cautioned not to tease their little brother Elmer, as he was cutting a tooth, waited expectantly a few minutes. Then Ned spoke up: "I say, auntie, has he cut it yet?"—*Harper's Young People.*

—"My poor man," said a woman who had given some breakfast to a tramp, "you eat slowly and in evident pain." "Yes, madam," sadly responded the tramp, "I had to sell the gold filling in my teeth last week for food or starve."—*Epoch.*

THE TIUMEN PRISON.

Description of a Forwarding Station for Siberian Exiles.

The Tiumen prison was originally built to hold 500 prisoners, but was subsequently enlarged by means of detached barracks so that it could accommodate 800. On the day of our visit, as we were informed by a small blackboard hanging beside the office door, it contained 1,741. As we approached the entrance we were stopped by an armed sentry, who, upon being informed that we desired admittance, shouted through a square port-hole in the heavy gate, "Star-she-e-el" (the usual call for the officer of the day). A corporal or sergeant with a sabre at his side and a Colt's revolver in a holster on his hip, answered the summons, carried our note to the warden, and in a moment we were admitted to the prison yard. Fifty or sixty exiles and convicts were walking aimlessly back and forth in front of the main prison building, or sitting idly in groups here and there on the ground. They were all dressed from head to foot in a costume of gray, consisting of a visorless Scotch cap, a shirt and trousers of coarse homespun linen, and a long gray overcoat with one or two diamond-shaped patches of black or yellow cloth sewn upon the back between the shoulders. Nearly all of them wore leg-fetters, and the air was filled with a peculiar clinking of chains which suggested the continuous jingling of innumerable bunches of keys.

The first "kamera" or cell that we entered was situated in a one-story log barrack standing against the wall on the left of the gate, and built evidently to receive the overflow from the crowded main building. The room was about 35 feet in length by 25 in width and 12 feet high; its walls of hewn logs were covered with dirty whitewash; its rough plank floor was black with dried mud and hard-trodden filth; and it was lighted with three grated windows looking out into the prison yard. Down the center of the room, and occupying about half its width, ran the sleeping-bench—a wooden platform 12 feet wide and 80 feet long, supported, at a height of 2 feet from the floor, by stout posts. Each longitudinal half of this low platform sloped a little, roof-wise, from the center, so that when the prisoners slept upon it in two closely packed transverse rows, their heads in the middle were a few inches higher than their feet at the edges. These sleeping platforms are known as "nares," and a Siberian prison contains no other furniture except a large wooden tub for excrement. The prisoners have neither pillows, blankets, nor bedclothing, and must lie on these hard plank nares, with no covering but their overcoats. As we entered the cell, the convicts, with a sudden jingling of chains, sprang to their feet, and stood silently in a dense throng around the nares. "Zdrastvuitul rebiata!" ["How do you do, boys!"] said the warden. "Zdravie zhelalem vasha vysoki blagarodie" ["We wish you health, your high nobility"], shouted a hundred voices in a hoarse chorus. "The prison," said the warden, "is terribly over-crowded. This cell, for example, is only 35 feet long by 25 wide, and has air space for 35, or at most 40 men. How many men slept here last night?" he inquired, turning to the prisoners.

"A hundred and sixty, your high nobility," shouted half a dozen hoarse voices.—*George Kennan, in Century.*

Some Triplet Maxims.

Three things to love—courage, gentleness and affection.

Three things to admire—intellect, dignity and gracefulness.

Three things to hate—cruelty, arrogance and ingratitude.

Three things to delight in—beauty, frankness and freedom.

Three things to wish for—health, friends and a contented spirit.

Three things to like—cordiality, good humor and cheerfulness.

Three things to avoid—idleness, loquacity and flippant jesting.

Three things to cultivate—good books, good friends and good humor.

Three things to contend for—honor, country and friends.

Three things to teach—truth, industry and contentment.

Three things to govern—temper, tongue and conduct.

Three things to cherish—virtue, goodness and wisdom.

Three things to do—think, live and act.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

—Culture is spreading. The other day a young lady of Texarkana, Tex., bought herself half a dozen big trunks full of finery, had them shipped to her address at a leading girl's college up North, and sent the bills to her fond father, who is a man of worth and substance, along with a telegram that she herself had taken the train for school, as she was "bound to have a fine education."

—Another 1804 dollar, and evidently the one whose whereabouts so long puzzled numismatics, has been heard from. The coin is in the possession of a Pawtucket, R. I., woman, who was given it by her father in 1820 on her eighteenth birthday. He received the dollar as part payment for services in the war of 1812, and in presenting it to the present owner instructed her never to part with it.

—Unless you are smarter and stronger than the thieves down Jericho way—and I guess may be you are not; very few men are—why, you keep off that road. You stay in Jerusalem, and you'll have more money and less headache.—*Burdette.*

—Never be ashamed of confessing your ignorance, for the wisest man upon earth is ignorant of many things, insomuch that what he does not know. There can not be greater folly in the world than to suppose that we know every thing.

—A Port Huron, Mich., woman who is rather restless as to how business may be later in the season, has bought her coffin at a quarter-off sale and is now overseeing the construction of her tombstone.

No remedy for sexual debility has ever been found that equals Dujardin's Life Essence. It restores feeble powers and invigorates the whole system. A simple trial will convince the most sceptical. Price, $1.50 a bottle. All druggists.

THE QUESTION IS OFTEN ASKED: "What are Hamburg Figs?" They are simply a crystallized fruit cathartic, composed of vegetables and fruits. They are a natural laxative, assisting Nature to overcome constipation, liver complaints, biliousness and piles. Physicians recommend Hamburg Figs to be given to Infants, to Youths, and to their Parents, knowing them to be mild, harmless, but most efficient laxative and purgative. During pregnancy the bowels always show a tendency to constipation, and during this period the continued use of HAMBURG FIGS is peculiarly indicated, because, being purely vegetable, they keep the blood cool and the system in perfect condition. Their continued use will cure the worst cases of hemorrhoids or piles. Hamburg Figs are sold at 25 cents a box by apothecaries. Dose, one Fig.

Life on a Cattle Ranch.

The men are called at 3 o'clock in the morning, and, after a hasty breakfast of bacon and coffee, some are detailed by the foreman to ride out and drive all the cattle they can find within a certain radius into camp, while the others keep them in a herd, when they are driven in. As soon as they are all in, the representatives of each "outfit," in turn, ride through them and cut out every animal with their brand upon it and herd them apart. Occasionally a cow breaks away from the herd and a rider starts after her at full speed, and after an exciting chase drives her back again.

When the cutting out is completed each "outfit" begins to brand its calves. A rider ropes a calf by the hind leg, throws it and drags it toward the fire; one man then holds it by the hind legs, while another sits on its shoulder and it is branded on its side and has its ear notched. This is an exciting scene as the calves are bleating, the men shouting, roping and wrestling with them and the fires are blazing. Sometimes when they rope a vigorous young steer they have great difficulty in holding him and it requires five or six men to do so. The night is divided into watches of two hours' length and the men take turns in keeping the cattle in a herd. It is the most exciting part of the cattle business, but it is a very hard life, as a man is in the saddle all day and only gets a few hours' sleep.—W. Lynn Wilson in Detroit Free Press.

Tradition Concerning Wampum.

An Indian of the Onondaga reservation in New York gave to a legislative committeeman the following tradition concerning the wampum: "There is a tree set in the ground and it touches the heavens. Under that tree sits this wampum. It sits on a log. Coals of fire are unquenchable, and the Six Nations are at this council fire held by this tribe. Todo-da-ho, a member of the Bear clan, is the great chief here. He has a descendant in our tribe today; his name is Frank Logan. One of the uses of the wampum is for a symbol in the election of officers. The wampum bearer keeps the treaties of the nation."—Chicago Herald.

—In England, a fashionable fabric called "imitation Indian muslin" has been found to be so highly charged with arsenic as to render it dangerous to health and life when used either for dresses or other attire, or for curtains. Several seamstresses have been made very ill by working upon it.

—New boarder—"What a pompous looking man that Mr. Darby is; don't you think so?" Old boarder—"Pompous! I guess you'd look pompous if you'd captured the strawberry out of the short-cake for three successive days, the way he has!"—*Judge.*

WHICH WAS IT? BACON OR SHAKESPEARE.

The authorship of the dramatic productions attributed to the last of the above named is agitating literary circles to the very centre, but affects the practical masses far less than the momentous question, how to regain or preserve health, that essential of bodily and mental activity, business success and the "pursuit of happiness." We can throw far more light on this latter subject than the most profound Shakespearian can on the question first propounded. If the system is depleted, the nerves shaky; if indigestion or constipation bothers one at times, or constantly; if the skin is yellow, and the tongue furred as in biliousness; if there are premonitory twinges of oncoming rheumatism or neuralgia; if the kidneys are inactive—use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the finest recuperant of an age prolific in beneficial and successful remedies. Remember, if malaria threatens or afflicts, that it neutralizes the poison and fortifies the system

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Third They purify the blood.

Fourth—They invigorate the digestion and cleanse the stomach and bowels.

Fifth—They stimulate the liver and carry off vitiated bile and other depraved secretions.

The first two or three doses tell the story. The skin becomes clear, the eye bright; the mind active; digestion is restored; costiveness cured; the animal vigor is recruited and all decay arrested.

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It cures RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Boils, Pimples, Scrofula, Gout, Catarrh, Tumors, Salt Rheum, and Mercurial pains. It Purifies the Blood, Restores the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action, and makes the Complexion Bright and Clear.

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Thou who wouldst give, give quickly. In the grave thy loved one can receive no kindness.

"I'm weary of living," moaned poor Mrs. Black, "For I'm fairly worn out with the ache in my back;
My nerves are a chain
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