TERITORIAL NEWS.

Spokane Falls is to have a four-story brick.

There are 3067 children of school age in Seattle.

Spokane Falls, so it is rumored, is to have another bank.

The public artesian well under construction at Ritzville is now 60 feet deep.

Leonard's sawmill at Tunnel city was demolished by a falling tree the other day.

Large numbers of horses on the Swinomish are suffering with a mild form of epizootic.

The Walla Walla Agricultural Society is making extensive arrangements for the fair this year.

Miss Rosa Spellman was drowned in the Coweman river, near Freeport, W. T., the other day.

Farm machinery to the value of over $20,000 has been sold to farmers in the Big Bend region this year.

J. T. V. Clark, of North Yakima, will pay one hundred dollars per ton for merchantable broom corn.

Tourist travel to the National park is now one hundred per cent. greater than it was at this season last year.

The hop crop of Washington territory this year is estimated at 15,000 bales, which, at $32 a bale, will bring $4,800,000.

One of D. S. Baker's warehouses near the old depot, Walla Walla, was destroyed by fire. Loss $1,200; no insurance.

Several thousand acres of choice sage brush land have recently been located on near Little Wood river around Shoshone.

H. E. Knatvold, of the Puget Sound Woodenware works, fell from a step ladder at the factory and broke one of his ribs.

Water has been obtained on a high point near Ritzville, by digging and boring to the depth of 109 feet, which fills the well thirty feet.

Miss Jane McArthur was drowned in Sun river, Montana, while rescuing three others, and in attempting to save the fourth she perished. She was engaged in the cattle business and possessed considerable property.

Rev. Otis, who is in the east negotiating for an endowment of $10,000 for the proposed academy on Whidby island, has succeeded in obtaining half of the amount and expects to procure the balance in a short time.

A yield of 445 pounds of strawberries is reported by Mr. S. F. Hoskinson as having been gathered from a piece of ground 25 feet wide and 58 feet long, on his place near Lake Union. This is at the rate of over six tons per acre.

John Kay, who was tried in the district court at Seattle some four years ago for the murder of John Anderson, at Lopez island, and convicted of murder in the second degree, has been granted an unconditional pardon by Gov. Squire.

Ezra Baird, the newly appointed marshal of Idaho, lives at Lewiston, Idaho, is about 35 years of old, has served Nez Perce county two terms as sheriff, and served one term in the legislature, and a very clever and popular gentleman.

David M. Reese, a well-known rancher living about four miles east of Anaconda, Montana, was found dead in his cabin, having committed suicide by hanging. He had evidently been hanging several days, as when found decomposition was far advanced.

Recently all hands at the Cascade tunnel struck for a reduction from ten to eight hours' work per day and an increase in wages from $2.50 to $3 per day. The real cause is said to be an overseer, who called the workmen vile names and made himself generally obnoxious.

Alexander Brown, Jr., of Jackson, Mich., has been arrested at Tacoma, upon a dispatch charging him with embezzlement. He was treasurer of the Fourth of July committees and made away with about $700, all of which he has since spent. He has confessed his identity.

Sheriff Packwood, of Kittitas county, W. T., went to Tunnel City on Monday to arrest a man charged with grossly insulting a lady. He secured his man and was about to start for Ellensburg when the prisoner made a desperate break for liberty. The sheriff fired a shot at the fugitive and struck him in the back. The wound is a fatal one.

Articles of incorporation have been filed to construct, maintain and operate a railroad from Walla Walla south to Ainsworth, and a branch through Eureka Flat. Capital stock, $200,000. The incorporators are H. P. Isaacs, Max Baumeister, Chris. Ennis, R. R. Rees, W. R. Hammond, H. E. Holmes, H. E. Johnson and F. S. Dement.

Dr. N. G. Blalock has sold "the big Blalock ranch" of 2360 acres, southeast of town, near Spufford, 1400 acres of deeded land and 310 of railroad to Henry Gates, and 640 acres of deeded to Garrel and Hobson. He received for the deeded land $26 an acre and for the railroad claim $10 an acre, amounting to $56,240. The farm is all well improved, and considered one of the finest in the valley.

MINING NEWS.

Travel to the Cœur d'Alene mines is increasing.

Argus: Henry Powelson, of Galice creek, exhibited some fine specimens of quartz from his ledge on Rocky gulch, in Grant's Pass, last week. This is an extension of the Green ledge, and is undoubtedly rich and extensive.

A strike is reported from the Hope mine, west of Missoula Gulch. At a depth of 180 feet a cross-cut was run which disclosed a one foot body of ore, which is said to have returned an average assay of 303 ounces in silver and $50 in gold.

Jacksonville Times: Operations at the Sterling mine have been suspended for the season.....The Wagner Creek Mining Co. are still crushing ore from the Pilgrim ledge, which promises well. A cleanup will soon be made.....Judge Hanna and Henry Pape, Sr., have returned from Josephine county. They located some claims in the vicinity of Grant's Pass during their absence..... McKenzie & Co. have let the contract for getting 100 tons out of the New Eldorado ledge on Jackson creek and delivering it at the new mill on Shively gulch to Klippel & Co., at $1 50 a ton.....Blalock, Owings & Co., who purchased several acres on Jackson creek of Judge Duncan a few months ago, picked a nugget of gold worth $80 out of the cement they are crushing, as also several smaller pieces.

HOME AND FARM.

—Owners of faded plush goods can brighten them up by sponging them with chloroform.

—Boxes for holding slippers or odds and ends may be ornamented with thin cheese cloth, covered with woolen lace the shade of the boudoir curtains.

—By rubbing with a damp flannel dipped in the best whiting, the brown discoloration may be taken off cups in which custards have been baked.—*Cincinnati Times.*

—If silk, when wrinkled, is wet with clean water and laid in the hot sun, it will draw out all the wrinkles and preserve the new look much better than pressing. Rub the water in well with the hand.—*Indiana State Journal.*

—The *Cultivator* says the true way to cook a beet is to bake, not boil it. Thus treated, and sliced either in vinegar or in butter, it is exceedingly palatable and nutritious. Boiling extracts the most valuable part of this vegetable.

—Potato stalks should be left through the winter where they grew. They are rich in fertilizing value, and protect the surface from blowing and loashing through the winter. It is sometimes recommended to carry them into the barn-yard for manure, but they are of more value where they were grown.—*Prairie Farmer.*

—As stock in running over a large field trample down quite as much as they consume, there is considerable advantage in dividing pastures so that while one part is being eaten down the other will be growing unmolested. Not much of a fence is required to do this, as there is no temptation to break over before the farmer will voluntarily make the change.—*Albany Journal.*

—Molasses Sauce: One cupful of molasses, half a cupful of water, one teaspoonful of butter, a little cinnamon or nutmeg (about half a teaspoonful), one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt, and three tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Boil all together for twenty minutes. The juice of a lemon can be used instead of the vinegar. This sauce is nice for apple or rice puddings.—*Boston Globe.*

—If the rainwater in the cistern is foul through the decay of the vegetable matter in it, one ounce of permanganate of potassa to each fifty gallons of water will sweeten it. Put in the potassa and stir up well. The water will turn purple, and if it does not get clear in a few moments a little more of the permanganate of potassa should be added. The refuse will settle in a sediment at the bottom of the cistern.—*Troy Times*

FOR AMATEUR DRESSMAKERS.

Fashion Hints Which Can Be Observed Without Difficulty.

The amateur dressmaker who observes new basques closely will see that the darts are now carried up very high, in the English fashion, and are nearer together at the waist line, giving, with the narrow double side forms, the slender and long-waisted appearance which has come into vogue with English fashions. The high officer's collar band with its buckram interlining is also conducive to the severe military effect now sought after, as it keeps the chin up, and requires a plain linen collar, or else folds, in preference to frills, with a very simple brooch, to complete its desirable plain style. The shoulder seams are of medium length, and the sleeves are set in "easy," as seamstresses say, being sewed always with the sleeves next the sewer, yet without the gathers that made them high and bunchy last year. A large arm-hole with well-rounded sleeve, with its inner seam set straight down the middle of the arm its entire length, will have the proper and comfortable fit. In skirts all tied-back appearance is avoided, and the covering over the hips is not nearly so smooth as formerly; there are still, however, tapes at the back and steels as described last week, but these are only meant to hold the foundation skirt in place, while the lower skirt and its draperies are made to look very full. Worth begins to lengthen basques on the sides in peplum fashion, though the preference here is for very short sides to basques. A pretty fashion with Worth is that of making a plaited faille guimpe inside the front of velvet or plush basques, with the top part of the velvet waist turned down in revers, and the plaited faille guimpe inside the front extending from the collar to the top of the darts under the revers; pendent beads, balls, or tiny tassels are set on the plaits.

The home dress-maker who attempts to make outside garments is advised to have a short mantle, because it is most easily made, and to use the thick cloths, either rough Astrakhans or the smooth cloths that have a tufted wrong side, because these need not be lined. If a wadded silk lining is preferred, it is economical to buy the lining already wadded and quilted and then use the thinner camel's-hair cloth that may be had for two dollars or three dollars a yard. The fine thick cloths that need no lining cost five dollars a yard, but only a yard and a half are required for the mantle. For jackets, the sleeves should be lined with satin, to make them easy to get off or on. The seams of cloth garments should be trimmed evenly, moistened with a damp cloth, and pressed open with a hot iron. The edges should then be bound neatly with silk tape. The trimming should not be bought until the mantle is made and its edges measured, as such trimmings, whether of fur, feathers or fringe, are costly, and it is wasteful to buy even an eighth of a yard more than is wanted. Brocaded velvet mantles were so commonly used last year that there is a preference now for those of plain velvet or plush, and striped mantles are among the novelties. The newest mantles have no plaits at the back, but ladies who wear large tournures, and those who are very stout, require fullness there. There is an effort to revive dolman wing-like sides on visites, or flowing sleeves, instead of the square, closer sleeves used last year. Repped silk with extremely large cords and the close-pile mole-skin plushes are in favor for both visites and scarf mantles, trimmed with fluffy fringes or with those that have wooden balls, nut-shaped pieces, or long spikes on each strand. For the plain mantles of boucle cloth, cord fringe or else a band of fur, such as the inexpensive Russian hare, is the trimming.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Choosing Between Two Evils.

"Moving again, eh? What's the matter with your boarding-place this time?"

"Well, you know I told you about the torture I endured in the last place?"

"Yes. A family with twin boy-babies, both teething."

"Yes. Well, I just got settled in a new place in a nice room right next to the parlor, when the landlady moseyed in a grand piano, backed it right up against my wall, and gave all the boarders the privilege of using it."

"Where are no going now?"

"Back to the babies."—*Chicago News.*

—It is a common mistake to regard the term negro as synonymous with Africa. The word negro does not denote a nation, but an ideal type constituted by the assemblage of certain physical characteristics exemplified in the natives of certain portions of Africa and their descendants in America and the West Indies. As a rule the prevalent color in Africa is that of the Arab, the Indian and the Australian. The true negro districts are the Senegal, the Gambia, the Niger and the intermediate rivers of the coast, parts of Sudania, Sennaar, Kardofan and Darfur.—*Philadelphia Press.*

FOOD FRAUDS.

The Shameful Use of Lime and Alum in Cheap Baking Powders.

Many food frauds, such as chicory coffee or watered milk, although they are a swindle in a commercial sense, are often tolerated because they do not particularly affect the health of the consumer; but when an article like baking powder, that enters largely into the food of every family, and is relied upon for the healthful preparation of almost every meal, is so made as to carry highly injurious, if not rankly poisonous, elements into the bread to the imminent danger of the entire community, it is the duty of the press to denounce the practice in the most emphatic terms.

Among recent important discoveries by the food analysts is that by Prof. Mott, the U. S. Government Chemist, of large amounts of lime and alum in the cheap baking powders. These are, one the most dangerous and the other the most useless, adulterants yet found in the low-grade, inferior baking powders. It is a startling fact that of over one hundred different brands of baking powder so far analyzed, comprising all those sold in this vicinity, not one of them, with the single exception of the Royal Baking Powder, was found free from both lime and alum. The chief service of lime is to add weight. It is true that lime, when subjected to heat, gives off a certain amount of carbonic acid gas, but a quick-lime is left—a caustic so powerful that it is used by tanners to eat the hair from hides of animals, and in dissecting rooms to more quickly rot the flesh from the bones of dead subjects. A small quantity of dry lime upon the tougue, or in the eye, produces painful effects; but how much more serious must these effects be upon the delicate membranes of the stomach, intestines and kidneys, more particularly of infants and children, and especially when the lime is taken into the system day after day, and with almost every meal. This is said by physicians to be one of the chief causes of indigestion, dyspepsia and those painful diseases of the kidneys now so prevalent. Instances of the most serious affections of the latter organs from drinking lime waters found in some sections of the West are noted in every medical journal.

Adulteration with lime is quite as much to be dreaded as with alum, which has heretofore received the most emphatic condemnation from every food analyst, physician and chemist, for the reason that, while alum is probably partially dissolved and passed off in gas by the heat of baking it is impossible to destroy or change the nature of the lime in any degree, so that the entire amount in the baking powder passes, with all its injurious properties, into the stomach. When we state that the chemists have found twelve per cent., or one eighth of the entire weight of some samples of baking powder analyzed to be lime, the wickedness of the adulteration will be fully apparent.

Pure baking powders are one of the chief aids to the cook in preparing perfect and wholesome food. While those are to be obtained of well-established reputation, like the Royal, of whose purity there has never been and cannot be a question, it is proper to avoid all others.

—"Did I pay for that wine we had last night, landlord?" asked Crimsonbeak, coming down one morning with his head tied up in a towel. "Why, you ought to know, Mr. Crimsonbeak," replied a bystander, jokingly. "Well," said Crimsonbeak, "I consulted my pocketbook and it seemed to say that I did, but when I consulted my head I came to the conclusion that I was paying for it this morning."

—A Wellington (Kan.) paper says: Beavers have cut down about one hundred trees, large and small, on Fall Creek, Bluff County, during the past winter and built a complete dam across the stream. They cut some trees eighteen inches in diameter, and floated their logs nearly a mile down the stream. They provide against dry weather by damming the streams and backing the water so it will not run out.

—With the foundering of the steamer Feronia off the Dutch coast about 5,000,000,000 of sewing needles were lost, which had been shipped by four firms from Isarbohn for China. Several insurance companies must bear the damage, which is very heavy, there having been a large quantity of expensive needles among the lot.

WOULD-BE KINGS.

Pretenders to the Thrones of Sweden and Norway and Denmark.

Sweden and Denmark are both at present besieged by pretenders to the throne. One in the Swedish province of East Gothland claims to be the unfortunate Prince Gustaf, elder brother of the reigning King who, in the beginning of this century, while at a field manœuvre in Skone, suddenly fell from his horse and died. It is to this day believed by a large portion of the peasants that Prince Gustaf did not die, but was carried off to Norway because of his intention to marry a girl of humble birth. Having succeeded in escaping, he let his beard grow and went to Italy, where, under the name of Garibaldi, he effected the liberation of that country. He is, however, not dead, but will come and be the King of the Swedes! So much for the Swedish pretender.

The Danish one has just turned up. There has arrived in Copenhagen from Stettin two men, father and son, the former sixty and the latter twenty-one years old, with a trunk loaded with papers and documents to prove that they are the direct descendants of the house of Oldenburg, and to show that if at the death of Fredrick VII. they had possessed these documents they could have proved their exclusive right to the throne. They both bear the original name of the house of Gluckburg, Beck, and went the day after their arrival to the master of ceremonies to seek an audience with the King. They were directed to seek it through the German Ambassador, being German subjects. The Embassy, after some parley, did not act, and the pretenders tried themselves to obtain an audience to suggest that their claims—which are attested by the highest German authorities—may be subjected to a thorough scrutiny. To begin with, they can claim an inheritance of 2,500,000 marks with which to carry on the case. They then applied to the Stettin authorities for a recommendation to the German Council of the Legation.

Neither of the two men looks as an adventurer. The older is tall and slender, with an aristocratic bearing and youthful and winning manners. His features are in an amazing degree like those of the late Russian Czar, so much so that any one who has seen the Czar's picture is struck with the resemblance. The older of the two gentlemen has passed the greater part of his time in researches among the archives and collections in Copenhagen. Whole nights he studied his family history, but he always was stopped at a vanished child. After fifteen years of labor he has to his full satisfaction proved that he is grandson's grandson of this vanished child. Besides, he has in his possession armorial and other precious things to strengthen his claims. The young Beck bears a strong resemblance to Prince Waldemar, and his acquaintance with the affairs of the House of Oldenburg is said to be the most astonishing.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

IN COUNTY CORK.

The True Irishman the Most Approachable of Human Beings.

The diet of the Irishman in this part of the country is, of course, potatoes and milk. As he himself puts it, he has potatoes twenty-one times a week. In the event of a blight, such as the historic one, the result in certain parts of Ireland could scarcely be less disastrous than at any former period. If one may judge by the physique of its consumers, the diet requires no recommendation of the medical faculty, for a more stalwart race it would be difficult to find. In this corner of the country so long "preserved," we should expect to find the natural Irishman, and we certainly found him. The native Irish is almost universally spoken, but at the same time the majority of the younger generation speak English with a brogue of the most exquisite flavor. Here, also, we have the Irishman in the typical attire to which caricaturists have accustomed us. To the visitor from the other island, it is a ludicrous picture to see him in tall hat, blue-tailed coat and knee-breeches at work in his wretched plot, like a philosopher out for a little recreation. It is not so much the style of his garments, however, that makes his picturesqueness; it is their positively miraculous raggedness. We feel that this raggedness has quite passed the stage of disreputability, and has actually become ornamentation. But it is, above all, the hat that fixes the attention. We have often closely inspected it and our wonder never ceased how, in the course of a single life, any hat, however weather-beaten and however brutally used, could attain that pre-Adamite look. It is the great charm of travel in Ireland that one can become acquainted with its people in so short a time and on such easy terms. The Irishman is the most approachable of human beings, and as the very Irishman the stranger wishes to know is in most cases his own lord and master, intercourse is thus made doubly easy. If in the course of a solitary walk you should desire the solace of a little conversation, you have but to take your seat on one of the turf walls that form the fences in these parts of the country. If you are a smoker and produce your pipe, you will present an additional inducement. Before you are well seated you will be saluted with: "A fine day, sir, God be praised!" and a careless figure will be seen approaching with spade or pick-axe over his shoulder. Sharing your tobacco with him, it will remain with yourself to conclude the interview. Before ten minutes have passed you will have had the outlines of his family history and his views on things in general, not even excepting his priest. At the end of as many hours' conversation as you please he will speed you on your way with a fervent "God preserve you long!" and part with you as if you had been his life-long friend.—*Chambers' Journal.*

—Before putting away dark furs they may be cleaned by rubbing them with hot bran. It should be rubbed in with the hand. The fur should be well brushed afterward to remove all particles of dust.—*Exchange.*

MUCH SENSE IN TWO SENTENCES.

"Which doctor cures the most patients?" asked a shrewd matron who had just moved into town. When she was told, the lady promptly replied: "He's the man I want in sickness." DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, No. 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., point with sincere pride to their long list of cures of acute and chronic diseases by their Compound Oxygen Treatment. Consumption, Asthma, Brynchitis, Rheumatism and Neuralgia are especially curable by this system. They will gladly send you, free by mail, a pamphlet that tells all about the Compound Oxygen. Write and ask for it.

Orders for the Compound Oxygen Home Treatment will be filled by H. A. Mathews, 615 Powell Street, San Francisco.

A Chinese writer was recently sentenced to be quartered because in one of his scientific works he had enumerated the names of several of the departed Chinese Emperors, which is strictly against the court etiquette. At last his punishment was mitigated to decapitation. His children are allowed to live until next autumn when they also will be executed.

A MYSTERY.

How the human system ever recovers from the bad effects of the nauseous medicines often literally poured into it for the suppositive relief of dyspepsia, liver complaints, constipation, rheumatism and other ailments, is a mystery. The mischief done by bad medicines is scarcely less than that caused by disease. If they who are weak, bilious, dyspeptic, constipated or rheumatic, would oftener be guided by the experience of invalids who have thoroughly tested Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, they would in every instance obtain the speediest aid derivable from rational medication. This medicine is a searching and at the same time a thoroughly safe remedy, derived from vegetable sources, and possessing in consequence of its basis of pure spirits, properties as a medicinal stimulant not to be found in the fiery local bitters and stimulants often resorted to by the debilitated, dyspeptic and languid.

The sweet girl graduates at Vincennes, Ind., struck because a negro girl was admitted to the same platform to read an essay.

"I FEEL SO WELL."

"I want to thank you for telling me of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," writes a lady to her friend. "For a long time I was unfit to attend to the work of my household. I kept about, but I felt thoroughly miserable. I had terrible backaches, and bearing-down sensations across me and was quite weak and discouraged. I sent and got some of the medicine after receiving your letter, and it has cured me. I hardly know myself. I feel so well."

A French chemist had the misfortune to lose his wife. He chemically condensed her into a seal for his ring.

SHORTNESS OF BREATH.

DR. FLINT'S HEART REMEDY should be taken at once when slight exertion or a hearty meal produces shortness of breath or a pain in the region of the heart. At all druggists, or J. J. Mack & Co., 9 and 11 Front St., S. F.

IT BEATS THE DUTCH.

During the past year over 30,000 such books as these have been Given Away by the AMERICAN RURAL HOME, (Weekly, 16 years old, 48 columns, 8 pages) of Rochester, N. Y.:

Law Without Lawyers.
Family Cyclopedia.
Farm Cyclopedia.
Farmers' & Stockbreeders' Guide.
Common Sense in Poultry Yard.
World Cyclopedia.
Dansion's (Medical) Counselor.
Boys' Useful Pastimes.
Five Years Before the Mast.
People's History of United States.
Universal History of All Nations.
Popular History of the Civil War (both sides.)

Send $1.15 and get any ONE Book and Weekly one year, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Cloth-Bound Books, 5x7, 300 to 500 pages.

Reference, Mayor Parsons, Rochester, N. Y. Address Rural Home Co., (Limited,) Rochester, N. Y. Samples, 2 cents.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE.

John Kuhn, of Lafayette, Ind., had a very narrow escape from death. This is his own story: "One year ago I was in the last stages of Consumption. Our best physicians gave my case up. I finally got so low that our doctor said I could not live twenty-four hours. My friend then purchased a bottle of DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, which benefited me. I continued until I am now in perfect health, having used no other medicine."

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" will relieve Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, and Throat Diseases.

During his forty years of service as a preacher, Henry Ward Beecher has made an average of $1,875 per year.

ALL "PLAYED OUT."

"Don't know what ails me lately. Can't eat well,—can't sleep well. Can't work, and don't enjoy doing anything. Ain't really sick, and I really ain't well. Feel all kind o' played out, someway." That is what scores of men say every day. If they would take Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" they would soon have no occasion to say it. It purifies the blood, tones up the system and fortifies it against disease. It is a great anti-bilious remedy as well.

European papers remark upon the good imitation of celluloid now manufactured from potatoes.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Sure cure for blind, bleeding and itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of ten years' standing. No one need suffer ten minutes after using Kirk's German Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives relief. Dr. Kirk's German Pile Ointment is prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is warranted. Sold by Druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price, $1 per box. WOODARD, CLARKE & CO., Wholesale Agents, Portland, Oregon.

WHY go limping around with your boots run over, when Lyon's Heel Stiffeners will keep them straight?

Dr. Henley's Celery, Beef and Iron restores lost vitality and gives new life and vigor.

Relief is immediate and a cure sure. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. 50 cents.

TRY GERMEA for breakfast.

"I owe my Restoration to Health and Beauty to the CUTICURA REMEDIES"

DISFIGURING Humors, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching Tortures, Eczema, Psoriasis, Scrofula and Infantile Humors cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of impurities and poisonous elements, and removes the CAUSE.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals Ulcers and restores the Hair.

CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Chapped and Oily Skin. Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Sharp, Sudden, Sciatic, Neuralgic, Rheumatic and Nervous Pains instantly relieved by CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. 25c.

CONSUMPTION.

WILL IT EVER BE CURED?

Interesting Conversation With a Physician.

Having occasion to consult an old physician for some affection of the lungs, the question was asked:

"Will consumption ever be cured?"

"Yes, I believe so. But before we arrive at that point there will need be a better understanding of minute anatomy and physiology. I do not think there are many even in the profession who understand or can explain what is meant by the terms life and health."

"Can you give me any idea?"

"I will try. If you were to take from any part of your body the smallest particle of tissue, say as large as a pin head, and place it under the slide of a microscope of 500 diameters, you would find it to consist of living and non-living matter. If you watch the living particle you would see it move and grow; by and by it would divide itself into two or more bodies like itself. In the process of growth it has thrown off from itself the substances it could not use. This is non-living matter. Now the whole body consists of these little living bodies which absorb from the blood the nutrition they require for growth. The non-living matter serves to connect them with each other, and is called connection tissue. Now these bioplasts (dividing bodies) are endowed with the power of natural selection, thus: The bioplasts of a muscle will refuse earthly matter, and a bone bioplast will refuse fibrin. Each performs the work itself, independent of the other. The aggregate of the mating and growth of each one is life. The perfect performance of the duty of each, the selection from the blood of their proper pabulum and its perfect digestion (for these bioplasts do digest), constitute health. Life and health therefore depend on the healthy condition of the living particles of which the body is composed. Thus, you have a very small pimple on your face. One of those bioplasts has become sick; its body has become converted by bad digestion into pus, but it has not ceased to live. It has only become something else. The pus bioplast (which rapidly reproduce themselves), increase in great numbers, and pushing aside the healthy bodies surrounding it, shows itself on your skin. You break it and let out the bioplasts (pus); under the microscope you will see them. They also are healthy bioplasts. They have obeyed the law of their growth, but they have taken from that growth so much nutrient material from the blood. Now multiply that one little bioplasmic growth by a million, and reckon the amount of nutrition required to sustain them. Now take another view. The myriads of bioplasts, of which the body is composed, require constant food. The blood must keep them supplied day and night, and the material must be such as they can digest, or they refuse it and starve. The result of the death of bioplasm is an increase of non-living matter. The body becomes emaciated. The connective tissue shrinks. The remaining bioplasts, improperly nourished, fail in their work. Some degenerate into pus, and others into waste material (æthermatous deposits); not getting the food they desire, they take what they can get. The bioplasts of the lungs, for instance, will eat earthly matters and consequently the matters thrown off by them consist of calcereous substances. This irritates the surrounding delicate bioplasts and disturbance results. All tuberculous matter consists of lime. In the effort to get rid of this irritating substance, more blood is sent to the part and inflammation (as we say) is set up. The irritation of the minute nerve fiber produces cough. The beginning then of consumption is some defect in the preparation of the food of bioplasm. We give cod liver oil, whisky, beef tea and a thousand things to tempt their appetites, but it does not often do. How to remedy the defect of digestion and assimilation is the problem that once solved, consumption will be cured."

"But cannot you feed patients on some particular diet that shall cure the defect of digestion?"

"That has been tried for hundreds of years and failed. If we knew exactly the chemical character of the food for bioplasts it would do, but you have to take this into consideration. The bioplasts of the mouth secrete saliva (ptialin), which converts starch into sugar. In the stomach are glands which produce lactic acid—pepsin mucous. The salt in food is hydrochloric acid. The pancreas pours out diastase (yeast), the liver bile, consisting of six chemicals. All these mix and produce, first, in the stomach, chyme; in the intestine, chyle. Let any one of these fail in quantity or quality, or be in excess, and the whole process is disturbed. All food consists, of course, of chemical substances, which become changed when reduced to their elements. Once the bioplasts have become sick they would not be tempted by proper food perhaps. I do not think they are to be reached in that way."

"Can you suggest any way in which they may be reached?"

"Well, perhaps. We know that certain simple substances contain in themselves most of the elements that go to make the body; these are iron, phosphorus, sulphur, albumen and protajon. If these could be introduced into the blood without disturbance from the chemicals of the stomach they might do. Now, this is not my own idea, but I am very much prepossessed in its favor. A Doctor Dujardin of Paris has been trying this plan for some years, and has made so far some remarkable successes. He has formulated these substances and gives them in syrup while the stomach is empty, and so they pass into the blood by absorption and not by digestion. They are the proper food for bioplasts, and they seem to take to it. I have read many of the cases in which this Life Essence of Dujardin has been used, and am giving it a trial and hope to succeed. I am very sanguine. It is the first time that I have felt satisfied with the chemical properties of any medicine for the relief of consumption. Should it answer the expectations it will prove the greatest blessing the world has ever received."

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