September 22, 1888

TORTURES IN JAPAN.

METHODS OF EXTORTING CONFESSIONS FROM CRIMINALS.

A Dark Page in the History of the Mikado's Kingdom—Cunning Devices of the Japanese Inquisitors.

Since the fall of the dual government and restoration of the Mikado as responsible ruler, in 1868, Japan has so completely entertained the idea of progress, seeking the broad sunlight of civilization, that one must turn to any dark or cruel page of her history with a feeling of reluctance. Until recently one of the lingering relics of barbarism was the torture of persons arraigned in the courts of justice. In 1878 it was freely reported that torture was applied to some of the soldiers of the Takebashi barracks, but it may fairly be understood that the mutineers of Takebashi were the last to suffer the repulsive punishments; and the very decided expression of opinion on the part of foreign officials in Japan hastened the abolition of the hateful practice once and forever. But the purpose now in view is to glance at the old criminal law of Japan, and to briefly describe some of the forms of torture employed during examination of prisoners to provoke them into a confession of their crimes.

The most extreme of revolting cruelties were the various applications of the fire torture, but for the victims some of them had the one advantage of more speedily terminating his terrible sufferings. The accused, with hands and feet secured, was suspended, head downward, in a cage made of green bamboo. The cage was contrived to slowly revolve, the culprit being exposed to the fierce heat of a charcoal fire, which was frequently replenished by the executioners.

Oftentimes, happily for the wretched sufferer, the fumes of the charcoal produced suffocation. Another fire torture was to compel the prisoner to stand upon a heated grating or grid, beneath which a fire was constantly kept burning. He was unable to leave the small enclosure, being quite surrounded by a strong railing. Lighted charcoal placed in the interior of a metal funnel was another description of fire torture. The tube, containing the lighted charcoal, was securely bound in the grasp of the prisoner, and he was forced by the attendants to walk quickly about, exposing the broad end of the tube to the wind, thereby accelerating the heat and increasing his own sufferings. Another agonizing torture was produced by the application of boiling oil to the body of the victim, and it was a torture applied in so many ways that only sickening details of devices to intensify human suffering could picture, if that were possible, its extent and variety.

The stone torture was usually the first cruelty practiced upon a prisoner. He was forced to prostrate himself, face downward, upon the apexes of five triangular-shaped blocks of hard wood, the front of his legs being exposed to sharp edges. While securely held in this position heavy stones were placed on the victim's thighs and others were slowly added—to increase the terrible weight—until he became unconscious or signified his intention to confess.

The box torture was a still more atrocious contrivance. Bound hand and foot, the culprit was forced into a strong box, about two feet square, having a covering made to fit the inside, and capable of being lowered or raised at will. Heavy weights were placed upon it, and as these were increased in number, depressing the lid, the poor wretch within the box was slowly crushed to death.

In using the water torture it was believed that the torment of thirst would induce a prisoner to confess his guilt. After several days' subsistence on a salt diet, without rice and water, the accused was shut in a room where he could see and hear the dropping of water on all sides, but out of his reach. The cravings and sufferings became fearful under the agony, often approaching the bounds of insanity.

Deprivation of sleep was effected by placing the criminal upon a bed, or mat, over which a small stream of water was continually flowing. Attendants were in readiness, and at the slightest indication of slumber they would rouse their victim by ringing bells, beating drums, or the application of fire to his body. The treatment rendered sleep impossible, the poor wretch's mind became disordered under the torture and oftentimes left him a raving maniac.

The old style of trial in Japan included only about four persons—the judge, the secretary, the torturer and the accused. The latter was taken into the examination room securely bound, and was forced to kneel during the investigation of his case. If he persisted in remaining mute, or appeared to equivocate in his reply to the questions addressed to him, the "investigation whip" was used smartly—an instrument capable of inflicting great punishment, made of three long strips of bamboo cane. Should he continue stubborn a much heavier whip was applied, the torturer repeating the blows until the prisoner either yielded or fainted under the terrible infliction. But no fatal injuries were permitted to be inflicted during these preliminary investigations, and a judge causing the application of torture to innocent persons, or to those of very advanced or tender years, was himself liable to punishment.

Some of the inhuman methods of treating prisons in Japan practiced within a score of years—and people few of the death sentences described, excepting the most atrocious tortures, the present writer has actually witnessed.—*Manchester Guardian.*

A Freak of Lightning.

The Vicar of Midgham, Reading, England, is voucher for a story about a man recently in his employ. The man was mowing grass when a rain storm came up, and he took refuge under an elm tree. There was not, the Vicar affirms, any sign of either thunder or lightning, but as the man was whetting his scythe he heard a hissing sound, and in an instant he was knocked against the tree. The sleeve of his shirt split as if an English arm rendered powerless by rheumatism doubled up, and a hole the size of a dollin made in the brim of his felt hat. All this without any perceptible noise, except the hiss, or any flash.

An Educated Beggar.

Paris has an educated beggar in the person of a young man formerly a pupil of the Ecole Normale, whose modus operandi is as follows: He comes up to the door of a cafe and addressing himself to the most intelligent-looking man he meets, invites him to ask any historical question he can think of, any date of any history, from the earliest to the latest time, saying: "I will answer at once." He fulfills his promise with rapidity, and with equal ease [illegible] that [illegible]

WORDS OF WISDOM.

A fool is always beginning.

Dearth foreseen never came.

Never try to outshine but to please

When two quarrel, both are in the wrong.

The liar is sooner caught than the cripple.

When the head is sick the whole body is sick.

A man's own business does not defile his fingers.

He who has enough is richer than he who has more and is discontented.

Appearances will go a good ways but reality will keep going right along.

Life will soon be done. Be not weary or disheartened. What are a few years of to-l in prospect of the eternal life?

Remember that good manners are thoughts filled with kindness and refinement and then translated into behavior.

Be not ostentatious in dress or deportment; nothing can be more vulgar. See that costume fit the time and occasion.

Nature is upheld by antagonists. Passions, resistance, danger, are educators. We acquire the strength we have overcome.

Be rude to none; rudeness harms not even the humblest and poorest to whom it is directed, but it injures the exhibitors.

There are no conditions that can successfully compete with earnestness of purpose backed up by character and persistent industry.

We are hanging up pictures every day about the chamber walls of our hearts that we shall have to look at when we sit in the shadows.

There are two ways of being happy: we may either diminish our wants or augment our means—either will do—the result is the same.

Few mortals are so insensible that their affections cannot be gained by mildness, their confidence by sincerity, their hatred by scorn or neglect.

A man should never be ashamed to own that he has been in the wrong, which is but saying in other words, that he is wiser to-day than he was yesterday.

A Chinese Headsman at Work.

On one occasion we were ashore in Canton, China, writes a naval officer in the *Mail and Express*, seeing everything curious that was to be seen, when through the streets came a large body of troops guarding five men carried in flat baskets suspended on bamboo rods from the shoulders of coolies.

"Sam, what are they going to do with those men?" we asked of our guide.

"Oh," said he, they are pirates, and the troops are going to cut off their heads."

We followed, and in a short time came to an open courtyard just off one of the main thoroughfares of the city. The soldiers filed in one each side, and the Mandarin, who wore the blue button, seated himself in a chair.

The five prisoners were made to kneel on the ground in Indian file, their "queues" were coiled up on the backs of their heads, and with a slight inclination the backs of their necks were made perfectly bare. An officer was sent for the executioner, and he appeared, making the salute to the Mandarin. A look in his face revealed nothing save the same stolid expression that is seen in all Chinamen, but he carried himself with a swagger, that plainly said that he was the most observed of all men there, and that it was an easy task that he was about to perform.

The prisoners were kneeling, their hands tied behind their backs, and heavy bamboo rods weighed at each end were laid across the calves of their legs. The Mandarin rose and read the warrant of execution. On the faces of the people who had flocked to see the executions an expression of fear and anxiety was depicted. A command was given, the executioner walked to the side of the first man, and drawing a long, narrow knife from under his robe awaited the order. The supreme moment had come; five lives were to be taken. The men in the rear could see every movement of the executioner and of the man in front of him. To the "outside barbarian" it was a fearful moment. A command was given, and in an instant the knife was in the air and in the next moment a head lay on the ground. A great fountain of blood spurted from the neck, and the executioner was beside the next man. Again the command, and a headless body the result, and in less than the time it takes to write this line the five men were beheaded.

We ran to the bodies in our curiosity to see if any muscular action was taking place, but there was none beyond the slowly closing eyelids. The law was vindicated. The troops formed in line, the heads were put in the baskets that lately carried the bodies of the pirates, and the march was resumed through the city.

Ben. Butler and the Cripple.

There was a boy in Lowell, Mass., the son of a poor man, who, a number of years ago, was run over by a railroad train. Both legs had to be amputated close up to the hip. The company told his father they would give him $1000 or the boy a practical education. The father accepted the latter alternative, and the railroad company made a telegraph operator of the crippled boy. When he became of age he found he was not getting as good pay as other operators. He wrote to General Butler and asked if anything could be done. General Butler sent for the boy. The whole story was gone over.

"I'll take your case," said the noted lawyer. Then he sent for the solicitor of the railroad company. When the solicitor arrived at the General's office the legless boy was in a chair on the top of a long table. General Butler explained that he proposed to begin suit for the boy to get damages.

"But," said the solicitor, "we agreed with his father to give him a practical education. We made a telegrapher out of him, and there is no law for getting any further damages."

"You can't tell me anything about the law," was General Butler's reply; "but how much damages do you think that boy would get if he sat on a table like that before a jury?"

The railroad lawyer caught the point at once. "I do not know," he said. "How much do you think he would get?"

"About $10,000," replied General Butler.

"I'll compromise with you," hurriedly returned the lawyer, and by his shrewd stage effect General Butler got over $6000 for the boy without going into trial. The lawyer knew Butler could make it cost the company that much, as well as a good deal of trouble, and he was glad enough to compromise.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The demand in the London market for lilies has become so great that lily [illegible] become a great industry in [illegible]

NUPTIAL CUSTOMS.

ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL MATRIMONIAL CEREMONIES.

Marriage Among the Primitive Jews—Babylonian Wedding Rites—Quaint Irish Customs—Tying the Nuptial Knot by Proxy.

In the earliest records that have come down to us, says Marcus Lane in the Chicago *Globe*, very little is said about the ceremony by which a couple were orthodoxly united. Among the primitive Jews there was a betrothal and espousal, but no further formal ceremony except the mere removal of the bride from her father's house to that of the bridegroom or his father. At a later time the ceremonies began to be more elaborate. On the wedding day the bride would be as elegantly attired as her circumstances would permit. A maid was always married on the fourth day of the week, and a widow on the fifth. During the ceremony the father, if he were the celebrator, would take the hand of his daughter and give her to the bridegroom. If the father did not act as celebrator the head of the synagogue would take the extremity of the scarf or garment which was around the bridegroom's neck and cover the head of the bride with it, after which he consecrated a cup of wine and gave it to the two contracting parties.

In modern times a canopy of silk is usually put up under which the bride and bridegroom stand on either side of the parents or guardians, and in front is the chief rabbi, standing between the two ministers of the synagogue. Then the bridegroom presents the ring (which was only a modern custom in lieu of dower). The ring is examined by the chief rabbi, who asks the happy man if the ring is his own, and being answered in the affirmative the bridegroom places the ring upon the forefinger of the bride. Then follow blessings and prayers by the rabbi, after which one of the synagogue officials deposits on the ground at the foot of the bridegroom a small board, upon which an ordinary wine glass is placed. The bridegroom then stamps upon it and dashes it to pieces, when all assembled cry out: "Mazzletouri! Mazzletouri!" (Good luck! Good luck!) Then follow the usual handshaking and congratulations, and the ceremony is over.

Among the ancient Babylonians the ceremonies were originally much the same. There were festivities lasting three days, and in their course occurs the following curious custom: The bridegroom was placed within a circle of dancers, and the guests and bystanders then proceeded to stick small coins upon his forehead. As the money fell it was caught in an open handkerchief held under his chin. After this a party of young men would rush into the crowd and carry off the most wealthy guests and lock them up in a dark room until they paid proper ransom, which would go to swell the dowry.

The custom that guests at a wedding should make presents to the bride and bridegroom is very old; in fact it has been observed in all parts of the world by many people and at all periods of the world's history. The old Greek, the Roman and the Jew all did it, and it is a common custom among even savage tribes to this day, but the presents made vary with the people making them, and with the rank which is given to women in the national customs. In old Norway the bride's wedding outfit included a shield, a sword and an axe, it being supposed that she would need these to protect herself against her husband's blows.

The easiest wedding to make in any civilized country in the world at the present time is what is known as a common law marriage under the laws of Scotland. Such weddings have been held valid for at least seven hundred years.

In Ireland an important part of the ceremony is a collection for the priest, which sometimes amounts to $10 or $150. The Irish peasantry are ingenious in doing this so as to secure the largest results; and here is one of the methods: A wedding feast is provided and eaten. Immediately upon the removal of the cloth, the priest marries the young couple, and the bride cake is brought in and placed before the priest, who, putting on his stole, blesses it and cuts it up into small slices which are handed around on a large dish among the guests. Each one takes a slice of the cake, and lays down in the place of it a donation for the priest, consisting of pounds, crowns or shillings, according to the ability of the donor. If the amount given by any guest be not considered a sufficient thing present are by no means slow in making it uncomfortable for the guest, until he shall pay a proper amount.

In many places in England and Ireland it is considered prudent on the part of the bride to take care at the altar to put her right foot before that of the bridegroom, for then she will be sure to get the better of him during the whole of the married life. This is especially prudent in Wales, for, under the Welsh law, a husband might administer three blows with a stick on any part of the person (except the head) of his wife, in case she misbehaved, and another directed that the stick should not be longer than the husband's arm, nor thicker than his middle finger.

The most singular custom of the middle ages was that of marriage by proxy. The earliest mentioned was that of Clovis, of France, with Clotilde. Aurelle, his agent, married Clotilde at the Court of Bourgogne, in the name of Clovis, his master, by giving her a ring and other pledges of a regular marriage. A like marriage occurred in Poland, where King Sigismund III. first wedded his Queen by proxy. It is also mentioned in the life of Charles V. that Lino Mens das Quixana Manuel de Figueredo, of Mendoza, the Emperor's major domo, was married to Dona Magdalena de Ulloa, at Valladolid, by proxy, he not being able to obtain leave of absence in order to attend his own wedding.

Business Methods in Ecuador.

It is a peculiarity of the Indian of Ecuador that he will sell nothing at wholesale, nor will he trade anywhere but in the market place, in the spot where he and his forefathers have sold "garden truck" for three centuries. Although travelers on the highways meet armies of Indians bearing heavy burdens of vegetables and other supplies upon their backs, they can purchase nothing from them, as the native will not sell his goods until he gets to the place where he is in the habit of selling them. He will carry them ten miles and dispose of them for less than he was offered for them at home. We met one day an old woman trudging along with a heavy basket of pineapples and other fruits, and tried to relieve her of part of her load, offering ten cents for pineapples which could be obtained for a quartilla (2 cents) in market. She was polite, but firm, and declined to sell anything until she got to town, although there was a weary, dusty journey of two leagues ahead of her.—*American Magazine.*

The Red Cross Society.

The Red Cross Society is an organization for the purpose of securing neutrality to the ground occupied by hospitals, etc., during war, and to provide relief from disaster by flood, pestilence or other calamity during peace. The movement had its origin in Europe. The battle of Solferino was fought in 1857, and Henry Dunant, a Swiss gentleman, visited the battlefield. What he saw of suffering on the field and in the hospitals made a lasting impression. He saw that with all the appliances and outfit of the French army, aided by inhabitants where the wounded were taken, the wounded were often left for days without attention or surgical relief. In 1862 he published a description of what he had seen, and set forth reasons for establishing in every country permanent societies for the relief of the wounded. A society in Geneva, Switzerland, called the Geneveve Society Public Utility, appointed a committee of which General Dufour, the General-in-Chief of the Swiss Confederation, accepted the Presidency, for the purpose of advancing the proposals of Dunant. This led to the International Conference, held at Geneva, in October, 1863, which was attended by delegates from sixteen governments. The conference lasted four days, and resulted in the calling of an International Congress, known as the International Convention of Geneva of 1864. The special aim of the convention of 1864 was to obtain the neutralization of the wounded in war time, and also of the persons and materials necessary for their care. The conference of 1868 had aimed at a system of relief societies for all countries. The treaty of 1864 secured the neutralization of hospitals, materials, nurses and surgeons, and that these might be recognized, a common sign was fixed upon by one of the articles of the treaty, which provides for a flag for hospitals, and conveys an arm badge for persons. The flag designed was a red cross upon a white ground, adopted as a compliment to Switzerland, this design with the colors reversed, being the national flag of that country. Thus from these two notable conventions in Geneva, in 1863 and 1864, arose the establishment of national relief committees, and a treaty that now embraces every civilized nation of the earth.—*New York Dispatch.*

The Penetrating Siberian Frost.

Over fifty years ago a Russian merchant in Yakutsk, Siberia, decided that he would no longer draw water from the Lena River, as everybody did in that far northern town, but he would dig a well and have water at his own door. So he set to work with pick and shovel. After his men had dug through the few feet of earth that had been thawed by the summer sun they declared they struck solid rock. It was only frozen soil, however, and the merchant kept them at work all that summer. Next year he courageously resumed work, expecting every foot he dug to get through the frozen earth; but after penetrating 105 feet in solidly frozen soil he covered the big hole with boards and decided that river water was good enough for him.

The Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg heard this remarkable story, and they thought it a good idea to see how far frost extended to the centre of the earth at Yakutsk. So they sent men to resume digging, and kept up the work for many months. When they reached a depth of 892 feet, and were still in solidly frozen ground, they gave up the job, carefully covered the well to exclude the external air, and finally sent a scientific man to take the temperatures throughout the well. From these observations the conclusion was reached that the ground on which Yakutsk stands, except a few feet at the surface, which thaws out in the summer, is perpetually frozen to a depth of 612 feet.

In that region the greatest depth of permanently frozen snow in northern latitudes doubtless exists, and the reason is that there is found the greatest cold that has been experienced in northern latitudes. It is a mistake to suppose that the weather is colder the farther north one goes. The northern pole of the greatest cold is only about 500 miles northeast of Yakutsk, where the mean annual temperature is a little lower than in the highest latitudes reached by Narss and Greely—1000 miles farther north.—*Century.*

The Cockroaches of India.

Who that has been in India does not know the flat, shining, ill-savored, coffee-colored cockroach seen only in dimly-lighted places, the eyes starting out of the head, the long, ever-moving feelers, the swift uncertain movements, the sudden uncontrolled flight when he dashes, perhaps, into your face, and for a brief and horrible moment his clammy legs cling to your skin? What a life he must lead! Even in cowardly terror of his life, his personal instinct is to hide himself. From some dark corner he glares at you with guilty eye. As he darts from place to place he knows that you will kill him if you can, and he knows he deserves to be killed. Even in the houses of the highest is the land the cockroach is not unknown. Boots, gloves, and books bear witness to his ravages, and a pungent smell betrays his presence in your wardrobe. But the paradise of the cockroach is a ship. It is in the depths of the ship's hold, where he may hide among the cargo undisturbed and feed on all rank things, that he is in his glory. Happily, he seems unable to live except in tropical heat, so that in the great passenger steamers constantly returning to Europe he is seldom seen. The home of his heart is the hold of the ship whose course is limited to tropical seas. There, among bales of rice and kegs of oil, where darkness reigns and the air is hot and foul, and where human foot rarely intrudes, he roams at will from post to post. Thence the more venturous spirits ascend to the upper decks and haunt saloon and cabins, and especially pantries and storerooms, where corners and crevices shelter them, and there are endless chances of "foot." Hence comes the chief ingredient of that sickly atmosphere which strikes the sense on descending from the outer air, and often makes a voyage in such a vessel a penance indeed.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

Mottoed Leaden Bullets.

The ancients, like the moderns, used lead to fasten iron rods to stone, to give a glaze to pottery, and as a help in the manufacture of glass. Very singular were the "imprecation tablets, surreptitiously deposited in tombs, and sometimes even in the coffin of the deceased, that a curse might follow him to the other world," which seem "to have been more frequently deposited by women than by men." Vitruvius describes elaborately a vast aqueduct, the lead in which would cost to-day two millions. The leaden bullets of the ancient slingers often bore an inscription in relief such as "Take this," "Strike Rome," "Disappear," "Know yourself," "Desist." The Greeks were especially fond of bullets with such mottoes, and they have been found upon Marathon and many other

The Publisher's Generosity.

A well-known local author came out of the office of a publishing firm looking black as thunder.

"What's the trouble, old man?" asked a friend. "You look as if your mother-in-law had just arrived for a six months' visit."

"Trouble!" echoed the gloomy author. "Why, what do you think? Here I've worked night and day for three months on a 300-page story—a good, lively yarn, with an interesting plot and innumerable exciting incidents—just such a story as the depraved tastes of the times demand and get. I took it to that wretch in there (pointing scornfully toward the publisher's office); he read the manuscript, pronounced it excellent and timely, and asked what I'd sell it for. I am a little hard up for ready cash, so I thought I would be easy with the fellow and replied $300.

"'How much?' he screamed.

"'Three hundred dollars,' I repeated.

"'My dear sir,' responded the heartless scoundrel, 'you have extravagant ideas as to the value of literary work. Why, that is a preposterous figure. You must step down a little before I deal with you.'

"'Well, make me an offer,' I said, desperately, 'and be as liberal as you can.'

"'I'll give you $75 for the story,' he said, coolly drawing his checkbook toward him.

"'Seventy-five dollars,' I cried in amazement.

"'Yes, that's very liberal these times.'

"'Of course you will allow a royalty as well.'

"'Nary a royalty,' said the publisher. 'Seventy-five is for an out-and-out sale.'

"I grabbed the manuscript indignantly, and asked him how he could expect American literature to thrive under such beggarly rates.

"'My dear sir,' he said blandly, 'I am not the conservator or promoter of American literature. I print and publish books to make a living. You turn up your nose at $75. Why, I can get the plates of works by popular English authors all ready for the press for $150, and those books command a ready sale at cheap prices. So you see I'm really dealing liberally with you. Come, you'd better take a check.'

"Of course you spurned the money."

"That's where you are wrong," answered the disconsolate scribbler of fiction. "I owed two months' board and wanted money. Besides I knew what he said about those foreign works is true—that publishers get the plates for a mere song and are callous to the claims of native authors. He's got the manuscript, and I'm going to acquire a Milesian accent, join the hod-carriers' union, and shoulder bricks and mortar for the rest of my natural life."—*Chicago Herald.*

Grinding Him Down.

"I does think I got the trifflenest boy dat ever libed in dis yare country," said an old negro, who had met a white acquaintance.

"What is the matter with him?"

"Oh, he ain't no 'count, dat's what de matter wid him. Come an' stoled my chickens, he did, an' sold 'em, an' gin de money ter mer wife."

"It was wrong to steal the chickens."

"Yas, it wuz, an' he knowd dat. Yas, he did; he knowd how I wuz 'rested on ercount o' dem chickens an' tuck up 'fo' de cou't, an' how I come mighty nigh goin' ter de penitentiy. He knows dat I had ter keep dem chickens hid far er raunt, an' den he come an' steal 'em dat way. It makes me mad ter think dat er boy will treat his daddy dater way. Chillun deze days ain't got no revunce nohow. Come er stealin' my chickens."

"Where did you get the chickens?"

"Whar I git de chickens?"

"Yes."

"Wut you wanter come foolin' wid me dat way fur? Is I done you any harm dat you wanter come er slanderin' me?"

"I merely asked you——"

"You merely wants ter slander me, dat's what yer wants. Kain't er man hab chickens widout you come roun' yare cuzin' him o' stealin' 'em?"

"I didn't say that you stole them."

"Mout er well. Come axin' me whar I git dem chickens. I's had trouble 'bout 'em already widout you comin' roun' tryin' ter make me feel bad. I ain't no fool dat you should come at me in sich er way ez dat. I's er hones' man, an' I gwine hab you tuck up fur slander ef yer doan watch out what yer doin'. No wonder de culled generman ain't got no show in dis country when [illegible] white folks all time tryin' ter grin'."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

A Timely Little Hint to Husbands.

She was a dear little woman, and Hubby wanted her to stay at home all summer. She had her eye upon a fashionable watering-place hotel, and he knew that meant a clean thousand out of pocket. Did he storm and rave and argue and talk of bankruptcy? Not at all. He urged her to go; he was eager; he pooh-poohed every objection, and then he had his wicked cousin Charley write him a mysterious note about horses and little dinners, and left it where wifey would find it, and inside of a week she declared that nothing could tempt her to leave Newark this summer for longer than the two weeks of her husband's vacation.—*Rehoboth Sunday Herald.*

FRANCIS, Duke of Lorraine, who had married Maria Theresa in 1736, was elected Emperor of Austria in 1745.

Dignity does not consist in possessing honors but in deserving them.

Safe and Effective.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the safest and most effective remedy for Indigestion, Irregularity of the Bowels, Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, Malaria, or any disease arising from an impure state of the blood. They have been in use in this country for over fifty years, and the thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from those who have used them, and their constantly increasing sale, is incontrovertible evidence that they perform all that is claimed for them.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are purely vegetable, absolutely harmless and safe to take at any time.

Sold in every drug and medicine store, either plain or sugar-coated.

Regard not dreams, for they are but the images of our hopes and fears.

The Liver

And kidneys are organs which it is important should be kept in good condition, and yet they are overworked and abused by nearly everybody, until they become worn-out, clogged up, or diseased. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures all difficulties with these organs, rouses them to healthy action, and makes the whole digestive organism [illegible]

"I have been using Hood's Sarsaparilla for indigestion and liver trouble. It has greatly benefited me, and I think it is fully as [illegible] claimed." E. S. CHAMBERS, chief [illegible]

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other preparation.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills [illegible]

Don't Give up the Ship.

You have been told that consumption is incurable; that when the lungs are attacked by this terrible malady, the sufferer is past all help, and the end is a mere question of time. You have noted with alarm the unmistakable symptoms of the disease; you have tried all manner of so-called cures in vain, and you are now despondent and preparing for the worst. But don't give up the ship while Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery remains untried. It is not a cure-all, nor will it perform miracles, but it has cured thousands of cases of consumption, in its earlier stages, where all other means had failed. Try it, and obtain a new lease of life.

Once a woman has reached seventy she no longer hesitates to give her age.

Tickling the Palate.

The only trouble with Hamburg Figs is that they are so pleasant to the palate that children are apt to eat them when not absolutely necessary, if they can get hold of them surreptitiously. They will injure no one, but medicine should not be taken unless needed. Dose one Fig. Mack Drug Co., N. Y.

Do what you ought, let come what will.

A Dish of New P's.

P stands for Pudding, for Peach and for Pear,
And likewise for Poetry and Prose;
The Parrot, the Pigeon that flies in the air,
The Pig with a ring in his nose;
For Paper and Pen, for Printer and Press,
For Physic, and People who sell it;
But when you are sick, to relieve your distress
Take a dose of Pierce's Purgative Pellet.

Oh, you indeed! These are the P's for you, poor, sick man or woman. Nothing like them for keeping the bowels and stomach regulated and in order—tiny, sugar-coated granules, scarcely larger than mustard seeds. They work gently but thoroughly.

When sorrow is asleep, wake it not.

Many imitators, but no equal, has Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

A drink for the sick: Well water.

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