

Official Paper of the Village.

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SAMUEL H. LITTLE,

Editor and Proprietor,

To whom all communications should be addressed.

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## Selected Miscellany.

## THE HITHER SIDE.

BY JOHN W. CHAPMAN.  
Consider the mortal's shadowy world,  
Wondering what light would meet  
My eyes, save where'er my feet  
Upon the topmost height should rest.

The hither side was bathed,  
But as I slowly waded along,  
Saw to me that day my way,  
My dream of vision to be shown.

Meanwhile the monastic shrub recalled  
There wreaths all alone my way,  
And the delicious summer day,  
My heart with rapture overfilled.

At length the noon-day bright was paled;  
The hither side was full in view;  
My dream—no one of them was true,  
For better far had I strayed.

For far and wide on either hand,  
There stretched a valley broad and fair,  
With greenwood dauber every here,  
A pleasant, smiling, homely land.

Who knew? I thought, but so will prove  
Upon that mountain-top of death,  
Where we shall draw closer still,  
And see the long road stands to us.

It may not have been dreamed;  
Not half so awful, dreary and grand;  
But there this day in gloom I stand.

Men's ways are onward way;  
What heavier task what thine slow;  
Whatever will be, this we know  
Is better than our lips can say.

—John W. Chapman.

APPARENT DEATH.

The fact that people are sometimes buried alive, in consequence of a wrong diagnosis, is known as far back as we have any knowledge of the race, and was early made the subject of serious investigation. But the cause, as it was calculated, in which such an error was committed, is so exceedingly rare that the danger arises from it is not greater than that of being struck by a meteoric stone or of being swallowed up by a chasm suddenly made under our feet by an earthquake.

So the doctor stood when the celebrated French physician, Dr. Boissier, in

his new grounds of the "Cinquantaine des Bérets," mainly for the purpose of improving the sanitary condition of the city. At that time the peak as I observed was long as the older portion of the cemetery, which had been used for many centuries, and many of the graves were open in order to remove the skeletons to the Catacombs. However, in itself of this opportunity to investigate, and found in seven or eight cases a compact darkness that the subjects had been buried alive. The skeletons in those cases were unattractable proofs of their having been a death struggle. Some of them lay on the belly, and had bitten their fingers in the bone, jointed bones the hands were drawn up against the skull, while in one or two instances had been broken in half bodily by a pressure from within.

Boissier's discovery created an alarm throughout France, and he became so afraid of that it might be his lot to wake up in a coffin that he gave every possible direction in his will to guard against such an event. At the same time the authorities made certain changes in the laws regarding burials, and took the necessary steps to have them more generally obeyed. Burials were forbidden before the third morning, or with out a certificate from a physician. There was a law to this effect previously, but it had never been generally enforced, and the lower orders almost universally ignored it.

That, in the nineteenth century, despite all the precautionary measures that have been adopted, such as those verified by Dr. Boissier, have occurred, in all its straightforwardness, there is abundant proof. Among the best authenticated are the following: In the year 1822, a young robust priest, named Donnet, stood in his pulpit preaching a Lenten service, when suddenly his voice began to grow feeble, and changed color, and in a few seconds fell lifeless to the floor. In indescribable consternation the congregation rushed for the doors of the church. Two or three of the more intelligent and less superstitious hastened to assist the priest, while others ran immediately for a physician, who, however, did not arrive for nearly an hour.

The physician examined the young man very carefully, and finally announced that, in his judgment, it was a case of syncope; that death had ensued almost immediately; and that, of course, the case was one for the undertaker, and not for the doctor.

Four days later the priest was put into a coffin and carried to the church, where the terrible event had occurred. Right and left bore the usual number of papers. Solemnly resounded the *De Profundis* through the dimly lighted halls.

The supposed dead man, who was afterward a criminal, told us in his report to the French Senate what he experienced during these ceremonies. He said he heard everything that was going on around him; but no exertion of his will was sufficient to affect the lethargy that controlled his organism. His despair surpassed everything that human imagination can picture. He felt that he must at any minute succumb to the agony he suffered, and herein was his only hope.

Suddenly he heard the voice of a friend of his youth whom he had not seen for years. The well-remembered tones awakened a series of recollections which contrasted so strongly with his present situation, and produced so powerful an effect upon him, that all at once his muscles again obeyed the mandates of his will. He rose up and tried to make the assistants understand that he was still, or rather again, in the posse of his vital energies; but a ray of amazement and horror ran through the church. On the following day young Donnet was able to resume his duties.

A Paris journalist named Alexander Duros in the year 1860 died, as was supposed, and was laid in state, after the manner usually adopted with people

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## Hurrying Through.

THERE is nothing more characteristic

of the American than the rapidity with

which he gets through his work. While

others are plodding along, he is

before they have finished their designs he

has already completed his structure.

Last winter a young woman, one of the

numerous females that represent Syria

throughout the State, stopped at the

"Countess Hotel," Syracuse. To her

was told the story of the German woman

who had lost her husband, and she re-

membered that a German living on Sy-

racuse, Syria, had lost his wife,

but she could not tell his name. She

thought if Mr. Cheney (who questioned

her) would write to one Mr. Waters, a

timid, shy gentleman, he could tell him

all about the case. With this clue Mr.

Cheney traced the case until he became

satisfied that the man Meyers, who had

gone to Rondout, was the husband of the

confused German woman under his care.

Then trouble was experienced in getting

Meyers from Rondout. He had gone

so far that he had been unable to find

anyone who could give him any information.

He had so much to accomplish, and the

urgency was so great, that there was no

time to spare in giving perfection to plans

or models to work. Every structure they

raved, whether material or intellectual,

was thus more or less crude and incom-

plete, though it may have tolerably

served its temporary purpose. Every

thing being wasted for immediate use,

everything was supplied in the shortest

possible time. Houses were built in a

hurry of the rude material at hand, and

the great tree of today became the pro-

tecting roof of the morrow. It was the

same with the human being whose

services were so immediately required

that no time could be spared for his

thorough development, and he was called

to do full duty as a member of the com-

munity before he had reached maturity.

Boys were thus extemporized into men,

and assumed all the responsibilities of

manhood while they were still children.

Scholastic education, of course, under

such circumstances, amounted to but

or nothing. Strong arms, bold hearts and

readiness of expedient were most wanted,

and these were to be acquired in the

practical discipline of a settler's life, and

not learned from the set lessons of the

academy.

The early practice engendered by ne-

cessity, of hastening maturing youth

into the full activity of life seems to have

become so far a national habit as to sur-

vive the occasion which led to and may

have justified it. Children claim, in this

country, no school control and proclaim

themselves to be men at a period of life

when in other lands they are contentedly

eating the parental bread and butter, or

submissively bending to the magisterial

hand. Parents in the United States,

however, encourage this precocious

eagerness for freedom from discipline of

the home and academy. Many of them

are ignorant of the requirements of edu-

cation, and are apt to suppose that it is a

well-defined process which can be gone

through with the certainty as to time and

result as, say, shoemaking, or car-

riage-making.

Mechanical operation. The common

eagerness of people in this country for

the practical, as represented by tangible

value, impels them to hasten their chil-

dren into active life, that they may be

engaged as quickly as possible in the

racing pursuit of the dollar. The richest

man would bequeath to his son, if he had

no heir for his material necessities out

of his own pocket, a large amount to be

spent on a school study, the results of which

would not be computable in dollars

and cents.

The practice which so generally pre-

vails of limiting the education, as it is

called, to a certain fixed, and in this

country a very early, period of life is ab-

surd. Michael Angelo, when in his

old age by an acquaintance and asked

where he was going, replied, "To school."

Education can never be completed, and

those who speak of having that of their

children finished at sixteen, eighteen, or

twenty-one years of age as it may be should

be remembered that although they are able to

compute their familiar numbers and tape

by the gallon and yard, the intellectual

capacity of man is not to be graduated

according to any standard of dry or

other measure.

Parents should learn to take a mere

liberal view of education, and those who

here the means encourage their children

in the organized pursuit of intellectual

study.

The Northville Record.

SAMUEL H. LITTLE, Editor.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 12, 1874.

TRIP THROUGH OHIO

Another sketch from a Traveler—It's 110 Towns in Four weeks—Hotels, good and bad—Mountains that are mountains—Varied and beautiful scenery.

Washington, Ohio,  
Ags. 31, 1874.  
Correspondence to the Northville Record.

Since writing my last sketch for the Record I have been hurrying hither and thither with no rest for mind or body. One tires sometimes with this constantly recurring rush this jostling of the crowd, the cool greeting of strangers who have no interest in you or yours; and yet there is a peculiar fascination in the changing panorama of human faces, the varied beauties of nature and the gigantic works which science and art have erected all over this fair land. On the confines of the two states of Ohio and Penn., when I wrote you last, I crossed the line and visited Greenville, Linesville, Conneautville, and Jamestown. Then back again into Ohio, stopping at several small stations. I at last came to

Jefferson, the county seat of Ashbelia County. This is a place of about 2,000 and one of the prettiest places I have seen. While here we were treated to some very fine music in the public square and at the same time were informed of the wonderful properties of Wizard Oil. Didn't purchase any. Up and down the R. R. dropping in on eleven different villages and then I am at

WHEELING, situated on a high hill some twenty miles from Painsville. A rise of about 300 feet from the surrounding country and you reach the principal street. Here is a fine business block of brick buildings facing a wide street

place I run up to Painsville passing from one depot to the other in as heavy a rain storm as you often see, then on the N. S. I. R. to Ashbelia. Here I had to wait nearly all day for train, leading South but at last we are off I bid adieu to the Western Reserve. Two hours and a half brings me to

GIRARD where I had to tramp clear out of town to find a hotel; and the landlord, with one foot in the grave, was cursing at every breath. He looked like a living skeleton and such a string of oaths as issued from his lips was disgusting even to one who hears God's name defiled every hour in the day. Why is it that man will so low or himself even if he has no respect for the Deity!

Here I found myself in the heart of the great Coal region of Ohio. A days ride through these mining towns disgusted me with this locality. Coal dust on the chair you sit in, coal dust on the bed you sleep in, coal dust floating in the air, in your eyes, mixing with the food you eat, coal dust everywhere, but a clean spot, where?

SMILES, A Town of about 2500 has been built up by the Manufacturing carried on in its midst. During the financial crisis of last Spring the greatest manufacturing establishment in the place succumbed and many of the business men of the place followed, one by one, until the place was a business wreck. Six months have passed but the deserted workshops and empty dwellings show the severity of the blow.

NEW LONDON, the county seat of Columbian County is surrounded by high hills whose summits forbid the approach of any but the strong limbed.

A very pleasant Town is

SALEM, in the same Coatis, having about 1000. Its streets present a lively appearance in striking contrast with some places I have visited. Taking the R. R. I ran down to Columbian and then across the country to

EAST LIVERPOOL

on the Ohio river, about 40 miles from Pittsburgh.

At this season of the year the river is very low and I failed to see the majestic river my imagination had pictured, but instead a muddy looking stream not half as wide as when its banks are filled by the spring rains. I traveled down the stream for a hundred miles since then and it has widened and deepened until, indeed, a noble river flows onward in its course to the distant sea. East Liverpool is engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of pottery. It is a straggling, dirty town with very decent place for the weary traveler.

WILLISTON,

a few miles down the river is its opposite in all things. Good accommodations, clean streets and pleasant people; but the cars are coming, and we rush away to other scenes.

SLANEVILLE

next claims our attention, this place has become historical as the place near which the famous Gen. Morgan was captured when on his memorable raid in Ohio. Never were a people

more scared and less hurt than these yet they showed the true grit of Americans citizen for they turned out to a man to beat the marauders down.

Down the river and on the Virginia side is the Village of.

NEW CUMBERLAND,

which can boast of nothing as far as I could learn and it's well worthy of it.

A pleasant ride in the country brought me to Fairview, W. Va. Back again into Ohio and down the river whose high banks wooded to the very top presents an ever changing scene of beauty and at last we stop in the city of.

Tired, and worn out I retire to rest and Sunday morning 8 a. m. still finds me engaged in the embraces of the gentle goddess Sleep.

At last I raise my head and look forth, a drizzling rain has set in which lasts nearly all day.

Monday, I take horse and carriage

and start out up the road go until I think, till this hill never end (?) but the top is reached at last and then I go down town until I look anxiously to see if there is any bottom to this hill or if I am going down to China.

The bottom reached we commence to climb again. If there are any people in your locality, Mr. Editor that think there are hills in Michigan, I would advise them to make a trip through the section I did that day and the two succeeding ones I am satisfied.

There is no lingering desire left in my heart to try it again I left the road behind me it is liable to stay there. It is made of rock and will wear.

Speeding down the river again, stopping at the small towns along the way, we find ourselves at

BRIDGEPORT,

opposite the city of Wheeling, W. Va.

Here I take a livery and start out for a six days trip across the country.

For two days I have traveled westward on the national pike and at the present writing I am in the pleasant village of

WHEELING,

about 45 miles from Wheeling.

It has been a month since I wrote

visited 30 different towns and villages, making 110 since leaving N. and the morrow will see me on my way to other scenes and perhaps in the near future I will write to you again until then adieu.

Yours in Sincerity,  
N. C. N.

STATE NEWS.

BUSINESS ENTERPRISE.

The agents of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company of Lake Superior during the year 1873, over liabilities, were \$2,233,515. At a meeting of the stockholders recently held in Boston, Alexander Agassiz was elected President of the company, and Charles W. Scribner Secretary and Treasurer.

The people of Traverse City hope soon to have competing lines of telegraph, as the Western Union Company is extending its line from Frankfort to that city. The line now in operation is owned and operated by the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company.

An electrical apparatus has been put into the Detroit Opera House, by which 265 gas burners are lighted in just two thirds of a minute.

The product of the Battle Creek knitting-mills each day is 45 dozen of men's heavy underwear, amounting in value to nearly \$4000.

A valuable bed of pipe-clay has been discovered at Grand Haven.

FARMING AND FRUIT INTERESTS.

The Lima Sentinel says that the Clawson wheat is claimed to yield more per acre and to make better flour than any other variety; and what is also of great importance, it is free from the ravages of the weevil. So far as it has been tested in that country it fully sustains these claims and gives the highest satisfaction to those who have investigated its merits.

The entries of orchards and vineyards in the coming fair of the State Horticultural Society are numerous and well distributed over the State. So far Grand Traverse County has the largest number of entries.

EDUCATION AND EDUCATIONAL.

The St. E. Church at Battle Creek was beautified \$10,000 by the Duncan will, but by the terms of settlement with the heirs the amount was reduced to \$5,000. The first installment of \$2,000 was paid last week.

About 50 members of the First Michigan Infantry were present at the annual reunion at Ann Arbor Aug. 27. Major G. C. Hooper of Detroit was chosen President for the ensuing year, and Frank Raymond of Detroit, Secretary and Treasurer. The next reunion is to be held at Detroit, Oct. 7, 1875.

A large and spirited meeting of the Patrons of Husbandry was held at Detroit last week. Granges from various parts of the State were represented, and Stephen J. Brown of Schoolcraft and Alonzo Sessions of Ionia delivered addresses.

The reformers' State Convention will be held at Jackson Sept. 9, and the Democratic State Convention will

be held at Kalamazoo the day following.

The Twenty-Fourth Michigan Infantry will hold its annual reunion at Mt. Clemens Sept. 24.

The nineteenth Michigan Infantry will hold its annual reunion at Mt. Clemens, Sept. 24.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

Five prisoners, John Allen, McClelland Burroughs, James V. Doane, James Mace, and George Willis escaped from the Adrian County Jail August 26.

SOCIAL HONOR.

A few of our readers (no we won't say our readers, we'd be happy to state that the parties do not belong to the Record list) may derive a little wisdom from the following, particularly those who may be heard on the corners day after day and night after night, ventilating the affairs of a neighbor's household. The continuous and untiring diligence of these individuals is equalled only in their dexterity in whitling up drygoods boxes:

Every person should cultivate a nice sense of honor. In a hundred different ways this most fitting adjunct to the lady or gentleman is often tried. For instance, one in the guest of a family where, perhaps, the domestic machinery does not run smoothly. There is sorrow in the house unshared by the outer world, sometimes it is a disgraced son, whose conduct is a shame and a grief to his parents; sometimes a relative, whose eccentricities and peculiarities are a load on the bone. Or, worst of all, insult and woe may not be in second, and there may be even bitter words spoken and harsh reprimands. In any of these cases, the guest is honor bound to be blind and deaf, so far as people without are concerned. If a gentle word within can do any good, it may well be said, but to go forth and reveal the shadow of an unhappy secret to the one, even your nearest friend, is an act of indecency and meanness unparalleled. Once in the world's precincts of any house, admitted into its privacy, sharing its life, all that you can see and hear is sacred trust. It is really as contemptible to gossip of such things as it would be to steal the silver from the books and forget to return them.

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## CURRENT ITEMS.

WHAT sublime courage was displayed by the Nevada woman, who, when the stealthy savage approached her, just pulled off her hair and gave it to him!

A BUSINESS exchange says: "With the beginning of the year we will reduce our business to a cash basis. Cordwood and potash taken for subscriptions."

THE first piece of artillery was invented by a German, soon after the invention of gunpowder, and was first used by the Moors at Algeciras, in Spain, in the siege of 1331.

WHEN a horse reaches ten or twelve years of age don't kill him because he is getting too old. Goldsmith Slain is over seventeen, and is showing considerable activity yet.

A sealed bottle has been picked up on the Florida coast which contained tidings of the fate of the long-lost steamship City of Boston. She sailed from New York on Dec. 20, 1873, bound for San Francisco in a storm.

A SALEM (Mass.) man has a canary which during the past six months has laid thirty-four eggs, hatched fifteen offspring, thirteen of which are living and seven of them singers, with six eggs remaining to be hatched.—*Toledo Commercial*.

**FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.**

Composition Cake.—One pound of sifted flour, with two teaspoonsfuls of cream baking powder well-sifted through it, one pound of sugar, half a pound of butter, half a pint of sweet cream, and one gill of white brandy. Bake in a slow oven. Flavor to taste. Citron or candied lemon improves this cake.

Cloves.—Sands may be gradually made productive by spreading six inches thick of straw over them to remain till rotted. Then seed thicker with clover on the surface, without plowing, and when the clover has taken hold and become established pasture sheep upon the land for two or three years, prepare to manuring and culturing it.

Sponge Cake Roll.—If the directions for making this cake are carefully observed there will be no such thing as a "failure" in making it.

The eggs are not beaten separately, and the quicker the cake is put together the better it will be. Take two teaspoons of coffee A sugar, two teaspoons of sifted flour, two large teaspoons of baking powder, to this break six good-sized eggs; beat all well together, turn into square jelly-tins, and bake in a quick oven to light brown. When done turn out on a molding board and spread thickly with jelly; roll carefully, and wrap each roll in a clean napkin. Can be used for the table at once.

Ice Cream.—A cheap ice cream is made as follows: One quart of milk, six eggs, one cup of sugar, one teaspoonful of corn starch; beat the eggs, sugar and corn starch together, put it in a tin pan, set in a kettle of hot water, stir every

ing in it a teaspoonful of flavoring to every quart of milk; then freeze.

A first-rate ice cream is thus made: To a gallon of cream allow two pounds of loaf sugar.

The flavoring must be quite strong, as the freezing destroys it in part. If you wish to give a strawberry or raspberry flavor, add sugar to the berries, wash them and strain the juice. A quart of berries will flavor a gallon of cream. If you prefer milk to cream, to a gallon of milk allow ten eggs. Boil half the milk, beat up the eggs; turn the boiling milk into them, stirring them all the time, strain it, and then add cold milk, the sugar and the flavoring, whatever it may be—peach or anything else.

Fine and Coarse Hay.—Producers are sometimes puzzled to know what city hay is generally set for coarse, well-matured hay in preference to the more tender and in reality more nutritious kinds.

The *Lake Stock Journal* thus enlightens them: "City men feed hay for a different purpose than the farmer. The farmer feeds it for its nutrient and as a principal food, while the city man regards grain as the cheapest food, and only gives sufficient hay to make bulk in the stomach and for the purpose of health. Coarse, well-matured timothy serves the purpose better than the early-cut and the grasses. They do not desire such hay as will tempt the horses to eat too much." Sir W. W. Read—an expert in this purpose if cut and mixed with the grain about as well. But farmers should be content with this practice of the city customer, for it enables them to sell their poorest hay for the best price, and to retain the best quality for home consumption.

Accidents from Horses.—The *New England Farmer* says: "Accidents occur every year from the use of mowing machines, and what might be avoided by the exercise of a little prudence and common sense. It is always a piece of recklessness to allow yourself to sit or stand in front of the knife bar when the horses are attached, and little better to handle the knives when the machine is in gear. In the first case your legs are in danger of being sawed off, and in the other the hands are liable to more or less injury, even if the horses are perfectly gentle. A very slight movement of the horses in either direction, to clip a tuft of grass or drive away a fly, will throw the cutter bar into motion, and if the fingers or hands are in the way they are liable to very serious injuries. Keep a good lookout, too, that favorite dogs and cats and all kinds of poetry are out of reach of the machine when in action. And above all things, keep little children out of the grass when mowing. It is so much easier to prevent an injury than to cure one."

## Care of Team Horses.

The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals presents the following concise rules for the care of horses:

Potatoes or carrots may be given once or twice a week to good advantage. See that your horse is kept clean, warm and comfortable, with plenty of bedding.

A piece of rock salt should always be left in the manger.

See that the harness is kept soft and clear, particularly the inside of the collar, which ought always to be smooth, as the perspiration, when dry, causes irritation, and is liable to produce galls on the shoulder.

The collar should fit closely, with space enough at the bottom to admit a man's hand. If too large it has the bad effect of drawing the shoulders together. On no consideration should a team or any work horse be compelled to wear a martingale, as it draws the head down and prevents him from getting into an easy and natural position.

The cæckstein may be pressed, but only tight enough to keep the head in a natural position, and it should never be wound around the halter.

See that the hames are buckled tight enough at the top to bring the draft iron

near the center of the collar. If too low, it not only interferes with the action of the shoulder, but gives the collar an uneven bearing.

Care should be taken that the girth is not buckled too tight, particularly on strong teams, for when the traces are straightened it has the tendency to draw the girth against the belly, and distress the horse.

See that the horse is kept well shod, with a good stiff shoe always calked at toe and heel on hard feet; as it is there where all the propelling power comes from when heavily loaded.

Keep the feet good and strong by not allowing them to be cut away too much by the blacksmith.

The best of judgment should be used in loading, taking into consideration the condition of the street, and the distance to be traveled.

Never overload, for by so doing you only distress, strain and discourage your horse, and to him more injury than you can possibly gain by carrying the extra load.

When your load is hard to pull, stop often and give your horse a chance to breathe.

No good driver will ever resort to the cruel practice of whipping or beating his horse. A light whip may be earned, but there is seldom use for it. Much more can be accomplished by kind treatment and good judgment.

Remember the horse is a very intelligent, good, sensible noble animal, the most useful known to man, and is deserving of the greatest kindness.

Receipts for Making Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

Something over a year since, a periodical issued in Berlin, Prussia, and having claims to a scientific character, published what was represented as being the formula or receipts for making Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The people were left to infer that these had been deducted from a general chemical analysis of the medicines, which are rapidly growing in popular favor in that as well as in this and most other civilized countries. The receipts were evidently invented by those jealous of the reputation and large sale which these medicines are rapidly acquiring and who are pecuniarily interested in endeavoring to check them. So ridiculous pretensions are those receipts, that any honest manufacturer after them would be ashamed to publish them. Any regulation or sale in any country for them could be so easily paid off immediately and preventively injurious, as in every case to be prevented by the people on the first trial as miserable, dangerous and wicked humbug. Whereas it is a well known fact that all my medicines enjoy the reputation, both earned, of being not only efficacious, but perfectly mild, pleasant and harmless in effects. Now, notwithstanding, that the above receipts were so ridiculous, preposterous as scarcely to have been believed in the first instance, the most eminent physicians throughout the world are now making them, and are rapidly increasing in popularity, and are indeed a great success. They have succeeded because they merit to have succeeded.

In conclusion, I cannot offer a better refutation of the slanderous reports published concerning my medicines than to call attention to the testimonials of the physicians, which are seen to the inspection of the public. They are from all parts of the world, and express the gratitude of thousands that have been assisted with these Catarrh, Lunging, Fevers, &c., and are now in full enjoyment of health.

The article continues: "Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., occupies our entire eighth page today with his various articles. We admit it because we know the doctor and know of his articles. We know him to be a regularly-educated physician, whose diploma hangs on the wall of his office, and we know that he has associated with him several of the most eminent practitioners in the country. We know that parties consult him by mail and in person from all the States in the Union every day, and that they are fairly and honestly dealt with. We know that his medicines are sold in enormous quantities in every state in the Union, and very largely in foreign countries.

This grand result has been accomplished by two agreeable, good, reliable articles—articles which once minimized, were, on the other hand, and splendidly corroborated. They have succeeded because they merit to have succeeded.

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