A FAMOUS HORSE PASTURE.

Japan's Imperial Establishment—The Annual Horse Gathering.

Dr. H. Lasham, of California, contributes to the *Record-Union*, of Sacramento, an account of the imperial horse-pasturing establishment in Japan. He states that it was founded by the continental conquerers of the island, where it is situated more than a thousand years ago. The country conquered embraced the peninsula between the bay of Yeddo and the Pacific ocean. The country is a table-land, with an altitude above tide water of three hundred feet. It is seventy miles long and fifty miles wide. It is of irregular shape, with serrated borders, conforming to the irregularities of the bay and ocean. A portion of its northern boundary is formed by the beautiful fresh-water lake of Imbannuma. It is drained by innumerable clear streams, some flowing west into the bay, some east into the ocean, and others north into the lake. It has thousands of beautiful groves of oaks and evergreens, and the country presents much the appearance of the oak openings of Michigan and Kentucky. It is covered with clover, fecue, and rye grasses. It was determined by the government to reserve all this region as a pasture in which to breed horses for the imperial armies. It could have been easily fenced from the groves of timber, but that would have left it exposed to the attacks of the hostile Ainos, who were still only a hundred or two miles further north.

An edict was issued, and thousands of villagers were transported thither from all parts of the empire. To these settlers the land along the streams, near the borders of the table-land, was given on which to grow low-land rice. Then this vast force was put to work to construct an immense embankment around this pasture. It was sixteen feet high and sixteen feet at the base. As it was built it was five hundred miles in length. It was constructed entirely by manual labor, without the aid of plows, scrapers or carts. The earth was shoveled into hemp sacks or mats, and was then carried swinging on a pole, by two men up on to the embankment. This was the work of years, but where labor has little value and the word of the ruler is absolute, anything can be done.

After this fortified fence was finished, the work of subdividing it into fields was commenced. The subdivision embankments were twelve feet high and twelve feet at the base. The whole area was surveyed into circles. In the center the corral was located. From the corral triangular fields were surveyed; each corral and the surrounding fields were in the form of a wheel, the corral in the place of the hub, the fields occupying the spaces between the spokes and the subdivision embankments representing the spokes. The corrals were formed by building embankments thirty and even forty feet high. The fields varied in area from five hundred to fifteen hundred acres. Each corral division had its official in charge, and over all was a high imperial officer.

When this fortified pasture was ready for occupation, officers were sent to every province in the empire, and the best mares and horses were bought. Ambassadors were sent to China, Corea and Manchuria, and the best equine blood of those countries was purchased. In thirty or forty years after the pasture was occupied there were 60,000 horses pasturing there. At a later time it is said that the number reached was 100,000. Some years since the writer was invited to visit this great pasture and witness the annual horse gathering.

The day after our arrival was the first day of the annual gathering. Early in the morning all the roads and paths leading to the division, where the driving was to commence, were filled with people go a hundred miles to see it. Men, women, and children cover the embankments in their gay holiday attire. A swarm of footmen is hired to drive the half wild horses out of the timber and brush. When that is done a hundred or two of horsemen rush them along the ever narrowing field into the corral. It is an exciting scene as the hundreds of horses run away in terror, followed by the crowds of mounted men. In places the ground is rough and full of wolf, fox, and badger holes. Many were the poor fellows that got a fall, while others, in heading the band off from the timber, found themselves landed high and dry in the scraggy oaks. The writer was mounted on a sure footed, tractable half bred Arab, and escaped all accidents.

Arriving at the corral we found an army of people camped around it. There was an improvised city of bamboo houses, covered with mats. There were eating-houses, lodging-houses, theatres, shops for the sale of every conceivable article, troupes of acrobats, jugglers, fortune-tellers, dancing and singing girls and crowds of country people in the gayest dresses. On the corral embankments were seats for the officials under wide-spreading branches of gigantic oaks that had been planted there hundreds of years before.

After refreshments, which consisted of wine made from rice, fish, eggs, chicken, and vegetables, the catching, classifying and branding commenced. The horses are all caught with a lasso, which is not thrown, as with us, but is attached to the end of a long bamboo pole. It is handled very skilfully. Many were the tumbles which the horse-catchers got in their struggles with the thoroughly frightened animals. These were greeted with shouts of laughter from the crowds on the embankment. All the mares are branded and turned back into the pasture. The best horses are selected for the cavalry, and the others are sold at auction, on long time, to the farmers, who come from all parts of the country to buy.

The forenoons were devoted to driving in, catching, and branding, and the afternoons to horse-racing. These latter are kept up till night and are full of excitement. The tracks are straight ones, and the distances are from four hundred yards to a mile and a half. Most races are catch-weights, but if not they are scale weights, regardless of age. A fourteen-hand horse will carry about 130 pounds. Each corral division will back its favorite, and the betting is sometimes very spirited. The riding at that time was not of a high order, being more like that among our wild Indian tribes, as seen some years since by the writer.

A New Fruit Tree.

Attention has been called to a hitherto unknown fruit tree which has been found in the southeastern part of the island of New Guinea. It grows to a height of sixty feet, and bears a large globose fruit, wholesome and palatable, with a flavor resembling that of the pear. Baron Von Mueller, the Australian botanist, has named the tree *Bassia Erskineana*, and the fruit is known to the natives as Posi-Posi.

There are eighty-two glue factories in this country, and with the present depression in all kinds of manufacturing it would not surprise us if one or more of them gets stuck.—*Lowell Citizen.*

A Rattlesnake on a Locomotive.

Henry Andrews, an old engineer on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway, tells an interesting story about the capture of his engine when he was "pulling" a passenger train. His engine was 56, and he pulled out of Nashville with a full train of passengers bound for Chattanooga. At Stevenson, Ala., they stopped to wood up, which they had to carry in their arms. They started again, and just before reaching Anderson station, Jim Wilson, the fireman, who had turned around to get some wood, sung out, "Great Scott! Look at that rattler," "I jumped," said the engineer, "as he uttered the words, and, to my horror, saw a tremendous rattlesnake climbing down from the tender with half his body over the platform. My hair commenced to crowd my cap off my head, and for to say I was scared doesn't begin to express it. Jim gave a yell, and when I looked around two seconds later to see what he was doing. I saw the rattler crawling into the cab. But Jim was no where to be seen. He had jumped off and left me. I pulled back the throttle and leaped over the snake, which rattled as I made the jump, and landed in the tender. Standing on a log, I watched that snake take possession of the cab, which he did without any ceremony. The steam was not completely shut off, and knowing that the train full of passengers was at the mercy of that snake. I started back toward the cab with a stick in my hand, when the rattler, hearing the noise I made, elevated his tail, and rattled in a mighty lively fashion. That settled it. By this time we had crossed the mountain and were sailing along pretty lively. No. 6 was waiting for us at Stevenson, and I knew that if that snake run the engine till we got there, the coroner of the town would be kept busy for a week. Crawling over the tender, and making my way into the postal car, I hurriedly told my story to Charles Henderson, the messenger, and then to Frank Armstrong, the expressman. We held a hasty consultation, and determined that something had to be done, and done quickly. The train was moving along lively, and the thought of No. 6 at Stevenson made us fairly wild. Arming ourselves with pistols furnished by the postal and expressmen, we carefully crept out to the tender, and, looking into the cab, saw that doggoned rattler stretched out on the board by the window. Well, it didn't take more than three seconds for us to put three bullets into his carcass. They struck him so quickly and so thoroughly that, before he could get a chance to rattle, he was as dead as Hector. Grabbing a stick, I jumped into the cab, threw the snake out of it, and got hold of that throttle. Well, to make a long story short, I landed old '56' on time at Stevenson; and, strange to say, the first fellow I saw was the coroner, but, thank heaven, there weren't any inquests for him to hold."—*Globe-Democrat.*

Hindoo Time.

The Hindoos also employed ages in the computation of time, and these, too, divided into periods of different durations. The present age is the kali yuga, or the age of iron; 4,985 years of it have already passed, but its total duration is supposed to be 432,000 years. The succession of the ages, counting back, is given as follows:

Fourth age—Kali yuga, age of iron, or of woe (the present age), to be of 432,000 years.

Third age—Dvapara yuga, 864,000 years.

Second age—Treta yuga, or age of silver, 1,296,060 years.

First age—Krita yuga, age of gold, or of innocence, 1,728,000 years.

These four ages form the maha yuga, or great age, of 4,320,000 years. The length of a patriarchate is seventy-one maha yugas, or 306,720,000 years, to which is added a twilight period of 1,728,000 years, making in all 308,448,000 years. Fourteen of these patriarchates, augmented by a dawn of 1,728,000 years, which form a kalpa, or the aeon of the Hindoo chronology.

A kalpa is only a day in the life of Brahma, whose nights are also of the same duration. Now, Brahma lives a hundred years of three hundred and sixty days and three hundred and sixty nights. The present epoch is the kali yuga of the twenty-seventh grand age of the seventh patriarchate of the first æon of the second half of the life of Brahma, who is now in his 155,521,972,848,985th spring. Yet the whole life of Brahma is only a little longer than a single wink of Siva's eye!—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Dutch Houses.

In the streets of Amsterdam one may remark here and there a passage about a yard wide. Enter this passage and you find yourself between a double range of little coquettish brick houses, with a garden divided off by hedges or by palisades slightly raised, and a number of little pieces of ground three or four paces square, each belonging to the house which faces it. This is invaluable to the Dutchman. It not only serves as a drying yard for the family clothes, but as a place to dry and sweeten the pots and kettles and kitchen utensils, which are scoured unceasingly, and which constitute the pride of the Dutch household. Enter one of these houses and you find yourself in the middle of a room about fifteen feet square, having a front window, in the corner a fireplace, provided with a small stove sufficient for warming and cooking purposes. One or two cupboards do duty as pantries, whilst a deeper one enclosing a bed, and hidden by a curtain, is the bedchamber of the father and mother of the family. The ground is generally floored, but not always; the walls, eight or ten feet high, are whitened where the tenant has not papered them.

The furniture of the apartment is generally sufficient and well kept. There is no back door. In one corner of the room a straight, steep staircase leads to the higher-room, where the younger members of the family sleep. An air of order and cleanliness reigns all over the house, and witnesses that care and cleanliness are considered to be the first of domestic virtues. For a house of this kind the rent is fifty to sixty cents per week.

Grant Always Carried Matches.

In the winter of 1884 General Grant visited Governor Cornell at Albany and was received by the legislature. At the close of the affair in the assembly chamber the general repaired, with other gentlemen, to the speaker's room. While wrapping up for the drive to the Executive Mansion Speaker Sharpe handed the general a cigar, looked in his pocket for a match, but found none, and turned to others to find that they were no better off. Considerably frustrated, he undertook to apologize, but the genial old soldier put the laugh upon the Speaker by drawing from his pocket a match-box and saying: "Sharpe, I am always armed for such a great emergency as this. I have been in close quarters before now, but I never yet found myself in the dire extremity of having a cigar and no match to light it with."—*Albany Journal.*

WORDS OF WISDOM.

A very stubborn man is often wrong, but seldom dishonest.

One should believe in marriage as in the immortality of the soul.

Mirth and cheerfulness are but the due reward of innocence of life.

There are occasions when a brave man may, without shame, act the coward.

The innocence of the intention abates nothing of the mischief of the example.

Whatever makes the past or the future predominate over the present, exalts us in the scale of thinking beings.

Every man who rises above the common level receives two educations. The first from his instructors, the second, the most personal and important, from himself.

The worst things are the perversion of good things. Abused intellectual gifts make the dangerous villain; abused sensibilities make the accomplished tempter; abused affections engender the keenest of all misery.

There is in every true woman's heart a spark of heavenly life which lies dormant in the broad daylight of prosperity. No man knows what the wife of his bosom is until he has gone with her through the fiery trials of this world.

On the husband, as being the higher power, lies the chief responsibility for securing domestic happiness. This will not be attained by selfish requirements from others. On the contrary, the husband must use consideration and self-denial, and expend time and money for this purpose.

How the Hand Speaks.

The pyramids and monoliths of Egypt and the temples of India were planned and superintended by a people celebrated as having the smallest and most delicate hands in the world.

The model Greek hand, as shown in the ideal statues, is large, with a moderately thin palm and a prominent thumb.

The hard hand indicates one who easily puts forth continued action, endures in physical effort, and delights in energetic activity.

The elastic or sinewy hand loves rapid, skillful activity. It is characterized by energy rather than endurance.

Soft hands belong to one who labors with fatigue and weariness.

In all occult matters the thumb plays an important part. It indicates the intelligence and will. In general, a large thumb shows decision of character, persistency of purpose, therefore is apt to belong to one likely to succeed. A small thumb shows one who is vascillating and uncertain in his aims, intermittent and changeable in his efforts.

Short fingers indicate one who sees in general, examines only the mass, comprehends the tout ensemble.

Long fingers one who sees the parts, appreciates the details, and understands the minutiae.

Slightly tapering fingers indicate one growing in the direction of idealty.

Fingers lying close together, so that no light is seen between them, especially if the fingers are irregular, suggest avarice, secrecy and generally selfishness.

Famous instrumental musicians, celebrated marksmen, skilled gymnasts and artisans are apt to have square finger ends. Pointed finger ends attest a person fanciful, erratic, romantic, impractical, changeable, sometimes reliable—always peculiar.

Long nails indicate a peacemaker, one who will bear much for the sake of quiet, and is steadfast in friendship.

Short nails belong to one who will assert his rights.

Large white half moons at the base of the nails announce a frank, open-hearted person, who naturally speaks his thoughts and tells his plans and purposes. He may keep a secret, but it requires an effort. The naturally secretive person is not apt to have any sign of half-moons.

Pale spots on the nails, especially near the base, indicates disease of the nerves and an inclination to melancholy.

The Bones of Columbus.

An attempt is about to be made to settle the vexed question as to whether the bones of Columbus rest in Cuba or San Domingo. Until 1877 no one ventured to doubt that the bones of the great navigator were removed from the cathedral of San Domingo, where they had lain for two centuries and a half, and transferred to the cathedal of Havana. In that year, however, it was announced that the people of San Domingo had discovered, to their great gratification, that the bones supposed to be those of Columbus, which had been conveyed to Havana with great pomp, were spurious bones, and that the genuine bones still lay in Dominican soil. These bones, alleged to be authentic, were accordingly interred at San Domingo on the 10th of of September, 1877, and a considerable sum of money was raised to erect a monument over them. The Spanish government, nevertheless, and the historical academy of Madrid still decline to admit the authenticity of the Dominican relics, and declare that the veritable bones lie in the Havana cathedral. With the view of settling this point in dispute, the government of San Domingo, it is stated, has invited a large number of savants to attend an international congress in the capital of that republic. The government will submit to the judgment of this congress proofs that San Domingo possesses the only real bones in existence of Columbus. The reopening of the question seems to be a mistake. Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise; and as both cathedrals claim the honor of possessing the veritable bones, a double enjoyment is, under existing circumstances, extracted from the relics.—*St. James' Gazette.*

Cultivated Plants.

Of some 130,000 known species of plants, De Candolle finds that only about 250 species—certainly less than 300—are cultivated. The American continent has yielded about one-fifth of these cultivated plants, Patagonia and the Cape of Good Hope have furnished none, and Australia and New Zealand have contributed two less important ones only. The original homes of the remainder were very unequally distributed. From temperate Europe have come cabbages, turnips, carrots, hops, oats, raspberries, etc.; from warmer Europe and western Asia, cherries, plums and apples; and from the Mediterranean district, grapes, almonds and poppies. The apricot, peach, sugar-cane, sweet orange, originated in China. Tea was furnished by China, Assam and Manchuria; and coffee was given us by Africa. The olive is a native of Syria. India has yielded the citron, the lemon, the mango, the cucumber, a kidney bean, rice, cotton and black pepper. Wheat is a product of the Euphrates region; and barley, of western Asia. The misnamed Jerusalem artichoke came from North America. The tomato was given us by Peru; the potato, by Peru and Chili; and quinine, by Peru and Bolivia. Tobacco came from Ecuador; the pineapple, from Central America; arrowroot, from tropical parts of America.

How a Thief Escaped.

There was an adventuress in the Tombs. She had robbed a man of his pocketbook. Her lawyer told her of his fear that her record as a professional thief would be produced in court by the police, in which case it would go hard with her, although the direct evidence against her in the present case was slight, the loser of the money having been so befogged with intoxication at the time of the robbery that he could remember nothing distinctly.

The thief took the hint. She sent away the fashionable clothes in which she had been arrested and put on the cheap and plain costume of a working girl. She knew the habit of magistrates in New York, beginning with the once famous Justice Joe Dowling, of looking at the hands of prisoners for marks of the honest toil by which they might profess to get a living. So she obtained some fresh leaves of tobacco, stained her soft, white hands with the juice and also imparted to her clothes the aroma of the weed.

"This gentleman is mistaken," she whimpered when arraigned. "I am an honest, hard-working girl."

"Come up here," commanded Justice Duffy, severely. "Show me your hands."

She obeyed, with a manner of being astonished by the preceeding. Her yellowed hands were reluctantly extended across the desk. The scent of tobacco arose.

"I work every day rolling cigars," she persisted.

"Prisoner discharged," was the decision.

Family Feeling Among Cats.

"I had two female cats," says Dupont de Nemours; "they were mother and daughter. The mother had produced her kittens on a certain day, and they had all been left with her. The daughter gave birth to her first kittens on the following day, and was very ill. She lost consciousness on the birth of the last kitten. The mother went round and round her, lavishing on her all the expressions of maternal tenderness, which are very numerous in the vocabulary of cat language. Perceiving at length that the care she was expending upon her daughter was in vain, she busied herself, like a good grandmother, with the little creatures crawling in a desolate and orphaned condition upon the ground, and finally carried them to the bed of her own children. A full hour afterward the young cat came to her senses, looking for her little ones, and found her mother nursing them. There was great joy on both sides, and many touching expressions of affection and gratitude were exchanged. The two mothers established themselves in the same basket, and while the educational period lasted, they never left it except separately; one always remaining on duty. Thus they nursed, caressed and impartially reared the seven kittens, of whom three belonged to the daughter and four to the mother.

A Novel Brakeman.

A series of interruptions occurred on a Western train. When leaving Syracuse a car laden with horses en route from the West to Saratoga was connected with the train. The train had scarcely got under way when the bell cord was jerked and the engineer warned to stop. The brakes were shut down and inquiry made along the train as to what was the matter. The trainmen all denied pulling the cord, and after an examination as to the case, without result, the train got under way. Scarcely five hundred yards had been gone over, however, before the bell-cord was again pulled and the train brought to a stop. Another inquiry and examination along the train failed to reveal the cause, and another start was made, when, for a third time, the mysterious signal was sounded. This time another thorough investigation was made, which was equally fruitless. Once more the train again started up, and again the warning signal was sent to the engine. This time, when a stop was made, it was determined to ascertain whether any other than human agency was responsible for the signal, and the train was carefully gone over. When the car containing the horses was reached a jerking of the bell rope was noticeable, and upon further examination it was found that one of the animals in the car, finding that the bell rope was within reach, had amused himself by seizing it with his teeth and jerking it to and fro.

The Cost of Her Beauty.

An old lady over eighty years of age, and who was once a great beauty, died recently in Paris, leaving after her a diary in which she endeavors to show up the alleged vanity of women. From the age of twenty to thirty she spent three hours a day at her toilet, which foots up for the period one year ninety-one days and six hours employed in dressing her hair, powdering her cheeks and painting her lips. From thirty to fifty the toilet labors amounted to five hours a day, the extra hours being consecrated to covering up the tracks of time, including the obliteration of crows' feet and other necessary filling in and grading. Time, four years and forty days. After fifty her efforts had to be redoubled. To the last she resisted the effects of time.

Kindness.

It is kindness that makes life's capabilities blossom and paints them with their cheering hues and endows them with their invigorating fragrance. Whether it waits on its superiors, or ministers to its inferiors, or disports itself with its equals, its work is marked with a prodigality which the strictest discretion cannot blame.

Respect.

There is a respect due to age, but there is also a respect due to youth, the lack of which accounts for many a failure in the household and in systems of education.

"Mothers Should Note This."

Under this caption an old physician writes to a Cincinnati Medical Journal, that in view of the fact that people living at a distance from cities are frequently obliged to resort to cough mixtures already put up for use, they should provide themselves with only such remedies as are known to be free from opiates, poisons and narcotics; thus avoiding not only danger, but even fatal results. He recommends the recently discovered Red Star Cough Cure which analyses and tests by various Boards of Health proved to be purely vegetable as well as prompt, effective and entirely harmless.

It is not so much trouble for a man to get rich as it is for him to tell when he's got rich.

Liver Complaint is declared by many old sufferers, after years of medical experiment, to be incurable, and yet Vinegar Bitters has effected innumerable permanent and perfect cures of chronic cases. Invalids, do not suffer longer, but purchase a bottle of the Bitters and judge for yourselves.

The root of evil is a hog in a flower garden.

"Oh, Lor' Hit 'Im Again!"

In the early days of Methodism in Scotland, a certain congregation, where there was but one rich man, desired to build a new chapel. A church meeting was held. The old rich Scotchman rose and said: "Brethren, we dinna need a new chapel; I'll give £5 for repairs."

Just then a bit of plaster falling from the ceiling hit him on the head.

Looking up and seeing how bad it was, he said: "Brethren, its worse than I thoucht; I'll make it 50 pun'."

"Oh, Lord," exclaimed a devoted brother on a back seat, "hit 'im again!"

There are many human tabernacles which are in sore need of radical building over, but we putter and fuss and repair in spots without satisfactory results. It is only when we are personally alarmed at the real danger that we act independently, and do the right thing. Then it is that we most keenly regret because we did not sooner use our judgment, follow the advice born of the experience of others and jump away from our perils.

Thousands of persons who will read this paragraph are in abject misery to-day when they might be in a satisfactory condition. They are weak, lifeless, full of odd aches and pains, and every year they know they are getting worse, even though the best doctors are patching them in spots. The origin of these aches and pains is the kidneys and liver, and if they would build these all over new with Warner's safe cure, as millions have done, and cease investing their money in miserably unsuccessful patchwork, they would be well and happy and would bless the day when the Lord "hit 'em" and indicated the common-sense course for them to pursue.—*London Press.*

A Benevolent Old Man.

Just as evening was closing in, a curley-headed little boy was standing on tiptoe on the doorstep of a house, trying to ring the bell. Just then a benevolent old man passed along. He paused, and with a kindly smile patted the boy on the head.

"My son, that door-bell is a little beyond your reach, isn't it?"

"Yeth thir."

"Ah," continued the old gentleman, musingly, "it is a fit symbol of the striving of youth after the unattainable. How often in this world the thing we desire most is beyond our grasp! And when after continued effort we have secured the object of our ambition, how often we find that it is not worth what it cost! My little man, I am taller than you. Shall I ring the bell for you?"

"If you wanth to," replied the boy, looking at him out of the corners of his roguish eyes.

With another fatherly smile, the old gentleman gave the bell-handle a vigorous pull. What was his amazement to see the boy jump from the steps and slide around the corner with the words:—

"You'd better hurry now, or they will be after you!"

The boy had scarcely disappeared when an upper window opened and the contents of a bowl of water descended on the old man with the words:—

"Take that for your impudence!"

There is one man who thinks he will not help any more little boys pull their neighbors' door-bells—at least until after he has asked a few questions.

Two For a Cent Apiece.

A young editor, bright, poor and punsterous, had won the affections of a rich man's daughter, and they fixed a day for him to call on the father, and on that day he was promptly in the old gentleman's office.

"Good morning, sir," he said, confidently, but ready to run; "I have called on you on a matter of—"

"We don't want any advertising today," interrupted the old gentleman, looking up quickly over his glasses.

"I am not on that business, sir. I came to ask you for your daughter."

"What do you want with her?"

"Marry her."

"What for?"

"For better or worse."

"What does the girl say?"

"She says she will be my wife."

"Uh! You haven't got a cent in the world, have you?"

"Yes, sir. She gave assent, and if you will do the same, that will make two, and we can buy a postage stamp and write to you for the balance of our salary."

It was a wretched attempt, but he got the girl.

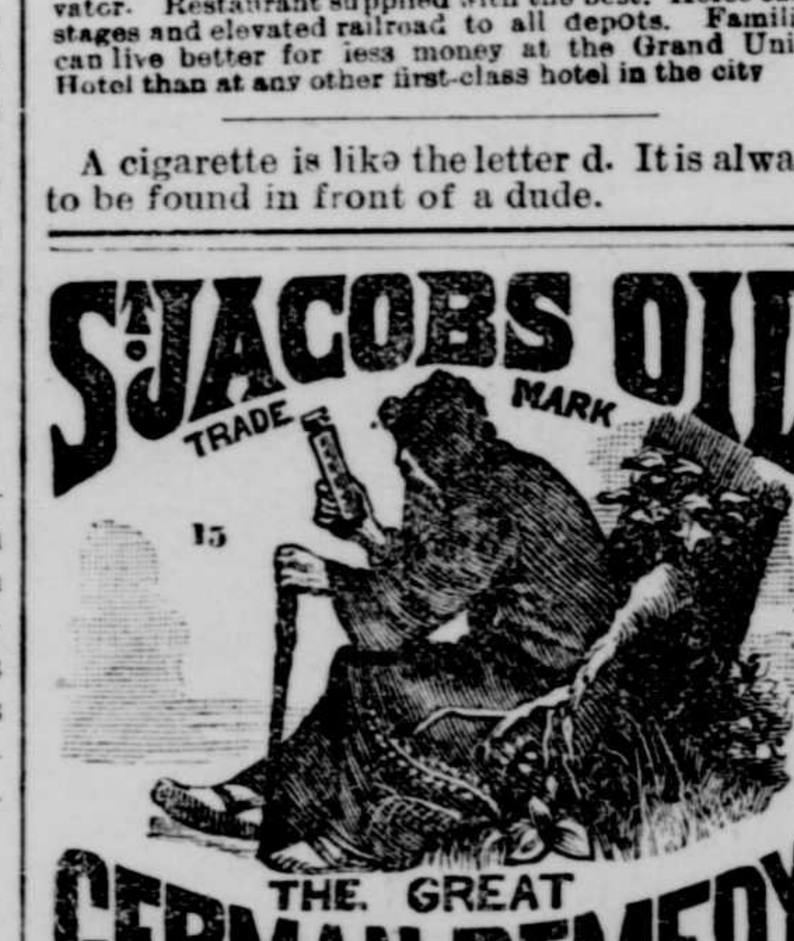
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If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water Druggists sell it 25c.

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A cigarette is like the letter d. It is always to be found in front of a dude.



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Cures RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, and other Pains and Aches.
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To a criminal neglect of preventive medication may be ascribed a majority of the ailments which affect humanity. It is a well-ascertained fact, that a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will put even a naturally feeble system in such a state of defence that it will be competent to resist the most prevalent causes of disease, such as the malign influence of miasma, unwholesome water, excessive heat, damp, cold, sudden changes temperature, &c.
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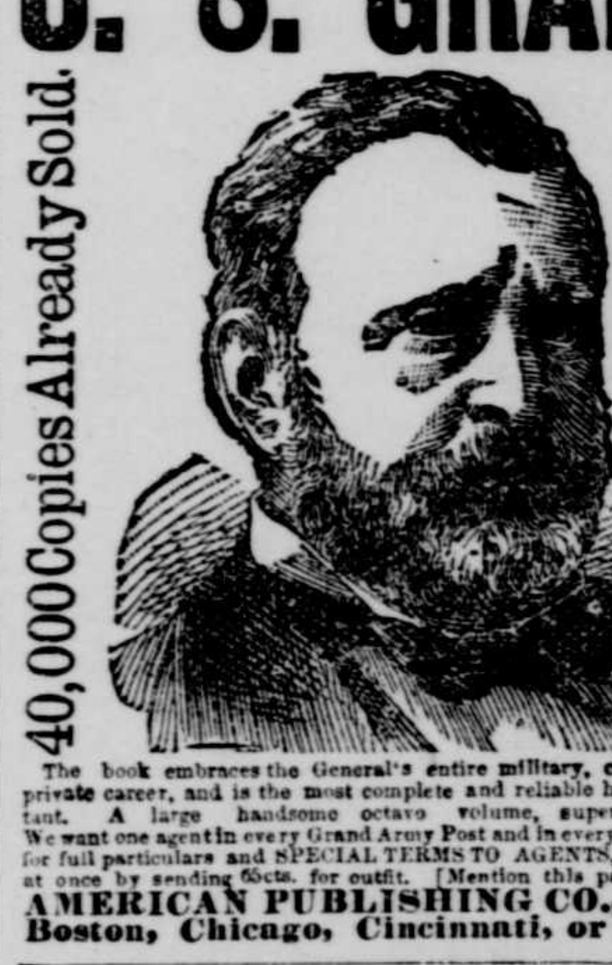
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Has treated Dropsy and its complications with the most wonderful success; uses vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Removes all symptoms of dropsy in eight to twenty days.
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