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BY
WILLIAM H. COUNCELL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

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EASTON GAZETTE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS,
Of one square (12 lines) inserted ONE TIME for ONE DOLLAR, and TWENTY FIVE cents for each subsequent insertion. Longer advertisements in proportion. A liberal deduction to yearly advertisers. Advertisements not marked the number of insertions desired, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly. Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents each.

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All orders addressed to the editor, post-paid will receive prompt attention.

The All Sufficient Three.

The Great "American Remedies,"
Known as "Helmbold's"
GENUINE PREPARATION, viz:
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU,"
" " SARSAPARILLA,
" IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION,
"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED,"
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
A Positive and Specific Remedy
For Diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

The Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the ABSORBENTS into healthy action, by which the WATERY OR CALCEROUS deposits, and all UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS are reduced, as well as pain and inflamation, and is good for MEN, WOMEN, OR CHILDREN.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu
FOR WEAKNESSES
Arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion, or Abuse,
ATTENDED WITH THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,	Flushing of the Body,
Hot Hands,	Eruptions on the Face,
Dryness of the Skin.	Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, ELECTIC FITS,
In one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION,
Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane Asylums and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.
THE CONSTITUTION, ONCE AFFECTED WITH ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
Requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU idvariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

Females, Females, Females,
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE,
In many affections peculiar to Females the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Culorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness, or Suppression of the Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Leuchorrhea, or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

Take no Balsam, Mercury, or Unpleasant Medicine for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu
CURES
SECRET DISEASES
In all their stages; at little expense; little or no change in diet; no inconvenience.
NO EXPOSURE.
It causes frequent desire, and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing Strictures of the Urethra, allaying pain and inflamation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling POISONOUS, DISEASED, AND WORN-OUT MATTER.
Thousands upon Thousands
Who Have been the Victim of Quacks
And who have paid HEAVY FEES to be cured in a short time, have found they have deceived, and that the "Poison" has, by the use of "Powerful Astringents," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form; and
PERHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE.

USE
Helmbold's Extract Buchu
For all Affections and Disease of
THE URINARY ORGANS,
Whether existing in MALE OR FEMALE, from whatever cause originating, and no matter
OR HOW LONG STANDING,
Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a DIURETIC.
Hemlbold's Extract Buchu
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
And it is certain to have the desired effect in all Diseases, for which it is recommended:

Blood! Blood! Blood!
Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Compound
Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla
SYPHILIS.
This is an affection of the Blood, and attacks the Sexual Organs, Linings of the Nose, Ears, Throat, Windpipe, and other Mucus Surfaces, making its appearance in the form of Ulcers. Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and removes all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin, giving to the Complexion a Clear and Healthy Color. It being prepared expressly for this class of complaints, its Blood-Purifying Properties are preserved to a greater extent than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla.

Helmbold's Rose Wash.
An excellent Lotion for Diseases of a Syphilitic Nature, and as an injection in Diseases of the Urinary Organs, arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended.
Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines.
CERTIFICATES OF CURES,
From eight to twenty years standing, with names known to SCIENCE AND FAME.
For Medical properties of BUCHU, see Dispensatory of the United States.
See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.
See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.
See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL a celebrated Physician, and member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.
See Medico-Cirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

EXTRACT BUCHU, $1 00 per bottle, or six for $5 00
See most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.
" SARSAPARILLA, 1 00 " " 5 00
IMPROVED ROSE WASH, 1 00 " " 2 50
Or half a dozen of each for Twelve Dollars, which will be sufficient to cure the most obstinate cases, if directions are adhered to.
Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.
☞ Describe symptoms in all communications. Cures guaranteed. Advice gratis.

AFFIDAVIT.
Personally appeared before me an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, who being duly sworn, doth say, his preparations contain no nacratic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD.
Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD,
Alderman, Ninth-street, above Race, Philad.
Address Letters for information in confidence.
H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist,
Depot 104 South Tenth-street, below Chesnut, Phil.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,
Who endeavor to dispose "OF THEIR OWN" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.
" " Extract Buchu,
" " Sarsaparilla,
" " Improved Rose Wash.
Sold by all Druggists everywhere.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Cut out the advertisement, and send for it AND AVOID IMPOSITION AND EXPOSURE. feb 14-y

Soldier's Bounty!
Pensions, Prize Money!
Back Pay &c.,
GOVERNMENT CLAIM OFFICE.
No. 70. W. Fayette st., (near St. Paul st.,)
BALTIMORE, MD.

WIDOWS of soldiers who have died in the service of the United States are entitled to a Pension for life in addition to the bounty of $100, and all arrearages of pay, &c.

Children and heirs of deceased soldiers where there is no widow living are entitled to bounty &c.,

Soldiers who have been wounded and disabled are entitled to Pension and (by a recent law of Congress,) *to a Bounty of* $100.

Soldiers who have been Prisoners of War are entitled to Commutation of Rations.

Seamen in the U. S. Service are entitled to Prize money, Naval Bounties, &c.

Prompt attention given to all claims against the United States.
WM. B. HILL.
Government Claim Office, No. 70. W. Fayette St. Baltimore, Md.
N. B. No letters will be answered unless a postage stamp is enclosed.

CABINET MAKING.

THE undersigned having associated themselves together in the above named business, are prepared to execute all orders in their line, on as reasonable terms as the condition of the times will allow. One or the other of them can at any time be found at their place of buisness—on Market Space, in the rear of the Market House—where A. B. Pritchett has conducted the same buisness for the past three or four years, who would tender to his friends and a generous public his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and solicit a continuation of the same to the naw firm. Repairing done on reasonable terms.
A. B. PRITCHETT,
mar 21-1y WM. T. GOW.
P. S.—COFFINS made to order as heretofore at the old prices.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THIS is to inform my friends that I do not intend to raise the price on making
Coats, Pants, and Vests,
But I must request and demand the CASH DOWN for all my work, as I have to pay the Cash now for everything, and especially to my workmen.
What do you think of it my friends? *All right say all*—paying the cash down at the old prices, is better than paying more on time, as money is plentiful. I am in for that says the public generally. J. S. shall do my work and I will pay him the cash, for he has credited me many a time, and he must now have the cash, for I like old prices.
☞ Don't forget that little balance you owe, if you please, and when you want any cutting or making done, don't forget to call at the old stand opposite the Union Hotel.
JOHN SATTERFIELD.
Easton, March 21st, 1863.

HOUSE BUILDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is carrying on the **CARPENTERS BUSINESS**, at his old stand, in Easton, and is prepared, at short notice, to execute orders in the best manner. He is prepared to do all kinds of work BY THE DAY, or by CONTRACT, and to FURNISH LUMBER, or not, as may suit those having jobs done. Long experience in the business, and other facilities for doing work, enable me to contract on the most advantageous terms to those who may wish to put up houses. All work warranted done in a workman-like manner. Architectural drawings, and plans furnished, when desired. A share of the public patronage is solicited,
apr 4—6m JEREMIAH MORRIS.

SURVEYING.

THE subscriber, having had considerable experience, offers his services to the public to perform all kinds of
SURVEYING, &c.
charges moderate. Address,
CHAS. E. SHANAHAN,
apr 11—1y Bay Hundred P. O.

COFFEE.—American Mocha, and Excelsior Coffee, a most delicious Breakfast Beverage, in store and for sale by
may 2 CHEEZUM & EMORY.

☞ For sale by Druggists and Country Merchants throughout town in the United State.
☞ For sale by L. H. CAMPBELL, Easton, who will supply the country trade at manufacturers' prices. [July 21 1863-1y

MY LIFE.

My life is like the summer rose,
That opens to the morning sky;
But ere the shades of evening close;
Is scattered on the ground to die.
But on that rose's humble bed,
The sweetest dews of night are shed,
As if it wept such waste to see,
But none shall weep a tear for me!

My life is like the autum leaf,
That trembles in the moon's pale ray—
Its hold is frail—its date is brief—
Restless, and soon to pass away.
Yet ere that leaf shall fall or fade,
That parent tree shall morn its shade—
The winds bewail the leafless tree,
But none shall breathe a sigh for me!

My life is like the prints which feet
Have left on Tampa's desert strand—
Soon as the rising tide shall beat,
All trace will vanish from the sand.
Yet, as if grieving to efface
All vestige of the human race,
On that lone shore loud mourns the sea,
But none, alas! shall mourn for me.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. EDITOR:

At the session of the Quarterly Conference for Easton Circuit, M. E. Church, held at Trappe on Saturday the 9th inst., after the conclusion of regular business, the following Resolutions were offered:

WHEREAS, The Quarterly Conference of our Church—as part of its organization, subordinate *somewhat* to our Annual Conferences—are deeply interested in every action of said Annual Conference and therefore authorized to declare their approval of such actions, *particularly when they are other than relates to regular business and of general interest.* Therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That this first Quarterly Conference for Easton Circuit heartily approves of the action of our last Annual Conference, by which it adopted resolutions expressive of thorough loyalty to the Government of the United States; of which Country we are.

2. *Resolved*, That we re-affirm said Resolutions without any false constructions, evasions or mental reservations, but honestly in good faith.

3. *Resolved*, That the false doctrine lately enunciated—that a citizen can be loyal to his Government and at the same time disloyal to its Administrators legaly chosen—is an unmeaning pretext and that we regard the unconditional support of the Constituted Authorities in every proper effort to suppress effectually the Rebellion, as the only test of loyalty at this time.

4. *Resolved*, That we recognize the 23rd Article in our Discipline, with its explanatory note, as obligatory on every member and particularly on every minister of our Church, and all who disregard its teaching violates a fundamental doctrine and forfeit, justly, thereby the esteem and support of all members who are loyal to the Church and the Government.

The Presiding Elder at once ruled them out of order, assigning as a reason, First, "that an *inferior* body could not revise the actions of its Superior," and Second, "that they were political and therefore not admisable."

This summary disposition of the Resolutions was very grateful to one party of the Conference, who immediately upon their being read, began to clamor for adjournment. I propose to review briefly Bro. Quigley's ruling. In plain terms it is this—where the Annual Conference acts in its regular business *or otherwise*, there must be no whisper of approval or murmur of complaint by the Quarterly Conference under any circumstances whatever. I say this is the necessary interpretation of his first reason for excluding the Resolutions. The Czar of Russia could not say more to the meanest serf in his broad domain. I am very glad that it is simply the *expressed opinion* of only a single member of the Annual Conference, for I am sure the assembled body will never proclaim a doctrine which so manifestly belongs to a time when the despotism of a Priest-ridden people reigned supreme. Can Bro. Quigley believe that the Quarterly Conferences of our Church are subordinate to the Annual Conferences *to such an extent?* I should be disposed to think he had so declared, without due consideration, if he had not stated "such had been his ruling at other places." If it be true then what is the consequence—we become completely at the mercy of the Annual Conferences—mute slaves to its caprice and bound silently to obey its mandates—crouching to receive any infliction it may ever be disposed to impose.

It was not proposed to make void any action of the Annual Conference. The Resolutions did not relate to any action of the Conference had and done in the discharge of its *regular business*. By them it was simply proposed to follow the example of the "superior body" and to thank it by an expression of *approval* for a proceeding not within the line of its legitimate duties but made right and proper by the combination of extraordinary circumstances, existing at the time of its session. In this purpose, so apparent that Bro. Quigley could not misunderstand, we were met and defeated by his ruling. He says in effect—the Annual Conference is so superior—a body of ministers dependent entirely on the people for food and raiment (I mean no disrespect for they only receive their just due) is so superior to that very people on whom they have been made thus dependant by the polity of the Church, that they must not dare even to approve its action. Why? Because as Bro. Quigley says—"if we are permitted to approve some coming day we may also desire to complain." What a flimsy pretext to suppress the utterance of loyal sentiment by an official body of a loyal Church. This was the purpose and to meet it two co-operative councils of one church—the one in the language of the preamble presented "*somewhat* subordinate to the other" are declared to be sundered so far that one is the autocrat the other the crouching slave. This truth established there can be no fellowship, no communion—when the Annual Conference shall arrogate to itself (it never has and never will) this supreme, complete dictatorship in all things, the Quarterly Conference must lose all self-respect or learn to despise the power which would thus seek to inslave it unlawfully.

Not content however with this first chief reason—this plausible declaration of a known general principle not in the least applicable to the case at bar and imperfectly representing the relationship of the two Conferences—Bro. Quigley gave as a second—"the Resolutions were *political* and therefore inadmisable." "He could not admit politics into the church." If the effort had been to introduce partizan politics, in the common acceptation of that term, he would have done right at once to have foiled the attempt. I presume no one however who is acquainted with the great ability of Bro. Quigley, will do him the injustice to say he has not the capability to discriminate between this subject and partizan politics. It is therefore not necessary to discuss this point.

It will be remembered however that the Annual Conference actually did entertain this subject of the Resolutions. By what right then does Bro. Quigley, against his first reason, *officially "revise" and condemn* such action of the annual Conference? He has just said the Quarterly Conference must not approve because to approve is an act of supervision and the right to supervise presupposes a right to condemn, and condemnation is totally inadmisable; yet instanter he condemns, thus arrogating to himself what he denies to the Quarterly Conference. Bishop Simpson and all the ministers within the Conference bounds (save three or four I think) say it is proper and did act on this subject in the "Superior Councils." The Quarterly Conference must not dare say yea or nay thereto, yet the Presiding Elder, who is a creature of the annual Conference, assumes the right contrary to his previously expressed opinion, unless he be not inferior to the annual Conference, to say officially—that it went beyond its authority and done that which was illegal and improper. Such is the predicament in which these two reasons considered together place the Rev'd Brother. But the measure of interdiction was not yet full.—The Conference, with the consent of the elder, actually refused to permit the reading of the following Resolutions, adopted by the annual Conference and put upon its published minutes for the guidance of the ministery and membership:

WHEREAS, Our country is now suffering severely under the blighting effects of a rebellion against the Government; and whereas, God has promised to do much for us in answer to faithful prayer which He does not on any other condition. Therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That we, the members of the Philadelphia Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, now in Conference assembled, do most respectfully request the President of the United States to designate a day of fasting and prayer, in which all christians of this entire country may unite in fervent prayer to Almighty God that He will terminate this rebellion and restore all portions of our country to *permanent* loyalty and peace.

2. *Resolved*, That we hereby pledge ourselves to observe said day and to use our influence to induce the people within our respective charges to unite with us, should the President appoint a day for this purpose.

The effort to read these resolutions was resisted with great pertinacity. One brother declaring "it was but another way to meet the end proposed by the first resolutions." How he could conceive such to be the purpose I cannot tell. It was not proposed to do anything further than to read them. The purpose was to remind our ministers that such was written. The day alluded to had past. Our churches had been closed and tenantless, except the one at Easton, which was opened in accordance with a very *peculiar* announcement, made at almost the twelfth hour as though it was feared the notice would obtain publicity generally, and the solemn "*pledge*" contained in the 2nd Resolution had not been fulfilled. It was desirable to give our ministers an oportunity to explain, on this fitting occasion, why this state of things. We desired to know. We did not remember to have seen any proceeding of the annual Conference excluding our Circuit from the benefit of the resolutions. Our Pastor did rise, as he said, to explain." The "sober, second thought," however prevailing, an "expressive silence" had to subserve instead and consequently we have not yet had the explanation. We shall have to await patiently his pleasure. He is a part and parcel of the "August Body" whose every action is so sacred that poor layman dare not question. A part of the royal insignia which envelops the Corporate Body, robes we suppose, as a veil to every individual member to protect their conduct from scrutiny. Nevertheless we dare speak of their course of conduct concerning fast day and dare speak of it to condemn.

The question is, why do we print this record with this brief comment? We answer—We are loyal members of a loyal church, unfortunately out-numbered by the opposite party in our official body in this locality. Every effort therefore to express our loyalty in the most legitimate way, is denied us. We feel that such an expression is necessary. The church is an influencial power. She is against the rebellion. She, as a whole, is true to the teaching of her 23rd article of religion. We desire her and she does speak out and say as much. In ordinary times no such necessity exists but now it does exist in our judgment. She should proclaim her loyalty in all her councils, from all her pulpits, in all her prayers—resolving, preaching, praying against wrong and for right. In almost her entire bounds she does so. Here she is prevented and it only remains for us who are loyal to use such means, as a dominant majority cannot deny us, to do as best we can, according to the dictates of our conscience—believing as our beloved Governor has expressed it "that an exalted patriotism is perfectly consistent with a pure religion."

THE CONSCIPTION LAW.

Causes of Exemption—Introductions to the Provost Marshals.

The instructions for Provost Marshals and others under the Conscription Law are about to be issued by the War Department. The following is an extract from the regulation in regard to exemptions:

The following diseases and infirmities are those which disqualify for military service, and for which only, drafted men are to be "rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service," viz:

1. Manifest imbecility

2. Epilepsy. For this disability the statement of the drafted man is insufficient and the fact must be established by the duly attested affidavit of a physican of good standing who has attended him in a convulsion.

3. Paralysis, general or of one limb, or chorea; their existence to be adequateld determined.

4. Acute or organic diseases of the brain or spinal cord; of the heart or lungs; of the stomach or intestines; of the liver or spleen, of the kidneys or bladder, sufficient to have impaired the general health or so well marked as to leave no reasonable doubt of the man's incapacity for military service.

5. Confirmed consumption; cancer; aneurism of the large arteries.

6. Inveterate and extensive disease of the skin, which will necessarily impair his efficiency as a soldier.

7. Decided feebleness of constitution, whether natural or acquired.

8. Scrofula or constitutional syphilis which has resisted treatment and seriously impaired his general health.

9. Habitual and confirmed intemperance or solitary vice, in degree sufficient to have materially enfeebled the constitution.

10. Chronic rheumatism, unless manifested by positive change of structure, wasting of the affected limb, or puffiness or distortion of the joints does not exempt. Impaired motion of of the joints and contractions of the limbs alleged to arise from rheumatism, and in which the nutrition of the limb is not manifestedly impaired, are to be proved by examination while in a state of anæthesia induced by either only.

11. Pain, whether simulating headach, neuraligia in any of its forms, rheumatism, lumbago, or affections of the muscles, bones or joints is a symptom of disease so easily pretended that it is not to be admitted as a cause for exemption unless accompanied with manifest derangement of the general health, wasting of the limb, or other positive signs of disqualifying local disease.

12. Great injuries or diseases of the skull, occasioning impairment of the intellectual faculties, epilepsy, or other manifest nervous or spasmodic symptoms:

13. Total loss of sight; loss of sight of right eye; cataract; loss of crytalline lens of right eye.

14. Other serious diseases of the eye affecting its integrity and use *e. g.*: chronic opthalmia, fistual lachrymalis, ptosis (if real.) ectropion, entropion, &c. Myopia, unless very decided or depending upon some structural change in the eye, is not a cause for exemption.

15. Loss of nose; deformity of nose so great as seriously to obstruct respiration; ozena; dependant upon caries in progress.

16. Complete deafness. The disability must not be admitted on the mere statement of the draft men, but must be proved by the existence of positive disease, or by other satisfactory evidence. Purulent ottorrehar.

17. Caries of the superior or inferior maxila of the nassal or palate bones, if in progress; left palate, (bony;) extensive loss of substance of the cheeks, or salivary fistula.

18. Dumbness; permanent loss of voice; not to be admitted without clear and satisfactory proof.

19. Total loss of tongue; mutillation or partial loss of tongue, provided the mutillation be extensive enough to interfere with the necessary use of the organ.

20. Hypertrophy or athrophy of the tongue, sufficient in a degree to impair speech or deglution obstinate chronic ulceration of the tongue.

21. Stammoring if excessive and confirmed to be established by satisfactory confidence, under oath.

22. Lost of a sufficient number teeth to prevent proper mastication of food and tearing the cartridge.

23. Incurable deformities or loss of part of either jaw, hindering biting of the cartridge or proper mastication, or greatly injuring speech; anchylosis of lower jaw.

24. Tumors of the neck, impending respiration or deglution; fistula of larynx or trachea; torticollis, if of long standing and well marked.

25. Deformity of the chest sufficient to impede respiration, or to prevent the carrying of arms and military equipments; caries of the ribs.

26. Deficient amplitude and power of expansion of chest. A man five feet three inches (minimum standard height for the regular army) should not measure less than thirty inches in circumference immediately above the nipples, and have an expansive mobility of not less than two inches.

27. Abdomen grossly protuberant; excessive obesity; hernia, either inguinal or formal.

28. Artificial anus; structure of the rectum, prolapsus anni. Fistula in ano is not a positive disqualification, but may be so if extensive or complicated with visceral disease.

29. Old and ulcerated internal hæmorrhoids, if in degree sufficient to impair the man's efficiency. External hæmorrhoids are no cause for exemption.

30. Total loss or nearly total loss of penis; epispadia or hypospadia at the middle or near the root of the penis.

31. Incurable permanent organic stricture of the uretha, in which the urine is passed drop by drop, or which is complicated by disease of the bladder; urinary fiistula. Recent or spasmodic structure of the uretha does not exempt.

32. Incotinence of urine, being a disease frequently feigned and of rare occurrence, is not of itself a cause for exemption. Stone in the bladder, ascertained by the introduction of the metalic eatherer, is a positive disqualification.

33. Loss or complete atrophy of both testicles from any cause; permanent retention of one or both testicles within the inguinal canal; but voluntary retraction does exempt.

34. Confirmed or malignant sarcocele hydrocele, if complicated with organic disease of the testicle. Varicocele and crisocele are not, in themselves, disqualifying.

35. Excessive anterior or posterior curvature of the spine; caries of the spine.

37. Wounds, fractures, tumors, atrophy of a limb, or chronic diseases of the joints or bones, that would impede marching or prevent continuous muscular exertion.

38. Anchylosis or irreducible dislocation of the shoulder, elbow, wrist, hip, knee, or ankle joint.

39. Muscular or cutaneous contracttions from wounds or burns, in degree sufficient to prevent useful motion of a limb.

40. Total loss of a thumb; loss of ungual phalanx of right thumb.

41. Total loss of two fingers of same hand.

42. Total loss of index finger of right hand.

43. Loss of the first and second phalanges of the fingers of right hand.

44. Permanent extention or permanent contraction of any finger except the little fingers adherent or united.

45. Total lo-