OUR NEWS SUMMARY.

—Prince Bismarck, in his speech closing the European Congress, declared that he did not hesitate to affirm that this Congress deserved well of Europe. The plenipotentiaries would have the consciousness of having, as far as was possible, restored and assured peace. He entertained a firm hope that the European understanding would remain durable, and that the cordial relations established among the plenipotentiaries would consolidate good relations between their governments.

—Six persons were drowned in New York harbor on Sunday.

—A great conspiracy against the Sultan of Turkey has been discovered at Stamboul, and fifty persons have been arrested. It is believed that many high dignitaries are implicated in the plot, which is for the overthrow of the Sultan.

—In Canada an affray occurred between some of the troops returning from Montreal and a crowd assembled at Tanneries Junction. The soldiers fired on the people, wounding slightly two boys.

—The South African war is ended, and England's position is now secured beyond dispute. During the troubles the loss of the natives was severe.

—The Indian *News* from Oregon is of an alarming character. Murders have been committed and the situation is so threatening that the Governor has issued a call for volunteers. Very little reliance is placed upon the friendly Indians, the opinion being that they will join those on the warpath whenever they find that they are likley to be successful.

—In Baltimore one woman stabbed another with a pair of cissors one hundred and twenty-five times inflicting painful but not fatal injuries.

—In Montreal on the 12th no serious disturbance took place, as was expected. The Orangemen assembled at their hall, which was soon surrounded by an excited crowd. Some of the Orangemen were arrested by order of the Mayor. Under these circumstances, they decided not to march, and went home in the evening. One of them was attacked in the street and seriously injured. A large force of military was gathered in the city in case of disturbance, but fortunately there was no necessity for their use.

—Secretary Sherman says that there is now every probability that Grant will be nominated for President by the Republicans.

—The Post Office Department has ruled, at the request of a number of postmasters who asked for instructions, that there is no objection to a postmaster becoming a member of a political association, but he must not be an officer thereof or take any prominent part in its management.

—Tramps, driven out of Iowa, took possession of Beloit, Wis., and railroad trains were obliged to run through without stopping. The railroad company has appealed to Governor Smith for help, and, if it is deemed necessary, the militia will be called out to stop their depredations.

—Council Bluffs, Iowa, has an effective way of dealing with the tramps. Fifty of them who seized a train and came into town by railroad, are now working on the streets, with the thermometer at ninety-five in the shade.

—William Shaw was executed at Milledgeville, Ga., for the murder of his wife, and Hiram Fooks, a negro, was executed at Princess Anne, Md., for the murder of Jack Tyler.

—The prospects for large crops of grains, potatoes and fruits in northern New York are excellent.

—Serious damage has been done by storms in Wisconsin.

—A telegram from Sydney, New South Wales, dated July 11, states that two tribes of natives have risen against the French colonial Governor on the Island of New Caledonia and massacred 125 whites, including women and children. The uprising had for its origin certain offences committed by a few of the Communistic convicts against the women of his tribe.

—A tramp, being refused something to eat at the house of H. Andrus, in Milton, Pa., set the building on fire.

—A boy stumbled against a whisky barrel in Wheeling, Va., when it exploded, blowing the barrel into fragments and killing the boy.

—The crops in Canada are said to be about the average.

—A fire in Port au Prince destroyed thirty-five houses.

—It is believed that General Howard's fight was with the main body of the hostile Indians in Oregon. The scattered bands are now trying to get together on the Columbia river, the purpose being to raid back into Oregon.

—The United States Treasurer has called in $5,000,000 of 5-20s.

—United States Attorney-General Devens decides that under the Eight-Hour law the Secretary of the Navy is free to contract for ten hours a day work.

—Hoedel, who assaulted the Emperor of Germany, was found guilty and sentenced to be beheaded. His demeanor was insolent and defiant. He continued to smile even after sentence had been pronounced. Numerous witnesses swore to his socialistic principles and threats against the Emperor.

—The Michigan Democratic State Convention nominated O. M. Barnes for Governor. The platform opposes any reduction of the currency.

—The Missouri Democratic State Convention nominated a State ticket. The platform declares that a return to specie payment is impossible in the present financial state of affairs; urges improvements on the Mississippi river, and opposes the reduction of the currency.

—A gang of horse thieves have been at work in the Delaware Valley, and have stolen a large number of valuable horses. It is believed that the authorities are in a fair way of hunting the nest out.

—It is reported that terrible cruelties are being perpetrated in the Rhodope Mountains by Bulgarians and Cossacks. In numerous villages there has been wanton destruction, attended by deeds of unheard of barbarity. Cases of men and women deliberately burned alive have been frequent. The violation of the young has also been very frequent.

—One hundred and forty-three Cubans, who were transported to Spain during the insurrection, have been liberated there.

—A tornado passed over New York harbor, causing considerable damage to shipping.

—General Howard has had a fight with 400 Indians, repulsing them three times; Canyon City is in great danger on account of its defenceless condition.

—A startling scene took place on the train from Albany to Boston. The remaining two of the Troy street car garroters were arrested on the train at Pittsfield, and while on the way to Greenbush planned an escape. Although handcuffed together they made a desperate assault upon the officers who had them in charge, repeatedly firing their revolvers in the crowded coach. One of the officers is supposed to be fatally wounded.

—At a Philadelphia blast furnace an explosion took place and a number of workmen were seriously injured.

—A party of volunteers fifty strong, under Captain Sperry, left Pendleton, Oregon, in search of the Indians. They encountered the redskins at Willow Springs, thirty miles south of Pendleton, and were completely routed. Captain Sperry was killed and nearly all of his command were either killed or wounded. Only seven of the volunteers had been heard from.

—Miss Annie Sweet, a school teacher of St. Paul, Minn., and Maud Bissell, ten years old, a daughter of General M. Bissell, of Richmond, Minn., were drowned in the river at the latter place, Sunday, while bathing.

—James M. Anthony, who was found dead in Fall River, Mass., was largely interested in the Union Mills. The failure worked upon his nervous system, causing him to use as an opiate chloral hydrate. It is supposed that his death was caused by an over dose. He is believed to have been dead four hours when found. His age was about sixty.

Retributive Justice.

Apropos of an item of news which comes all the way from Italy, says an exchange, and is to the effect that Mrs. John Lorrimer Graham, wife, now widow of our former Consul to Florence, is about to marry her first husband's Italian Secretary, there is a little story. Mrs. Lorrimer was before her marriage Miss Josephine Garner, daughter of the millionaire proprietor of numerous great cotton manufactories. Mr. Graham belonged to a good family, but had no fortune, and was occupying the position of confidential clerk in Mr. Garner's office when he married his daughter. At the time of a business crisis, about 1857, when no man felt safe, Mr. Garner, as a precautionary measure, placed $100,000 in his son-in-law's keeping, not as a gift, but in trust against possible contingencies. Those possibilities became realities. Mr. Garner failed, but relied on his reserve fund to begin life anew. He applied to his son-in-law for the money, but Mr. John Lorrimer Graham declined to relinquish. He had it, and he was determned to keep it.

"Very well," remarked Mr. Garner; "I have as much energy, as much pluck, as much perseverence as ever I had. I shall go into business again, I shall make money; but remember, you have got all you will ever get from me." He kept his word. He did go into business again, he succeeded so as to leave when he died, a few years ago, a fortune of several millions behind him. One million dollars of this money was left to his daughter Josephine after her husband's death. Before that event she could not touch it.

Mr. and Mrs. Graham lived abroad, and entertained magnificently on the interest of the $100,000 and the insignificant salary of a United States Consul. One year ago Mr. Graham died, and his widow came in for her million, which is now to be shared, by the handsome and gentlemanly secretary of the late husband.

The Sutro Tunnel.

The Sutro tunnel just completed and which is nearly four miles (20,170 feet) long, has cost nearly four million dollars, and has absorbed eight years and eight months of labor, is at length substantially completed. The history of the great bore is like a contemporaneous record of the advance in the science of tunnelling, the twenty feet per month gained by the hand drilling of its early stages contrasting strongly with the twenty times twenty of the machine borings in later years. When the final touches are given, the work will deserve something of a celebration in the Comstock mines. It is worthy of a place among the great feats of engineering industry, though it must rank, of course, far behind the Mont Cenis Railway tunnel, which is close upon eight miles long, cost upward of thirteen years and fifteen millions of dollars for its construction, and serves a greater variety of uses.

A Big Grasshopper.

The Stockton (Cal.) *Independent* tells about the boss grasshopper as follows: "The most monstrous grasshopper we have ever seen is on exhibition at the office of F. M. West, County Treasurer. It is preserved in alcohol, and was captured some time since near Copperopolis. It is nearly six inches long, and its body is an inch and a quarter in depth, while its head is as big as a man's thumb. The legs are as large as a lead-pencil at the body, and about four or five inches long. The enormous body is quite translucent, and its ribs can be distinctly seen.

—Editors do not do wrong—they do write.

Jibing and Jibing.

What was generally considered the best story told about Capt. Jim Emmons, an old North River Captain, who died lately related to an incident that occurred while beating down stream against a head wind. Among the many passengers was an old maiden lady. She had heard that the Captain was a great disiplinarian, that he made the ladies go below when he was taking in or making sail. She determined that if such a thing occurred she would have her own way and remain on deck. The vessel had made a long leg toward the Western shore, and the order "ready about!" had been given preparatory to putting the wheel hard down. At this all the lady passengers except the one in question went below. The Captain noticed this lady sitting upon the poop-deck directly in the path of the main boom.

"I'm going to jibe, madam," he said politely, "please go below."

"You can jibe, Capt. Jim, and jibe," she answered tartly, "but I'll not go below."

The vessel was nearing the rocks, and time was short. The man at the wheel saw this, and, to save the vessel, hove the wheel over. As he did so the ship turned quickly round on her heel, and the main boom came over with a crash. Capt. Jim had seen it, however. He seized the lady in his arms, and sprang to the main deck just in time to save her from being knocked overboard. Almost crazed with excitement and fear, she screamed again and again. The danger she had been in through her obstinacy was finally explained to her. Then she shook the Captain's hand, and apologized for her conduct.

The Laws of Nature.

How discouraging the laws of nature are! We sometimes feel as though they were conscious and on the lookout for a frolic. Just buy a new silk hat and go out for a promenade on a cloudless day and see how nature will sport with you. She will entice you miles away from any dwelling and then stealthily drag up a great black cloud from the horizon. You have no umbrella, and therein lies the joke. With long strides you make the homestretch, thinking of the nine dollars which you thought you safety invested, but which proves to be a vain speculation. Over the trees you see the rain drops fall, but hope fills your heart and you quicken your pace. At last despair siezes you, for the rain travels faster than you can. Patter, patter, it falls on your new tile until it looks as though you had purchased it at some pawnshop, and then, when it is completely spoiled, the sun comes out to look and laugh at your plight. Nature may be our mother and all that, but there are times when instead of the staid and severe matron it seems as though she was out on a mischief-making lark, and nothing serves better to get her into this mood than a new hat.

Spain's Most Beautiful Cathedral.

There are larger and more massive cathedrals in Spain, but that of Burgos is the most beautiful. No mere outline can afford any adequate idea of its architectural richness. The order is Gothic, the purest, the most harmonious and the richest in the thirteenth century. The principal facade has three rich ogival portals, and above them two open, graceful towers, not unlike the one at Strasbourg, but of a reduced height. In the centre is the dome of the lantern, and in the rear tower of the Constable's Chapel, all magnificently ornamented with statuettes of saints, Gothic canopies, filagree, pinacles, and other airy elaboration. The interior is in the form of a Latin cross, 300 feet in length, and 213 feet in width in the widest point. The cloisters, the Archbishop's palace, and several chapels surround the cross, somewhat complicate the plan. Twenty massive octagon pillars form three naves, but the effect of the full expanse is crippled by the inevitable choir and high altar in the centre. The preeminent feature of the interior is the lantern, which, with its four pillars and lofty dome, is grand and rich beyond all efforts at word-sketching. The Chapels of the Constable and of Sentiago (St. James the Elder) are the gems of the ten, and the former is of especial richness. In all there are sixty tombs in the cathedral, including several of the old royal families and distinguished ecclesiastics of Burgos.

Fable---The Forester and the Lion.

A Forester fell in with a Lion one day, but they hadn't been together long before he fell out with him on the question of superiority. The Forester claimed that Man was superior to a Lion because a Man could vote, pay taxes, belong to a base ball club, sit on a jury, get drunk, etc., and a Lion couldn't. To still further enforce the question of Man's superiority the Forester showed the Lion a marble statue of a man striding over a vanquished lion. "That is all right," said the Lion, "from your standpoint, but let me be the sculptor and you would see the Lion sending the Man to grass, with both peepers closed, all his teeth knocked down his throat, and his friends yelling for the police."

MORAL—It makes a difference whose dress is gored.

Bismarck's Dog.

This is the true story of Prince Gortchakoff and the dog: Upon the occasion of his paying a visit to Bismarck, his foot accidently slipped, and he was upon the point of falling. Bismarck rushed forward to assist him, when his dog, which is trained to attack all unwelcome intruders, mistaking his master's movement for a hostile one, immediately flew at Gortchakoff's throat, and in a moment both princes, with the dog on top of them, lay sprawling upon the floor.

The shock caused by this contretemps, following upon a surfeit of strawberries, is supposed to have occasioned Prince Gortchakoff's indisposition, though there are some who are of opinion that it was merely assumed as an excuse in order that he might have an opportunity of preparing a long speech at his leisure.

The New Caledonia Massacre.

The rising in New Caledonia, in which the natives massacred the whites, is attributed to outrages perpetrated by Communist prisoners on women of the Bonloupari tribe. These convicts had been permitted to settle upon portions of land near the territory of the Bonlouparis'. For awhile all went well; the Bonlouparis' were pleased with their new neighbors, and extended to them their usual hospitality. An affair between one of the Frenchmen and the wife of the Chief of the Bonlouparis led to a hostile feeling, and this was increased soon afterward by an assault committed on some of the native women who had visited the French settlement.

New Caledonia is one of the islands of the group in the Indian Ocean known as Oceanica, and lies east of Australia. It has a population of about 75,000 persons. Of these only about 9,000 are whites. The natives resemble the Papuan or Negrito race; they belong to different tribes; for the most part they are honest, hospitable and kind-hearted. They are coal black, handsome-featured, tall, robust and athletic. France took possession of the island in 1853, and there have been no hostilities with the natives for twenty-one years. Nearly 5,000 of the islanders have been converted to Christianity by the French priests, and have been found industrious, thrifty and virtuous. In 1872 the French exiled to New Caledonia some 4,000 of the Communists who had been convicted of complicity in the outrages in Paris of May, 1871, but whose lives were spared. On the island are about 2,300 convicts who have been sent there for ordinary crimes.

The Wasp's Nest.

Reaumur states that for twenty years he endeavored, without success, to discover the materials employed by wasps in forming the blue-gray papery substance, so much used in the structure of their nests. One day, however, he saw a female wasp alight on a sash of a window; and it struck him, while watching her gnawing away the wood with her mandibles, that it was from such materials she formed the substance which so long puzzled him. He saw her detach from the wood a bundle of fibres, about the tenth of an inch in length, and finer than a hair; and as she did not swallow them, but gathered them into a mass with her feet, he had no doubt but that his opinion was correct. In a short time he saw her shift to another part of the window, and carry with her the fibres which she had collected, and to which she continued to add. He then caught her, and began to examine her bundle, and found it was neither yet moistened nor rolled into a ball, as it is always done before being used by the wasp in her building. He also noticed that, before detaching the fibres, she bruised them into a kind of lint with her mandibles. All this he imitated with his penknife, bruising and pairing the same wood till it resembled the fibres collected by the wasp; and so he discovered how wasps manufactured their paper; for these fibres are kneaded together in a kind of paste, and when the wasp has formed a ball of them, she spreads it out into a leaf, nearly as thin as tissue-paper; and this she accomplishes by moving backward, and leveling it with her mandibles, her tongue and her teeth. And so the wasp forms paper, placing layer upon layer, fifteen or sixteen sheets deep, and thus preventing the earth from falling down into her nest.

Abuse of Insane Asylums.

The Philadelphia *North American* calls attention to the case with which persons may be pronounced insane and sent to mad-houses under the laws of Pennsylvania. It is only necessary to get the respectable physicians to certify that a man is insane to insure his incarceration among lunatics. A case illustrative of this easy process is now undergoing legal examination. In this case a mother addicted to too liberal indulgence in intoxicating drinks, desiring to get rid of the daughter who interfered with her enjoyment in the drinking line, employed two physicians to issue the requisite certificate and had the daughter sent to the insane department of the Philadelphia Hospital at Blockley, where the capable Superintendent, Dr. Richardson, soon discovered that the girl was perfectly sane. It is said there is no doubt that a legal examination will confirm the decision of this gentleman. The enormity of consigning sane persons to lunatic asylums should convince all Legislatures of the necessity of amending the laws under which such fearful outrages can be perpetrated. Persons of sound mind may be rendered insane by being thrust among idiots and lunatics. There are cases on record where nurses in lunatic asylums have become insane from association with the people under their charge; but a man, and especially a woman, smarting under the consciousness of a foul wrong, is far more likely to be injured in mind by compulsory association with crazy persons. In many cases, unfortunately, the keepers and physicians of madhouses, unlike Dr. Richardson, are predisposed to regard all persons committed to their care as insane, and persist in treating them accordingly. It is high time for judicial and legislative authorities to take earnest hold of this matter and protect citizens against the peril of being thrown into madhouses whenever it may suit the whims or interests of relatives, guardians or others. Much, however, must always depend upon the honesty and intelligence of Superintendents and physicians in establishments for the insane to prevent these abuses.

—"Husband," remarked a woman to her better half, who had come home late the night before, after exhausting labors at his account-books, "who is Bill Yard? You mentioned his name several times in your sleep." And the husband answered, as he brushed the cue chalk from his coat: "Why—eh—yes! Bill Yard—exactly—owes me an account. Let's have breakfast, Mary."

Method of Curing Indigestion.

An editor who had suffered severely from dyspepsia, describes the following method of cure: "Doctors said that vegetable acids would aggravate, as I was suffering from acidity, but I should take carbonate of soda and ammonia—alkalis. My inclination for vegetable acid was, however, so strong that at last I took lemon juice with every meal, a total of from one to two ounces daily. In three months I was cured of my dyspepsia. Being anxious to make my remedy useful, I tried it on a few fellow-sufferers." After recording several remarkable instances of cure he adds: "Citric acid, the concentrated preparation of lemon juice, is cheaper, more portable, and equally efficacious as fresh lemon juice, and pleasanter than preserved juice. When using the lemons skin them before they are squeezed. Avoid diluting with water or eating sugar with the lemon juice, for the saccharine matter exhausts the strength of the digestive acids of the stomach. The introduction of citric acid into the body probably favors the development of the gastric juice. Citric acid and pepsine are ferments not of the hurtful nature of yeast, but such as the body requires. Hence the folly of neutralizing the acids of the body with alkali, for the body requires free acids for the proper digestion of the food. In the cases given the sufferers generally adopted a farinaceous, frugiverous and vegetable diet, as twice the quantity of lemon was required on the flesh diet they were accustomed to. The essential oil of lemons contained in he skins is injurious."

—At the marriage of the late Queen of Spain her trainbearer stumbled on the steps of the altar. "Bad omen," said the Duchess of Medina, one of the ladies of honor. At the bull fight the next day, in honor of the royal marriage, a veteran fighter, who had abandoned the ring through old age, desired to fill his old position. The bull had been much weakened by the matadors, and, before giving him the final sword thrust, the old man turned to the Queen and bowed low. "I hope your Majesty will live a hundred years," said he. At this instant the bull butted him from behind and bounced him several feet. "Bad omen," again remarked the Duchess.

—It has cost England $7,500,000 to maintain the Queen's children since they came of age. These useful young people draw very comfortable salaries.

Forestalling Disease.

When we see that death is often the penalty paid for a fatuous disregard of the symptoms of approaching disease, should we not be warned against the folly of neglecting defensive measures when called for in our own case? Assuredly we should, and upon the first manifestations of ill health or decay of physical vigor, seek the aid of medicine. The fortifying influence upon the system of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters entitle that medicine of many virtues to the highest consideration as a preventive, and it cannot be too strongly recommended as a means of arresting the progress of malarious fevers, dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint, kidney and bladder troubles, gout, rheumatism and other disorders which in their incipiency are far more easily overcome than in their maturity—albeit, the great alterative has repeatedly demonstrated its power to vanquish them in their worst phases.

MARKET NOTES.

NEW YORK MARKET

The wholesale New York market quotations show:

Beans.—Prime $1.57½a1.60; fair to good 1.45a1.55 per bushel.

Butter.—N. Y. sold at 18c. for choice in pails, and 16a18c. common to good. Western sold at 19c., and the common Western a 5a8c.

Cheese.—Factory fancy 8¼c.; do. fair 7c. farm dairy, prime 10a11½c.; and do. fair 9a10.

Eggs.—Quotations ranged from 13c. for ordinary to 15c. for New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Flour.—Superfine New York and Western, $3.35a3.85; extra New York $3.90a$4.20.

Hay.—Shipping 45a50c.; clover 20a25c. salt, 30a40c.; str'w 30a40c.

Hops.—New York 7a17c. Eastern 7a10c.; yearlings 2a3c., olds 1a2c.

Petroleum.—Refined 11⅝c. crude 7c. in bulk, in barrels 9½c. Naptha 6a6¼c. in shipping order, and 15a16 in cases and 12 in barrels.

Pork.—New mess $10a11.50. Family mess 10.25 extra prime 8.75, dressed hogs 5½a6¾c.

Wheat.—Spring No. 2. $1.02. Milwaukee No. 2, 1.12½; Amber 1.15 White 1.16.

Rye.—State 64a66c.

Wool.—Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia xxx 42a45c.; xx 37a40c.; x 37a40c; No. 1, 35a40c.; No. 2, 35a40c.; common, 30a32; New York and Western xx 35a38c.; x and No. 1, 35a38a32a35c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Flour.—Same family $5.50; rye flour 2.75 Wheat, State 1.15. Amber 1.20. Corn, yellow, 47c.; mixed State 49c.

Petroleum.—Refined 10¾c.; crude, 8½c.

Wool.—State and Western xx 35a38c.; x 35a 37c.; medium 36a37: coarse 33a35c.

CATTLE MARKETS.

BUFFALO.—Cattle, good quality, $4.80. Hogs, fair to good 4.15a4.30 best 4.35.

EAST LIBERTY, PENN.—Best cattle 4.70; medium to good 4.25a4.50; common to fair 3.00a3.50. Hogs, Yorkers, 4.00a4.20; Philadelphias 4.50a4.60. Sheep, 3.25a4.10.

WATERTOWN, MASS.—Cattle, choice 7.50 extra 7.00a7.25; first quality 6.00a6.50; second quality 5.00a5.50; third quality 4.50a 4.75. Sheep and lambs—wool sheep 3.45a5.50; extra 4.50a5.50; sheared 3¼a5¼c.; spring lambs 4a5½c.; veal calves 4½a5½c.

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Apply with the hand, or a soft brush, once every day, or as often as the case may require, rubbing it thoroughly into the roots of the hair.

To remove *Dandruff, Scurf, &c.*, wash the head with BURNETT'S KALLISTON, rub dry with a towel, and apply the *Cocoaine* as directed.

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DANGER OF

RUPTURE,

AND ITS CURE,

BY DR. J. A. SHERMAN'S EXTERNAL APPLICATIONS.

DR. J. A. SHERMAN has returned from his branch office at St. Louis to his principal office, 251 Broadway, corner of Murray street, New York, where he may be consulted for a limited period by those wishing to avail themselves of his experience in the adaptation of his appliances used in his treatment of relief and cure for all forms of abdominal rupture.

The following, in addition to former publications, is respectfully submitted as substantial evidence of the benefit Dr. S. affords his patients:

THE SUBJECT OF RUPTURE IS OF MUCH MORE IMPORTANCE TO MANKIND THAN IS GENERALLY SUPPOSED.

It is estimated that one man in every twenty is affected with hernia, and every man who has a hernia is liable at any moment to have a strangulation of it produced. Of those who have suffered from strangulated hernia, a very large proportion die, while, under the most favorable circumstances, a vast amount of suffering must be endured. How deep, then, does the interest of the subject become!

This accident is also exceedingly insidious in its attack, producing little or no harm until the mischief has become almost irremediable. Even the physician's suspicions are sometimes lulled into the belief that the patient has only an attack of colic, and before he is aroused, the fatal die is cast, and to his dismay he finds that he has to deal with a strangulated hernia.

The number of FATAL CASES herewith appended, prove that it is no idle alarm to declare the imminent peril in which he stands who has neglected hernia. He dare not run, jump, couch, ride or move in other than a measured step, lest he accelerate his doom. He dare not eat, drink, bathe, except by the rule, for this fatal, for it is almost certainly fatal, accident may occur, even though he may be as prudent as the cautious dame herself. A change of weather operating as it does on an excitable nervous system, may cause a rupture to become strangulated.

DEATHS

FROM STRANGULATED RUPTURE.

CASE 1. Capt. William Bartlett, of Albany, noted for having made twenty successful trips from New York to China, died on Thursday of last week of strangulated hernia. He took a hearty breakfast and went out as usual to his business; returned about 11 o'clock suffering from severe cramp in his stomach and a high state of nervous excitement. Domestic remedies were resorted to without allaying the symptoms. Violent vomiting ensued; a surgeon was sent for, who, on examination, announced the case hopeless; another was called in consultation—no relief afforded, and the captain died in extreme agony fifteen minutes before 9 o'clock. Last year he felt symptoms of strangulation, sent to Dr. J. A. Sherman for his book, and shortly after visited this city to obtain his treatment; but, unfortunately for the Captain, the doctor was on one of his Western trips he did not see him, bought a new truss and returned home—but to fall a victim to his insecurity.

ANOTHER DEATH.

CASE 2. I was called in haste, and after midnight to see a man about 20 years of age. He had been laboring under Strangulated Hernia from the preceding day, and the usual means of reduction had been used without effect by Dr. Bonsell. The patient was operated upon, but soon after was bedewed with a cold, clammy sweat; pulse rapid; died next morning at 7 o'clock.

ANOTHER DEATH.

CASE 3. I operated to-day for Strangulated Femoral Hernia. The patient wore a truss. Strangulation occurred in the act of vomiting; second day after the operation; abdomen tender; countenance dejected; pulse one hundred and twenty, and weak. The patient died.

ANOTHER DEATH.

CASE 4. Isaac Lewis was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital, afflicted with Strangulated Scrotal Hernia. His case was beyond medical relief; he lingered some time an object of pity, and then died.

FEARFUL AILMENTS ARISING FROM RUPTURE AND TRUSSES.

The following are some of the dreadful maladies resulting from the displacement of the viscera in rupture, and which are aggravated by the truss when used to support the Rupture:

RUPTURE BECOMES inflamed and strangulated, the early symptoms of which are colic pains, rumbling in the bowels, great anxiety, and when reaching its full state equaled only by the horrors of hydrophobia.

RUPTURE AND TRUSSES CAUSE eventual nervous debility, impaired memory, indifference to amusements and stirring recreations necessarily conductive to health and the prolongation of life.

RUPTURE AND TRUSSES CAUSE kidney and bladder affections, among the most deplorable of which is Bright's disease of the kidneys, depressed and irritated condition of the bladder, some of the premonitory symptoms of which are occasional lassitude, drowsiness, back ache, frequent disposition to urinate, incontinency or unceasiness in retaining urine, change of color and deposits in the urine after standing several hours, and increasing indifference and inability to the social enjoyments of life.

RUPTURE AND TRUSSES CAUSE premature check of the procreative functions, consequent loss of virility, and a gradual extinction of the spark that animates and invigorates the relations of life in the domestic circle, inspiring affection and devotion to the sacred institutions of marriage, morality and religion.

RUPTURE AND TRUSSES CAUSE gradual and imperceptible undermining of the constitution, impairing the digestive functions, and thereby inducing fevers of the worst type.

RUPTURE AND TRUSSES tax the energies and capacities of man to a greater or less extent in every stage of life, both in his physical social relations and mental devotions, in the physical and mental pursuance of his business. In a word, it makes a man less than a man; and when from one or another of the foregoing afflictions, he begins to realize his mortifying condition, he indeed becomes a creature of commiseration.

TRUSSES.

The fallacy of curing rupture by trusses has been fully established by the experience of the past ages. There is certainly no truss that will radically cure confirmed rupture, or that can be truly considered, if worn any length of time, other than injurious.

What is the truss but a half-hoop gripping steel or iron band, provided on each end with pads to press simultaneously upon the back and abdomen? What must be the effect of the pads? Are they not heating and debilitating to the back and walls of the abdomen? Is not the ceaseless force of the main spring bearing these pads toward each other attended with fearful results? Look for a moment into the structure of man, the location of the organs, and you will say with us that the kidneys, the bladder, the tendons, the spleen, the vertebræ, and the lumbar regions must sooner or later be seriously affected by the continued pressure of the truss, and manhood destroyed ere the victim has reached the prime of life.

Let us see from the following example: Fill, for instance, a sack, as the abdomen is filled, and clasp it with one of these so-called radical cure trusses, and you will see the terrible indentations made by the pressure. It is in this way that the constant severe embrace or grip of the truss exhausts the muscular fibre, and inflicts irreparable injury upon the organs, completely destroying their functions; in a word, making the young old, and the old useless.

WHAT THE EDITOR OF THE SUNDAY DEMOCRAT, OF NEW YORK, SAYS IN HIS PAPER, JAN. 7, 1877.

ROBERT WHITE'S SON, AND HOW HE WAS SAVED.

Dr. Sherman has devoted no ordinary talents to the special study of rupture, and with the very best results. His long and successful practice, simplicity of application, have cured many of the young and aged. No case, if properly and timely attended to, while under the most favorable circumstances, a vast amount of suffering must be endured. How deep, then, does the interest of the subject become!

This accident is also exceedingly insidious in its attack, producing little or no harm until the mischief has become almost irremediable. Even the physician's suspicions are sometimes lulled into the belief that the patient has only an attack of colic, and before he is aroused, the fatal die is cast, and to his dismay he finds that he has to deal with a strangulated hernia.

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DR. KERLEY ON RUPTURE.

What He has to Say of Dr. J. A. Sherman's Treatment, after Testing it in His Wife's Case.

The following is from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat April 30th, 1878.

To the Editor of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat:

I am and have been a practicing physician in this city for the past ten years. My office is at Ninth and Montgomery, and residence at Ferguson, St. Louis County, Mo. Recently I have had occasion to look carefully into Dr. J. A. Sherman's system of treating rupture, and now feel as though I would be rendering a service to the afflicted by directing their attention to it. I am well aware that anyone having a rupture, either by neglect or injurious truss pressure, may at any moment be arrested with the horrors of strangulation.

That trusses have signally proved a failure as a palliative, much less curative medium, is fully realized by those who have given special attention to rupture, as well as by those who have had experience from their use. That they have a depressing influence upon the mental and nervous systems, and predispose and create organic disease, is of itself more than sufficient to condemn their use. What then, is to be done? As a relief, save in strangulated rupture, the surgeon's knife will not do. It is too hazardous, from the subsequent great danger of peritonical inflamation. The Wurtzer system of plugging and clamping, the puncturing system, and other cruelly tortuous modes, have proved fruitless and dangerous from similar and other causes. And even if there were no dangers consequent upon such operations, they would be generally impracticable, from the long confinement and suffering ensuing. These barbarous plans have had their day, and necessarily given place to the march of science. Human suffering demanded relief, and artistic surgery has at last provided it. The method is simple and efficient. It is the result of Dr. J. A. Sherman's untiring pursuit of this special branch of the profession. It is practiced by him and offered to the public under the most satisfactory assurances. Family interest has compelled me to look into the Sherman system, and duty now prompts me to speak of it frankly. My wife has been the victim of a rupture for the past seven years, and has suffered very much from it, notwithstanding I have from the first tried everything in the truss line. I have not only exhausted my own skill in her behalf, but I have had the assistance of some of the ablest physicians in this city, all to no purpose. I was always apprehensive, from my wife's critical condition, and she frequently alarmed me with symptoms of strangulation.

Time and again she called my attention to articles published in your paper by Dr. Sherman's patients, and as often I promised to go and see the Doctor, but sickness and press of business kept me from doing so until recently.

Suffice it to say, that having a conversation with Dr. Sherman, and an explanation of his *modus operandi*, I was convinced of the correctness of his method, and resolved to have him treat my wife's case. My resolution has been satisfactorily sustained by the result. Since my wife received his treatment the rupture has not made its appearance, and though she could never wear a truss without suffering, she wears the Doctor's appliances with entire satisfaction and finds no inconvenience from the accompanying treatment.

Dr. Sherman's theory is founded on scientific principles. He aims to assist nature to regain her normal condition, by acting upon the serous surfaces, exciting coagulable lymph, producing adhesion, and thus completely obliterating the hernial openings.

His manner of accomplishing this object is of little or no inconvenience to the patient. I speak it from no other cause than the public good, feeling assured that whosoever applies to him will receive the relief hoped for.

R. M. KERLEY, M. D.

ST. LOUIS, April 29, 1878.

FORTY EIGHT YEARS RUPTURED.

A Farmer's Case, and What He Says of Dr. Sherman's Treatment.

To the Editor of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat:

On the 16th day of April, 1877, I went to St. Louis to consult Dr. J. A. Sherman, by the recommendation of Mr. Solomon Harkey, of Hillsboro, who has been treated by the Doctor for rupture on both sides, from which he had suffered a great many years.

Mr. Harkey was so much benefitted by Dr. Sherman's treatment, both in his rupture and general health, that he strongly urged me to go and try it.

I was ruptured from boyhood, more than forty-eight years; ruptured on both sides; was always trying the best trusses I could find, and always suffering from their use. Well, I went to Dr. Sherman, hoping to be as lucky as Mr. Harkey, and now I can say I have been, as the relief and benefit is more than tongue can tell. I absolutely feel ten years younger now than when I went to Dr. Sherman. I am already quite, if not perfectly,