

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

BENEDICTION FOR DOCTORS LAST SUNDAY'S SUBJECT.

From the Text: "And Asa, in the Thirty and Ninth Year of His Reign Was Diseased in His Feet Until His Disease Was Exceeding Great"—II. Chron. 16:12, 13.



In this season of the year, when medical colleges of all schools of medicine are giving diplomas to young doctors, and at the capital and in many of the cities medical associations are assembling to consult about the advancement of their profession, I feel this discourse is appropriate.

In my text is King Asa with the gout. High living and no exercise have vitiated his blood, and my text presents him with his inflamed and bandaged feet on an ottoman. In defiance of God, whom he hated, he sends for certain conjurers or quacks. They come and give him all sorts of lotions and panaceas. They bleed him. They sweat him. They manipulate him. They blister him. They poultice him. They scarify him. They drug him. They cut him. They kill him. He was only a young man, and had a disease which, though very painful, seldom proves fatal to a young man, and he ought to have got well; but he fell a victim to charlatanism and empiricism. "And Asa in the thirty and ninth year of his reign was diseased in his feet, until his disease was exceeding great; yet in his disease he sought not to the Lord, but to the physicians. And Asa slept with his fathers." That is, the doctors killed him.

Men of the medical profession we often meet in the home of distress. We shake hands across the cradle of agonized infancy. We join each other in an attempt at solace where the paroxysm of grief demands an anodyne as well as a prayer. We look into each other's sympathetic faces through the dusk, as the night of death is falling in the sick room. We do not have to climb over any barrier today in order to greet each other, for our professions are in full sympathy. You, doctor, are our first and last earthly friend. You stand at the gates of life when we enter this world, and you stand at the gates of death when we go out of it. In the closing moments of our earthly existence when the hand of the wife, or mother, or sister, or daughter, shall hold our right hand, it will give strength to our dying moments if we can feel the tips of your fingers along the pulse of our left wrist. We do not meet today, as on other days, in houses of distress, but by the pleasant altars of God, and I propose a sermon of helpfulness and good cheer. As in the nursery children sometimes re-enact all the scenes of the sick room, so today you play that you are the patient and that I am the physician, and take my prescription just once. It shall be a tonic, a sedative, a dietetic, a disinfectant, a stimulant, and an anodyne at the same time. "Is there not balm in Gilead? Is there not a physician there?" In the first place, I think all the medical profession should become Christians because of the debt of gratitude they owe to God for the honor he has put upon their calling. No other calling in all the world, except it be that of the Christian ministry, has received so great an honor as yours. Christ himself was not only preacher, but physician, surgeon, aurist, ophthalmologist, and under his mighty power optic and auditory nerve thrilled with light and sound, and catalepsy arose from its fit, and the club foot was straightened, and anchylosis went out of the stiffened tendons, and the foaming maniac became placid as a child, and the streets of Jerusalem became an extemporized hospital crowded with convalescent victims of casualty and invalidism. All ages have woven the garland for the doctor's brow. Homer said:

A wise physician, skilled our wounds to heal, Is more than armies to the public weal. Cicero said: "There is nothing in which men so approach the gods as when they try to give health to other men." Charles IX made proclamation that all the Protestants of France should be put to death on St. Bartholomew's day, but made one exception, and that the case of Pare, the father of French surgery. The battlefields of the American revolution welcomed Dr. Mercer and Warren and Rush. When the French army was entirely demoralized at fear of the plague, the leading surgeon of that army inoculated himself with the plague to show the soldiers that there was no contagion in it; and their courage rose, and they went on to the conflict. God has honored this profession all the way through. Oh, the advancement from the days when Hippocrates tried to cure the great Pericles with hellebore and flaxseed poultices down to far later centuries when Haller announced the theory of respiration, and Harvey the circulation of the blood, and Aselli the use of the lymphatic vessels, and Jenner halted the worst disease that ever scourged Europe, and Sydenham developed the recuperative forces of the physical organism, and cinchona bark stopped the shivering agues of the world, and Sir Astley Cooper and Abernethy, and Hosack, and Romeyn, and Griscom, and Valentine Mott of the generation just passed, honored God and fought back death with their keen scalpel.

If we who are laymen in medicine would understand what the medical profession has accomplished for the insane, let us look into the dungeons

where the poor creatures used to be incarcerated. Madmen chained naked to the wall. A kennel of rotten straw their only sleeping place. Room unventilated and unlighted. The worst calamity of the race punished with the very worst punishment. And then come and look at the insane asylums of Utica and Kirkbride—sofaed and pictured, libeled, concerted, until all the arts and the adornments come to coax recreant reason to assume her throne. Look at Edward Jenner, the great hero of medicine. Four hundred thousand people annually dying in Europe from the smallpox, Jenner finds that by the inoculation of people with vaccine from a cow the great scourge of nations may be arrested. The ministers of the Gospel denounced vaccination; small wits caricatured Edward Jenner as riding in a great procession on the back of a cow; and grave men expressed it as their opinion that all of the diseases of the brute creation would be transplanted into the human family; and they gave instances where, they said, actually horns had come out on the foreheads of innocent persons, and people had begun to chew the cud! But Dr. Jenner, the hero of medicine, went on fighting for vaccination until it has been estimated that that one doctor, in fifty years, has saved more lives than all the battles of any one century destroyed.

Passing along the streets of Edinburgh a few weeks after the death of Sir James Y. Simpson, I saw the photograph of the doctor in all the windows of the shops and stores, and well might that photograph be put in every window, for he first used chloroform as an anesthetic agent. In other days they tried to dull human pain by the hash-cash of the Arabs and the madrepore of the Roman and the Greek; but it was left to Dr. James Simpson to introduce chloroform as an anesthetic. Alas for the writhing subjects of surgery in other centuries! Blessed be God for the wet sponge or vial in the hand of the operating surgeon in the clinical department of the medical college, or in the sick room of the domestic circle, or on the battle field amid thousands of amputations. Napoleon after a battle rode along the line and saw under a tree, standing in the snow, Larrey the surgeon operating upon the wounded. Napoleon passed on, and twenty-four hours afterward came along the same place, and he saw the same surgeon operating in the same place, and he had not left it. Alas for the battlefields without chloroform. But now the soldier who takes a few breaths from the sponge and forgets all the pangs of the gunshot fracture, and while the surgeons of the field hospital are standing around him, he lies there dreaming of home, and mother, and heaven. No more parents standing around a suffering child, struggling to get away from the sharp instrument, but mild slumber instead of excruciation, and the child wakes up and says, "Father, what's the matter? What's the doctor here today for?" Oh, blessed be God for James Y. Simpson and the heaven descending mercies of chloroform.

The medical profession steps into the court room, and after conflicting witnesses have left everything in a fog, by chemical analyses shows the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, as by mathematical demonstration, thus adding honors to medical jurisprudence.

It seems to me that the most beautiful benediction of the medical profession has been dropped upon the poor. No excuse now for any one's not having scientific attendance. Dispensaries and infirmaries everywhere under the control of the best doctors, some of them poorly paid, some of them not paid at all. A half-starved woman comes out from the low tenement house into the dispensary, and unwraps the rags from her babe, a bundle of ulcers, and rheum, and pustules, and over that little sufferer bends the accumulated wisdom of the ages, from Esculapius down to last week's autopsy. In one dispensary, in one year, one hundred and fifty thousand prescriptions were issued. Why do I show you what God has allowed this profession to do? Is it to stir up your vanity? Oh, no. The day has gone by for pompous doctors, with conspicuous gold-headed canes and powdered wigs, which were the accompaniments in the days when the barber used to carry through the streets of London Dr. Brocklesby's wig, to the admiration and awe of the people, saying: "Make way! here comes Dr. Brocklesby's wig." No, I announce these things not only to increase the appreciation of laymen in regard to the work of physicians, but to stir in the hearts of men of the medical profession a feeling of gratitude to God that they have been allowed to put their hand to such a magnificent work, and that they have been called into such illustrious company. Have you never felt a spirit of gratitude for this opportunity? Do you not feel thankful now? Then I am afraid, doctor, you are not a Christian, and that the old proverb which Christ quoted in his sermon may be appropriate to you: "Physician, heal thyself."

There are many who always blame the doctor because the people die, forgetting the Divine enactment: "It is appointed unto all men once to die." The father in medicine who announced the fact that he had discovered the art by which to make men in this world immortal, himself died at forty-seven years of age, showing that immortality was less than half a century for him. Oh, how easy it is when people die, to cry out: "malpractice." Then the physician must bear with all the whims, and the sophistries, and the deceptions, and the stratagems, and the irritations of the shattered nerves and the beclouded brain of women, and more especially of men, who never know how gracefully to be sick, and

who with their salivated mouth curse the doctor, giving him his dues, as they say—about the only dues he will in that case collect. The last bill that is paid is the doctor's bill. It seems so incoherent for a restored patient, with ruddy cheeks and rosy form, to be bothered with a bill charging him for old calomel and jalap. The physicians of this country do more missionary work without charge than all the other professions put together. From the concert room, from the merry party, from the comfortable couch on a cold night, when the thermometer is five degrees below zero, the doctor must go right away; he always must go right away. To keep up under this nervous strain, to go through this night-work, to bear all these annoyances, many physicians have resorted to strong drink and perished. Others have appealed to God for sympathy and help, and have lived. Which were the wise doctors, judge ye?

Again: The medical profession ought to be Christians because there are professional exigencies when they need God. Asa's destruction by unblest physicians was a warning. There are awful crises in every medical practice when a doctor ought to know how to pray. All the hosts of ill which sometimes hurl themselves on the weak points of the physical organism, or with equal ferocity will assault the entire line of susceptibility to suffering. The next dose of medicine will decide whether or not the happy home shall be broken up. Shall it be this medicine or that medicine? God help the doctor. Between the five drops and the ten drops may be the question of life or death. Shall it be the five or ten drops? Be careful how you put the knife through those delicate portions of the body, for if it swings out of the way the sixth part of an inch the patient perishes. Under such circumstances a physician needs not so much consultation with men of his own calling, as he needs consultation with that God who strung the nerves and built the cells, and swung the crimson tide through the arteries. You wonder why the heart throbs—why it seems to open and shut. There is no wonder about it. It is God's hand, shutting, opening, shutting, opening, on every heart. When a man comes to doctor the eye, he ought to be in communication with him who said to the blind: "Receive thy sight." When a doctor comes to treat a paralytic arm, he ought to be in communication with him who said: "Stretch forth thy hand, and he stretched it forth." When a man comes to doctor a bad case of hemorrhage, he needs to be in communication with him who cured the issue of blood, saying: "Thy faith hath saved thee."

I do not mean to say that piety will make up for medical skill. A bungling doctor, confounded with what was not a very bad case, went into the next room to pray. A skilled physician was called in. He asked for the first practitioner. "Oh," they said, "he's in the next room praying." "Well," said the skilled doctor, "tell him to come out here and help; he can pray and work at the same time." It was all in that sentence. Do the best we can and ask God to help us. There are no two men in all the world, it seems to me, that so much need the grace of God as the minister who doctors the sick soul, and the physician who prescribes for the diseased body.

But I must close, for there may be suffering men and women waiting in your office, or on the hot pillow, wondering why you don't come. But before you go, O doctors, hear my prayer for your external salvation. Blessed will be the reward in heaven for the faithful Christian physician. Some day, through overwork, or from bending over a patient and catching his contagious breath, the doctor comes home, and lies down faint and sick. He is too weary to feel his own pulse or take the diagnosis of his own complaint. He is worn out. The fact is his work on earth is ended. Tell these people in the office there they need not wait any longer; the doctor will never go there again. He has written his last prescription for the alleviation of human pain. The people will run up to his front steps and inquire: "How is the doctor today?" All the sympathies of the neighborhood will be aroused, and there will be many prayers that he who has been so kind to the sick may be comforted in his last pang. It is all over now. In two or three days his convalescent patients, with shawl wrapped around them, will come to the front window and look out on the passing hearse, and the poor of the city, bare-footed, and bare-headed, will stand on the street corners, saying: "Oh, how good he was to us all!" But on the other side of the river of death some of his old patients, who are forever cured, will come to welcome him, and the Physician of heaven, with locks as white as snow, according to the Apocalyptic vision, will come out and say, "Come in, come in. I was sick and ye visited me!"

The Light of the World. As the best light in the world is the warm light of the sun, so the best illumination of life is not from the moon-like beams of human speculation, but from the love of God. That love, like the sun, opens the universe, turns even clouds into glory, and lifts death itself to a mount of transfiguration.

Discharged Himself. Smith—Our fool of a servant tried to light the fire with kerosene this morning. Jones—Have you discharged her? Smith—We've only found her left leg and the end of her nose. The torpedo fish sometimes weighs eighty pounds, and a single shock from this fish will kill the strongest horse.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE

REPORTED BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

June 2. The senate passed its tax levy bill and sent the house tax levy bill to third reading. The latter provides for raising \$300,000 more in 1897 than does the senate measure, and the matter may go into conference. The house bill placing the East St. Louis warehouses under the supervision of the state warehouse commission was advanced to third reading and made a special order for tomorrow. The following house bills were passed: Fixing the salary of the warden of the Joliet penitentiary at \$4,000 per annum. Appropriating \$37,000 for the ordinary expenses of the Industrial home for the blind at Chicago. Fixing the term of circuit courts under the new judicial appointment.

The following senate appropriation bills were passed by the house: Normal University, Normal, \$44,506; Illinois Dairymen's Association, \$2,000; Illinois Horticultural Society, \$8,000; chemical survey of Illinois' waters, \$10,000; members next general assembly and salaries state officials, \$892,000; Soldiers' Widows' home, \$46,000; northern state normal school, \$75,000; eastern state normal school, \$75,000; ordinary expenses state charitable institutions, \$2,633,000; deficiency office bureau of labor statistics, \$3,350; repairs and improvements state charitable institutions, \$133,500; equipment of laboratory, museum and gymnasium building at Carbondale university, \$10,450; state laboratory natural history, \$32,000.

Messrs. Needles, Cochran, Giffin, Funk, Morris, Shanahan and Stoskopf were appointed house members of the joint conference committee on all appropriations. The senate bill to establish a state board of library commissioners to promote the efficiency of libraries was killed by having the enactment clause stricken out. The following important senate bills were advanced to third reading: Mr. Crawford's jury commission bill; made a special order for tomorrow. Mr. Munroe's in relation to the sentence and parole of prisoners. Mr. Luntin's providing that the insurance superintendent may publish the annual statement of companies in weekly instead of daily papers, if he sees fit.

By a vote of 84 to 50 the house passed the libel law repeal bill. In its amended form it simply repeals the libel law of 1895. It was passed without debate. It now goes back to the senate for concurrence in the house amendment.

June 3. In the senate today the committee amendment to the house bill cutting down the appropriation of \$75,000 to \$10,000 for building an armory at Chicago for the Illinois National Guard was strongly objected to by Mr. Humphrey. He asserted that the armory was a necessity, as the people had to be protected by the militia, and the militia might need the armory before the next two years, and \$10,000 was not a sufficient sum for its erection. Mr. Templeton, however, moved to concur in the amendment, and it was adopted by a vote of 30 to 15.

The following house bills were passed: Mr. Avery's, known as the scientific temperance bill, was passed. Revising the military and naval code of Illinois. Providing that the warehouses in East St. Louis shall be placed under the control of the railroad and warehouse commission. Providing that the election commissioners of Cook county shall deputize five clerks to administer the oath to judges of election. Providing that an inexperienced miner cannot work alone in a mine until after he has worked with an experienced miner two years. Providing that a wife may testify against her husband in case of a prosecution for abandonment. Providing that coal mines employing five or less employees shall not be inspected under the laws of the state. To fix the standard of analysis of pure milk.

In the house the senate bill for the establishment in the public schools of classes for the education of the deaf was advanced to third reading. Senate appropriation bills carrying \$47,000 for the Southern Normal University at Carbondale, \$200,000 for the ordinary expenses of the state government, \$96,500 for a new cell-house at the Pontiac reformatory, and \$444,750 for the two years for the reformatory's expenses, were passed. Resolutions were adopted memorializing congress to establish a deep waterway from Lockport to the Mississippi river and allowing the Illinois and Michigan canal commissioners to make desired changes in the course of the canal through Joliet in order to accommodate the works of the Chicago sanitary district. Senator Munroe's bill providing that the boards of pardons may parole prisoners was passed, as was his bill to amend the state banking act. The latter provides that where a bank loans to exceed 10 per cent of its capital stock to one person, such borrower cannot set up this fact as a defense in an action to recover the loan. The bill will be submitted to the vote of the people. The senate bill providing that the judges of election shall return the ballots in canvas, instead of paper bags, was also passed. Mr. Sullivan tried to get up the anti-department store bill on third reading, which was a special order for today, but he was unsuccessful, and the bill will come up on its passage tomorrow. The jury commission bill was sent to the governor for his signature, as was the bill reducing the width of public highways from sixty to forty feet upon consent of the property owners and the board of highway commissioners. Several senate bills were advanced to third reading, the most im-

portant being the bills to license plumbers and increasing the salaries of the election commissioners in Cook county to \$2,500 per annum and the chief clerk to \$4,000 per annum.

June 4. The senate voted its consent to the following house bills:

Mr. Buckner's, appropriating \$10,000 for payment of the expenses of forming a parade ground and erecting an armory for the Illinois National Guard stationed in Chicago. Mr. Anderson's, to regulate the number of extra policemen and janitors to be employed by the secretary of state during the sessions of the general assembly. Mr. King's, to license shanty boats and other water craft. Mr. Novak's, to compel the using of blowers upon metal polishing machinery. By Mr. Murray of Stark, to exempt from garnishment the proceeds from the sale of exempt property. Mr. Shanahan's, to prohibit long-continued and brutal bicycle racing. By Mr. Murray of Stark, providing that trustees may release a mortgage on the margin of the record. Mr. Buckner's, amending the civil rights law so as to include passenger elevators, bathrooms, concert halls, street cars, etc. Mr. Avery's, authorizing towns of 5,000 inhabitants or over to establish and maintain free public libraries and reading-rooms.

Mr. Cochran's bill, providing that appeals in chancery may be taken up on writ of error without a copy of the entire record, failed to pass by a vote of 19 yeas to 22 nays. The senate adopted the report of the conference committee on the following senate appropriation bills:

The omnibus appropriation of \$1,200,000. Appropriating \$64,000 for the ordinary expenses of the Soldiers and Widows' Home at Wilmington. Appropriating \$1,000,000 for the payment of the officers, members and employes of the next general assembly and the officers of the state government. Appropriating \$23,000 to furnish the new library, museum and laboratory at the Southern Illinois Normal University at Carbondale. Appropriating \$40,000 for the ordinary expenses of the Industrial Home for the Blind at Chicago.

Senator McKinley (democrat) offered a resolution, which was adopted, thanking Lieutenant Governor Northcott for the excellent manner in which he had presided over the senate and reciting the fact that not one of his decisions had been appealed from.

Additional house bills were passed as follows:

Mr. Nichols', to prohibit the sale of cocaine except on physician's prescription. Mr. Wiedmaier's, to prohibit false and sensational advertising in newspapers and otherwise. Mr. Ely's, to punish persons for removing waste, lubricating, packing or other material from the journal boxes of engines, tenders or cars without authority. Mr. Lathrop's, to authorize the adoption and use of voting machines. By Mr. Murray of Sangamon, changing the publication notice in chancery cases from forty to thirty days.

Conference committee reports were adopted on the following bills: Appropriating \$307,900 for the ordinary expenses of the incurable insane at Peoria. Appropriating \$200 for each county farmers' institute. Appropriating \$71,500 for the erection of buildings and the improvement of the state fair grounds at Springfield.

The senate receded from its action in nonconcurring in the house amendment to the bill revising the military code, which divested the governor of the power to retire commissioned officers. Senator Templeton then offered a conference report on the appropriation for the University of Illinois, and stated that it was the last conference report on appropriation bills for the fortieth general assembly. The report was adopted. The bill carries an appropriation of \$400,000. Resolutions of thanks to Clerk Paddock and his assistants, to President Pro Tempore Fisher, to Chaplain Goodspeed, and to the sergeant-at-arms and his assistants were adopted. When the senate reconvened at 2:30 Senator Munroe reported that the governor had notroie further to report. He then called up the joint resolution offered by the governor providing for an amendment to the constitution to be submitted to the vote of the people, authorizing the legislature to enact laws to settle differences arising between labor and capital. The resolution was lost by a vote of 24 yeas to 17 nays. The senate refused to concur in the house amendment to Senator Case's garnishment law, excepting \$8 per week from garnishment. Senator Granger, however, moved to reconsider the vote, and the motion prevailed. After considerable discussion the amendment was then concurred in by a vote of 28 yeas to 8 nays.

During the closing session of the house the following senate bills were passed: Prohibiting the employment of child labor. Regulating and licensing the practice of osteopathy and declaring it not to be the practice of medicine within the meaning of the act to regulate the practice of medicine. Enabling the construction by incorporated companies of levees and tunnels for agricultural and mining and sanitary purposes. Empowering the fire inspector of Chicago to examine witnesses to ascertain the cause of fires. Declaring it a misdemeanor for persons not members of the order to wear the buttons or other insignia of the Loyal Legion. Amending the act enabling cities and villages

to build, acquire and maintain bridges and ferries outside of their corporate limits and to control the same. For the better preservation of official documents and records of historical interest.

The senate amendment to the house bill providing for the teaching in the public schools of the effects of alcoholic stimulants on the human system were concurred in. At the evening session the following senate bills were passed: Mr. Warder's, providing for the election of boards of education in school districts organized under special acts of the legislature. Mr. Munroe's, authorizing mining or manufacturing companies to own and hold shares of the capital stock and to own and hold securities of railroad companies whose roads shall connect the different plants of such mining or manufacturing companies with each other or with other railroads and harbors. Mr. Baxter's, providing that where a widow dies before she has received her dower in a deceased husband's estate it shall be granted to her estate.

Mr. Hunt's bill amending the law in regard to changing the boundary lines of townships was defeated by a vote of 68 yeas to 61 nays. Other senate bills passed were: Amending the act to punish abandonment of wife and children by husband. Revising the law in regard to the detention and commitment of lunatics. Revising the entire building and loan law. The bill to regulate the profession of public accounts failed to pass, receiving but sixty-nine yeas. The grocers' garnishment bill was passed, as was also the bill to provide for the licensing of plumbers. The senate joint resolution asking the Illinois members in congress to use their best efforts to secure favorable action providing for the construction and improvement of the levee system in the Mississippi Valley was concurred in. Mr. Litterer's bill, permitting the combination of the manufacturing and mining company where the object is the increase of wages, passed by a vote of 83 yeas to 24 nays. Mr. Stoskopf spoke in opposition to the measure and Mr. Selby spoke for it. Senator Sawyer's bill amending the act concerning voluntary assignments was passed, as was also the bill authorizing cities to establish houses of correction outside of their corporate limits, and to authorize the confinement of convicted prisoners therein. Other senate bills were passed as follows:

Mr. Edwards, to encourage the propagation of fish. Mr. Litterer, authorizing the payment of the cost of security on official bonds; also his bill enabling corporations created for that purpose to transact a surety business. Mr. Mounts, amending the law in regard to the assessment and collection of municipal taxes. To insure the better education and practice of horseshoeing and to regulate the practice of horseshoeing in the state by providing for a state board of commissioners to be appointed by the governor. To establish and maintain classes in the public schools for the education of the deaf and to provide for payment of expenses of the same out of the common school fund.

Bills were also passed ceding to the United States jurisdiction over land at Danville set aside for a home for disabled volunteer soldiers and fixing the salary of supreme court judges at \$7,000 per annum. The last bill passed by a vote of 93 yeas to 10 nays.

A Fish in the Gulf of Corinth. A fisherman in the little bay of Livadostovo (a village in the innermost northeast corner of the gulf, close to where the ancient Creusa is supposed to have stood) has brought to light the fragments of a bronze figure a little over half life size. From an inscription on the basis it appears that the statue represented Poseidon. The bearded head is the portion best preserved, and it is reported to be closely analogous to the bearded bronze head found in the Acropolis; if this be correct it belongs to the sixth century B. C. Unfortunately, the rest of the statue—i. e., the nude standing body of the god—is so fragmentary and so much corroded that it is doubtful if even the most careful cleaning and piecing can make much of it. It is not reported whether the fisherman was actually fishing or found the statue washed up on the shore.—London Builder.

There Was. From the Washington Post: Senator Mark Hanna is pretty thoroughly known throughout the United States, but he is only another exemplification of the fact that no man is so well known in this world but there is some who never heard of him. A new boy of the Western Union Telegraph Company strolled languidly into the headquarters of the national committee yesterday and inquired: "Is there a man around here by the name of Hanna?"

Heroic Treatment for Aphyziation. A teacher in one of our country schools some time ago was trying to give her class some practical tests as to what course to pursue in case of accidents. She finally asked a girl: "What would be the first thing you would do in case of unconsciousness from drowning?" The answer, "I would lay the patient flat on his back, face downward," broke up the class and finished the recitation.

Cleveland's Doom. Chicago Dispatch: When Thomas F. Bayard reaches the United States he will have increased the Cleveland Democracy just fifty per cent.

The distillation of potassium in France has increased five-fold since