

The Delusion of Drink.

King Solomon has the credit of being the wisest man that ever lived; and he declared that he who is deceived by wine, the mocker, and strong drink, the raging, is *not* wise. The delusions of drink are as old as drink itself, and as are as prevalent now as in Solomon's time. There are men who honestly believe that alcoholic drink is good for them; yet there is not one of them who would touch it except as a prescribed medicine if it were not for its pleasant taste. The delusion touching its beathfulness grows out of the desire to justify an appetite which may either be natural or acquired. If a man likes whiskey or wine he likes to think that it is good for him, and he will take ~~any~~ to prove that it is so, b

bound in *justice*, to recompense me to the
full value of that watch; and I can employ
all the powers of the State to compel him to
pay me in full for my loss. Besides me, he
has offended the State—made himself a
criminal and must suffer to the full extent
of his crime.

Or, if he willfully, in madness or spite,
grinds to a jelly my right arm so that I
never can use it again, *justice* (and that is
what I am talking about) requires that he
should make good my loss, and that he
should be put upon that course of punish-
ment that shall forever deter him or others
from doing the like to me or to any one else
forever after. In respect

A SIN, NOT A DISEASE.

In a recent sermon on the 'Sin of Drunkenness,' Rev. Dr. Alden, of South Boston, made among others, the following points: 'It is a voluntary degradation of the human body; a voluntary debasement, as it may be the temporary extinguishment, of the human affections; the voluntary enthrallment of the human will; and the voluntary deadening of the moral and spiritual sense.' He showed also that it is a sin against one's family and kindred, against society, and the public weal; and particularly against God, who gave to man his faculties, placed him in his earthy relations, and made provisions for his redemption — since it is to throw away all these gifts of the Creator.

public sentiment will grow steadily, but
surely the reformation of our civil service.
While then, we look forward hopefully to
the future, let us do our duty toward our
country in this thing to-day. It is our
duty to discuss this evil. It is our duty to
express our disapprobation of it, whenever
opportunity offers itself. It is our duty
to express as often and decidedly as possi-
ble, our detestation of the principle which
underlies the whole system of our ap-
pointments to office. It is our duty to do
what we can to disseminate correcter
views about the nature of the public
service, thus aiding to shake off the
apathy in which the nation is wrapt, and
bring about that moral indignation out
of which reform will surely grow.
Meantime it is our duty and privileg
progress will be

A NOTE FROM THE REV. DR. CROSBY.

Here I shall take the liberty of reading to you a most decisive note sent to me by one of the champions of New-York law :

No. 116 EAST NINETEENTH-ST., Dec. 17, 1878.

DEAR SIR : In response to your inquiries, the results of a year's war for law-enforcement against groggeries, etc., have been :

1. Shaping and sharpening public opinion.
2. The vertebrating of officers and judges.
3. The snubbing of the insolent rum power.
4. The shutting up of the lewd theatres (two of them having been made examples of by us).
5. The closing of 1,739 groggeries, so that there are in New-York City to-day 1,739 less than there were twelve months ago.
6. The laying bare of the source of the trouble ; the cause of difficulty in enforcing law, to wit : (a) Weakness of judges inflicting the least penalties ; and (b) wickedness of Excise Commissioners licensing all the dens of infamy as "hotels."
7. The formation of a rallying centre for law and order.

These are the blessings which the Lord and \$4,000 have brought us in a year. In the same Lord, whether the dollars come or not, we trust for the next year.

Yours ever truly,

HOWARD CROSBY.

God bless the Chancellor of New-York University !
(Apologetical. If you would stand behind him you would

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PUBLISH THIS DAY:

THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.

A NOVEL.

By

EDWARD BULWER (Lord Lytton).

4to, paper, 15 cents.

No. 33 in the "FRANKLIN-SQUARE LIBRARY."

some pains to
to himself and others.
Now, alcohol is a pure stimulant. There
is not so much nutriment in it as there is in
a chip. It never added anything to the
permanent forces of life, and never can add
anything. Its momentary intensification of
force is a permanent abstraction of force
from the drinker's capital stock. All arti-
ficial excitants bring exhaustion. The phy-
sicians know this, and the simplest man's
reason is quite capable of comprehending
it. If any man supposes that daily drink,
even in small quantities, is conducive to his
health, he is deluded. If he possesses a
sluggish temperament, he may be able to
carry his burden without much apparent
harm, but burden it is, and burden it will
always be.

After a man has continued moderate
drinking long enough, then comes a change
—a demand for more drink. The powers
which have been insensibly undermined,
clamor, under the pressure of business, for
increasing stimulation. It is applied, and
the machine starts off grandly; the man
feels strong, his form grows portly, and he
works under constant pressure. Now he
is in a condition of great danger, but the
delusion is upon him that he is in no dan-
ger at all. At last, however, drink begins
to take the place of food. His appetite
grows feeble and fitful. He lives on his
drink, and, of course, there is but one end
to this—viz.: death! It may come sudden-
ly, through the collapse of all his powers,
or through paralysis, or it may come slow-
ly through atrophy and emaciation. His
friends see that he is killing himself, but he
cannot see it at all. He walks in a delu-
sion from his early manhood to his death.

A few weeks ago one of our city physi-
cians publicly read a paper on the drink-
habits of women. It was a thoughtful pa-
per, based on a competent knowledge of
facts. It ought to have been of great use
to those women of the city who are exposed
to the dangers it portrayed and especially
to those who have acquired the habits it
condemned. Soon afterwards there appear-
ed in the columns of a daily paper a pro-
test from a writer who ought to be a good
deal more intelligent than he is, against the
doctor's conclusions. The health and phy-
sique of the beer-drinking English woman
were placed over against the health and
physique of the water-drinking American
woman, to the disadvantage of the latter.
The man is deluded. It is not a year since
Sir Henry Thompson, one of the most em-
inent medical men in England,—a man no-
toriously beyond the reach of any purely
Christian considerations,—declaring against
the beer-drinking of England on strictly
sanitary grounds. Our litterateur declares
that the English woman can outwalk her
American sister. That depends entirely up-
on the period of life when the task is under-
taken. The typical English woman who
has stood by the beer diet until she is more
than forty years old, is too fat to walk any-
where easily out of doors, or gracefully
within.

... afterwards. For justice has
the safety of the innocent as well as the
pain of the guilty.

And now saith the Creator of all things.
"All souls are mine;" and so they are, even
in a higher sense than that in which the
watch belongs to the manufacturer or the
purchaser, or my right arm belongs to me.
And having made all things he knows just
what value to place upon all. He knows
just what the damage to him, is, when one
of his creatures maliciously or willfully
destroys another; and he knows too just
what punishment one being deserves when
he in malice or from cupidity, ends the life
of another. Being true he asks for these
ends that are righteous; being good he acts
for the best interests of all;—and being just
he inflicts no more punishment upon any
transgressor than he richly deserves. And
when he punishes he has two ends in view;
—he rewards the transgressor for his crimes
and also makes him an *example* by which
he warns all others what they may expect,
if the like crime is committed by any one
of them. Punishment, in a moral govern-
ment, is indispensable when law has been
broken.

When God created man, he gave him
this general law: "In the day that thou
eatest thereof thou shalt surely die." But
... disobeyed and fell, and thereby brought
upon himself the full measure of the pen-
... for wise reasons, the Law Giver
... inflict upon the rebel the punish-
ment, *only in part*. Some sorrow came
then; the rest was deferred to a future
time. And so when Cain killed Abel, he
incurred the full measure of the punish-
ment due for his crime; but God did not
think it best to inflict it, but *commute*.
He however set a mark upon him—the mur-
derer's mark—just as though the judgment
of mankind was against him—he expected
death, he feared it, and his conscience told
him he deserved it. "Every one that find-
eth me shall slay me," saith he, in almost
despair, but as the world was to be peopled
and Cain's case was to be made an *example*
to the nations in all coming time, God
thought best then to *commute* and let that
life be spared. He did so; and what was
the consequence? A race of outlaws, brig-
ands, thieves, robbers, murderers, slander-
ers, liars! The record of Moses is graphic
but fearful. "The earth was filled with vi-
... Here commutation had a fair
... We have already

SPRINGFIELD, March 14.—The great interest of to-day has been that connected with the anti-Temperance Convention, held at the Opera House. The bulk of the delegates were liquor-dealers, brewers, and distillers. It is very doubtful if any object was attained by the Convention, unless it was to more firmly fix in the minds of all advocates of the law a determination to see that its provisions should be strictly enforced.

Pursuant to notice the State Convention of brewers, liquor-dealers, etc., met in this city this morning. The attendance was quite large. The meeting was called to order by F. Rush, Jr., of Sangamon; and George W. Barnard, of Cook, was appointed temporary Chairman; C. A. Helure, of Sangamon, and E. Cramer, of Peoria, Vice Presidents; and General H. Lieb, of Cook, was appointed Secretary. The Chairman then announced the following Committees:

Committee on Permanent Organization—Hon. Charles F. Feinse, of Peoria; F. Reisch, of Sangamon, J. W. Levine, of LaSalle, Mr. Blakesley, of Adams, H. B. Miller, of Cook, Mr. Willan, of St. Clair, C. A. A. Eldridge, of Morgan.

On Resolutions—E. L. Merritt, of Sangamon, Charles Neubert, of St. Clair, H. Lieb, of Cook, Julius Kruger, of Peoria, J. Adancy, of Adams, Mr. Schlageman, of Macon, W. H. Wright, of McLean.

On Credentials—Conrad Seipp, of Cook, G. A. Mayer, of Sangamon, John Kopp, of Marshall.

The following are the full proceedings of this Convention:

In response to repeated calls, Charles F. Feinse, of Peoria, addressed the Convention. He counseled making the objects of the Society more general, to include all who were opposed to the encroachment upon personal liberty. He advised the laying aside of party ties and a general union of all who opposed this infamous so-called Temperance law. Every American citizen is interested. The law is below all criticism and should be fought in the Courts and by the organization of all who opposed such efforts as were now being made to curtail and infringe upon the rights of American citizens.

The Convention then adjourned until 2 o'clock. The Convention reassembled at 2 o'clock, a large number of persons in attendance. General McNeal, of St. Louis, was introduced, and said he was heartily glad to be here to join his friends on this auspicious occasion. Were he a President of the Temperance Society he would oppose this law, which was a direct blow at the liberty and privilege of every citizen of the State. He would not look to any party for a change in this matter, but proposed to form a new party that would look to amend and subserve the interests of the people, and scrupulously guard their interests, rights, and liberties.

Mr. Feinse, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported, recommending that the name of this Association shall be the State Association for the Promotion of Personal Liberty. The officers of the permanent organization are as follows: President, G. W. Barnard, of Cook; Vice Presidents H. E. Mueller, of Springfield, and B. Cramer, of Peoria; Corresponding Secretary, Charles Feinse, of Peoria; Executive Committee, M. Dick, Quincy; L. Green, Peoria; August Nolte, Springfield; W. Tegeler, Rock Island; B. Wirk, Belleville; H. Kurt, Centralia; D. Hollizer, LaSalle.

The Committee was instructed to fill the other five places on the Committee and on motion of Mr. Blakesley, of Quincy, Mr. Feinse was elected Secretary, also.

Peoria was selected as the head-center of the headquarters of the Association.

E. S. Merritt, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The twenty seventh General Assembly of this State has enacted a so-called Temperance law, which, in effect, is prohibitory of the sale of spirituous liquors, a law odious in its provisions, subversive of personal liberty, and destructive of the right of person;

WHEREAS, When the present Legislature was elected, the temperance question was not agitated before the people, and consequently, our Representatives could not know the sentiments of their constituents regarding the same;

WHEREAS, Our Representatives were not then instructed to pass such a law, nor was the subject discussed before the people; therefore we, as citizens of the State of Illinois in Convention assembled, do resolve,

1. That the movement to enact and enforce sumptuary laws, or in the nature thereof, tending to restrict personal liberty and personal rights, are revolutionary and destructive, and we pledge our efforts to procure their speedy repeal by all legal and proper means.

2. That the law is unconstitutional, because it impairs the obligations of all existing contracts for the leasing of property for the sale of liquor before its passage.

3. That it is utterly repugnant to every principle of common right, because it subjects the property of parties to sale by legal process in a proceeding to which he was not a party, and of which he has had no notice.

4. That a law which makes original judgment of Justices of the Peace a lien on real estate, is impolitic and unsafe.

5. That we oppose the so-called Temperance law because while it hypocritically affects to be in the interests of an advanced morality, it is only a species of class legislation in behalf of the wealthy, and against the poorer but equally worthy, citizens, giving the former power to poison, as is alleged, while the same is refused to the latter.

6. That the attempt to substitute the personal liability of one person for the acts of another is an innovation monstrous and odious and subversive of common law, right, and personal liberty.

7. That it obstructs the production of spirit and wine-producing grains and fruits, thereby circumscribing our agricultural interests, the great source of wealth in our State.

8. That while we abhor habitual drunkenness and the habitual drunkard as much as the so-called temperance men, and would, as law-abiding men, readily submit to reasonable and rational regulations of the liquor traffic, such as would make it a felony to sell unwholesome, adulterated liquor of any kind, such as would require the keeping of an orderly house, and especially as would make an habitual drunkard responsible for his own acts.

9. That the General Assembly now in session is respectfully and earnestly requested to repeal the law, or to submit the question to a vote of the people.

10. That upon the basis of the above expressed principles, we will form an association for the preservation of the personal liberty guaranteed to us by the Constitution of the United States, and that we will agitate the formation of kindred associations in all cities of Illinois, and endeavor to perfect a great central union of such associations.

11. That we will not give our support to any political organization that will not declare its opposition to sumptuary laws.

12. That our thanks are due to the members of the Legislature who voted against the law.

General Lieb spoke in response to repeated calls. He said he did not wish to enter into a long discussion of that law. He had examined its provisions and found in them that proscriptive spirit which dictated it. He was opposed to any modification of the law in favor of beer and wine, denouncing it as a piece of demagogism which conveyed the idea that as long as the appetites of the Germans for these beverages were not interfered with, they cared but little whether private rights and great principles of constitutional and personal liberty were trampled under foot. He was opposed to the law because it violates the two great principles of the common law, to wit, that every man should be held responsible for his own acts, and that no man should be allowed to take advantage of his own wrong. He thought it was a moral law inasmuch as it placed a premium upon drunkenness, and creates a system of espionage incompatible with free governments. He declared himself in favor of a sensible, National regulation of the liquor traffic, making it a felony to sell unwholesome drinks of any kind, requiring the retailers to keep a respectable establishment; making habitual drunkenness a misdemeanor, etc. He thought nothing could be expected from the present Legislature, and only would be repealed when a spirit more liberal and more in harmony with the progressive ideas of the times would hold entry into the Capital. He thought public sentiment had become awakened.

the consciousness that the Government of this Republic was gradually passing from the hands of the people into the hands of factions and cliques, that the interests of the masses were made subservient to the interests of the few, and that the time had come to make an example of the men in power, and to eradicate a pernicious, demoralizing system. Then this law, together with all other oppressive laws which keep this country in a state of war in times of peace, which creates oppressive monopolies, and which go to tax millions of consumers in the interests of a few hundred wealthy manufacturers, would be repealed. He was in favor of strengthening the arms of those who were battling corruption in the front of the army of reformers. [Tremendous cheers.] He could not see why they should keep a political partnership with men with whom they widely differ upon the important questions of the day, merely because they had acted and voted together for the last fifteen years, nor could he see why they should refuse to co-operate with their former opponents, if upon questions to be solved now they agreed with us. He said in this matter he would act according to the dictates of his conscience. He would not be intimidated by the senseless cry of renegade and traitor. If the party had ceased to be one of principles, he was no more with it. If he was mistaken in the signs of the times, it would not be Grant, nor any of his intimate friends, but a renegade who would enter the White House in 1873. [Tremendous and continued cheers.]

General Lieb was followed by Mr. Miller, of Cook, who counselled moderation and advised the friends of the movement to wait until the opportunity was at hand, and then strike, and strike effectually.

Mr. Posterea, of St. Louis, followed in a long speech in German.

D. T. Senneger, of Cairo, came here as a delegate to represent the people upon the liquor question and not as a party man, his religion or politics were not for sale. He warned the friends of this movement against the baleful effect of mixing up politics in the matter.

Mr. Senneger was followed by Mr. Hinchcliffe, of St. Clair, who heartily endorsed the resolution.

A resolution tendering the thanks of the Convention to the citizens of Springfield for their hospitality was adopted, and on motion of Dr. Blakesley, of Adams, the Convention adjourned.

Another, in the Village

Gross' Point.

The Coroner "Cut Out" of the In

Local Justice.

The village of Gross' Point, in the town of Trier, was the scene, on Wednesday evening, of a terrible murder. An auction was being held in the place, and farmers from the surrounding country had come to attend the sale. About noon came Peter Smith and Michael Schaffer, brothers-in-law. It is alleged that they had been on bad terms for a long time, and only by accident. However this may be, they drank pretty freely on the day in question, and did not improve their tempers. They came in collision, had a fight, and about old differences until words were settled by blows. After some hard hitting they grappled and fell to the ground, with Smith being under. Schaffer it is alleged, held Smith in the blind fury of the moment, drew a revolver and shot his unfortunate opponent dead. The poor man never moved after receiving the bullet, which entered the left lung, and, taking a downward course passed through the liver and kidney. The remains were taken in charge by the Constable of the village, who also, aided by some citizens, arrested the murderer, who resided near Winetka, and have large means. Deceased was generally considered respectable and industrious man, and, prior to this sad event, no charge has been brought against the character of the homicide.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner Stephens received a telegram from ex-Judge Hanton of Evanston, to come out to Gross' Point and conduct an inquest on the body of Schaffer. Coroner Stephens complied with the request, accompanied by Drs. McCarthy and Dunne, started in good time to perform his duty. Having reached the place where the murderer lay, the county officials found that a Justice of the Peace, named Currie, had taken upon himself to hold an inquest, and had accordingly summoned a jury to decide on the merits of the case. The local sawbones was also called in, and it is stated, that in his efforts to find the fatal wound, he backed and hewed the unfortunate remains in a remarkable manner. Coroner Stephens, finding the affair in progress, announced his arrival and demanded that the proceedings terminate at once. Mr. Currie replied, in effect, that he had voted for Mr. Stephens, and that he was not to be interfered with. He did not recognize the authority of the Coroner, when the latter was absent at the time the inquest was commenced. Mr. Stephens stated that he would find out by the Courts whether the properly elected coroner should be sustained in the performance of his functions or the reverse. The intelligent Mr. Currie replied that he knew more than any Chicago lawyer, excepting Charley Reed. Arguments were of no avail, and the rural luminary finished up the inquest by holding, on recommendation of the Peter Smith on charge of manslaughter, his friends of both parties appear to be dissatisfied about the affair and want the Coroner to hold another inquest. Mr. Stephens is going to the matter ventilated in the law courts.

RAILROAD FATALITY.

A Warning to Teamsters Who Attempt to Cross a Track in Front of a Train.

Railroad crossings continue to roll up subjects for the Coroner. Switchmen, flagmen, signal bells, and all other safeguards appear to be useless. Men, apparently sane, will continue to urge their horses across a track, right under the nose of a locomotive, as if it were the most natural thing in the world. It led to an abrupt termination of the life of J. Clark, employed by Nicholas Martin, grocer, 679 State street, at ten minutes past 6 o'clock evening. Clark was crossing the track of the Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne Railroad, near Bull street, when engine No. 5 came puffing along, carrying the evening passenger train to the city. The unfortunate man attempted to drive his team and wagon over the crossing when the train was more than ten rods distant. The engines blew the whistle and the brakes were put down too late. The cow catcher caught the wagon and threw it off the track with great violence. Clark was caught under the vehicle and died most instantly. The horses escaped without material injury. The remains of the man were conveyed to the Metropolitan Street Police Station, and the Coroner was notified. Deceased was about 35 years of age, an Englishman by birth. He had but recently arrived from Lancashire, and expected his wife and child to join him here to-morrow. What a poor woman does come, she will have a fearful check to encounter. Clark was a steady man, and attended to his business faithfully. His body was not mangled, as he was not under the wheels of the cars.

LATEST CITY NEWS.

The girl, Anna Stark, aged 8 years, who was fatally burned at No. 86 1/2 State street, on Wednesday night, died at the County Hospital yesterday afternoon. The accident arose in this way: The girl's mother and a woman named Taylor, who lived in the same building, got into a quarrel, and the chastisement of one of the Stark children. In her anger Mrs. Taylor threw something at the other woman, which something missed its aim and, striking a gasoline lamp, upset it and brought about the catastrophe. The girl, who was in the room at the time, was badly roasted alive, and her mother was badly, but not fatally burned. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day. The woman Taylor is completely overcome with horror at the effects of her rashness.

Detectives Dixon and Elliott, at noon yesterday, arrested, on the corner of Wells and State streets, an enterprising Eastern lad named Abraham J. Robinson, who is charged with having obtained goods under false pretences, to the amount of \$11,000, in the New Bedford, Mass. The man was a gentlemanly looking fellow, and was accompanied by officers to the County Jail. Sheriff Nicholson from the city wherein the irregular transactions are alleged to have been committed, is expected, and, being armed with the necessary evidence, proposes to carry Mr. Robinson back to view his numerous and much-attached creditors.

A Misunderstanding in the Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, March 14.—Messrs. Deneal and Diebarger had a personal altercation on the floor of the House, to-day, and were about to be taken to blows when arrested by the Sergeant-at-Arms. They were placed under \$5,000 bonds to keep the peace and await the action of the House.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. T. Stewart has arranged for the erection of 100 houses at Jamaica Plains, Long Island, at a cost of \$190,000.

The Benham (Texas) Banner says a large panther recently entered a house near Griffin, seized a child sitting on the floor, attempted to carry it off. Two men, who happened to be near at hand, rescued the child, which was not seriously injured.

The Louisville Commercial "looks for" national meetings in Chicago and Cincinnati, that a Kentucky firm has cornered the hick nut market by a purchase of seven barrels.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., to-day, it was voted to recommend to the full board that the present college site be sold to the city, providing the sum of \$6,000 will be paid for the same.

Two men of Ulster County, New York, have gone to Brazil, there to establish a tannery.

Delegat Jones, of Wyoming, has introduced in the House of Representatives at Washington a Constitutional Amendment for the benefit of colored people and women, the second section of which provides that "No distinction in the qualifications of electors in the States or Territories shall be made on account of sex."

During a fire at Montreal on Saturday last, a rat sprang for safety into the hood of a street car, and was crushed by the wheels. Just previous to starting home, the Chief, frequently annoyed before by rats scratching beneath his coat, inserted his hand into the hood and drew forth the rat.

The New Haven Common Council has just petitioned to reintroduce the European sparrow in the city, to protect the elms from the worms which have at times infested them.

Buckley, the young man charged with complicity in the death of Viola Carson—the heroine of the famous "Falls Field Tragedy," in New York, N. Y.—has been found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars!

The Trustees of the Connecticut Life Insurance Company at Suffield, have decided to erect a new ladies' building in place of the one which was burned. Its location will be a few rods from the old building, so as to be in line with the middle one, and the south building will be moved back on the same line.

Captain J. S. Stockdale is building a steamship at Pittsburgh for South America. The vessel will be 160 feet in length, 37 feet beam, and 6 feet draft; of hold; engines 22 inches in diameter, 12 stroke; 4 boilers 22 feet long, and 44 inch diameter. She is intended to ply on the Mississippi River, South America, and makes the trip in 10 days. Captain Stockdale has built for that trade.

A joint-stock company has been formed for the purpose of constructing and conducting a canal from Salt Lake to the Gulf of California. Two

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ALCOHOLIC MEDICATION.

BY HON. NEAL DOW.

SOCIETY has a deep interest in the proper solution of the question whether alcohol is or is not a useful medical agent, to be used in a general way. Not only does the indiscriminate recommendation of this powerful chemical by the doctors constitute a formidable obstacle to the progress of the temperance reform, but it introduces intemperance, in its most shocking form and in the most insidious way, into thousands of the best households and most cultivated domestic circles in the country. The recklessness with which alcoholics are prescribed for all sorts of ailments, and for no ailments at all, is a reproach to the profession, and savors strongly of the grossest quackery.

The class of cases where this practice is the most dangerous and deadly is with young mothers, who have no experience to guide them, and who rely, consequently, with implicit faith upon the doctor. In these cases it is the custom to recommend strong beer, porter, or ale to promote lactation, and to "strengthen" the mother under the draught made upon her system. It is nutrition, and not narcotization, that will be useful in such cases; and the prescription of alcoholics is as absurd in them as it would be among dairy cows.

A few months ago I was at a friend's house, where was an infant of four weeks; and, inquiring of the mother, she complained of a distressing "sinking" in the region of the stomach, which left her without strength, or even inclination to move. She said, also, that her baby seemed to be much in the same way; for it took little notice, and was sleepy and heavy almost all the time.

"And what does the doctor do for you?" I asked. "Nothing, except to recommend me to drink strong beer freely; and so my husband sent home half a barrel, thinking it would be better, as well as cheaper, in that way." "And do you feel yourself benefitted by the beer?" "For the moment I feel better, but very soon the dreadful sinking at the stomach returns." "Do you think anything is the matter with the baby?" "It seems not to be well. I fear some affection of the head, for it lies most of the time, as you see it now, in a heavy dose." "Has the doctor seen it, and does he know about your 'sinking' at the stomach?" "Yes; I've spoken to him often about the baby and myself. He thinks nothing is the matter with the baby, and that the beer will bring me well."

"It is very easy both with you and your baby to get intoxicated, and you are narcotized by the beer she takes." "The lady both remarked; but the simple truth is, that the beer she takes does not do her any harm, and then the sinking ensued, and she was relieved temporarily, so she was living."

THE INDEPENDENT

of fits of stimulation and narcotization; while she passed the alcohol unchanged to her infant, so that it was in a state of constant intoxication.

She could not understand how the child could be affected in that way, since it took no beer. Don't you remember, said I, the account in the papers, a little while ago, of the attempt by a servant girl to poison the family in which she lived? That every member of the family was violently affected; but that none died except the nursing infant? Yes, she remembered. And your child is affected in the same way by the alcohol which it derives from you. "And what shall I do?" "Don't touch another drop of beer. The prescription of it to you is a shameful and wicked quackery. Very soon the 'sinking' at the stomach will cease, and the infant will no longer be oppressed in the way you see it now. The draught upon you made by the child is to be met by nutrition, and not by alcoholization." And so the advice was adopted, and the "sinking" and "dozing" passed away.

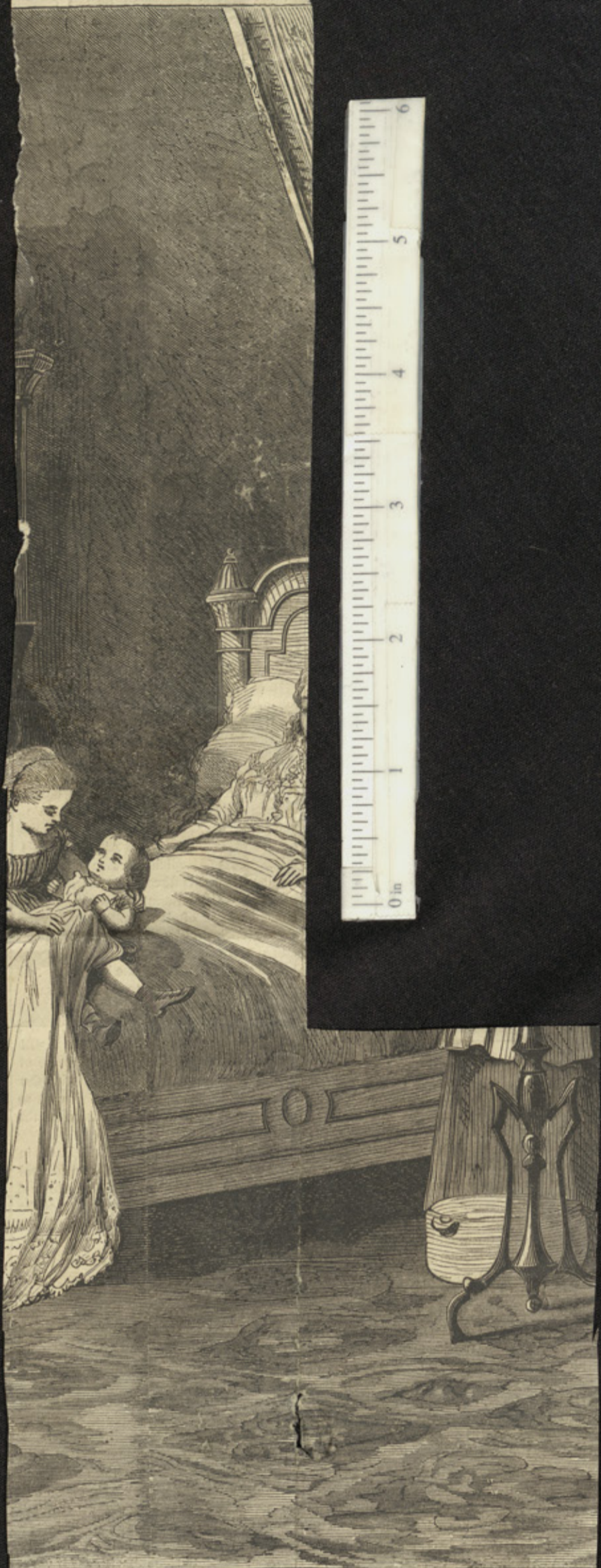
Dr. Lees, an eminent English physiologist, says: "The influence of alcohol upon the blood is strikingly exhibited in its effects upon the milk of suckling mothers." Dr. Edward Smith, an eminent English medical practitioner, recently deceased, in his "Practical Dietary," London, 1867, says: "Alcohols are largely used by many persons in the belief that they support the system and maintain the

supply of milk for the infant; but this is a serious error, and is not an infrequent cause of fits and emaciation in the child." At a coroner's inquest held at Monknearmouth, Scotland, some time ago, the surgeon said: "The child died of inflammation of the bowels, produced by the alcohol taken in the mother's milk." As long ago as 1814 the eminent surgeon, Sir A. Carlisle, said: "The next in the order of mischief is their employment (fermented liquors) by nurses, a common occasion of dropsy in the brain in infants. I doubt much whether the future moral habits, the temper, and intellectual propensities are not greatly influenced by the early effects of fermented liquors upon the brain and sensorial organs." Dr. Inman, of Liverpool, in his "New Theory of Disease," says: "I have known a glass of whiskey toddy, taken by the mother, to produce sickness and indigestion in the child twenty-four hours thereafter. On the analysis of the milk of the same woman, a few hours before and after the use of a pint of beer, it has been found that the alcohol increases the proportion of water and diminishes that of the caseine or curd, which is the nourishing element, and that alcohol is very perceptible in the milk."

The doctors who freely prescribe alcohol to their patients know little or nothing of its actual operation. Dr. McCulloch said this in his famous controversy with Professor Laycock, at Edinburgh, in 1856; for he declared that if the profession understood the action of this powerful drug in the system it would be prescribed rarely and with the greatest caution. Dr. Lees says: "Alcohol is so virulent a poison that it can be taken only in the diluted form of ardent spirits, a teaspoonful of which has often destroyed the life of a child, and from half a pint to a pint that of men unaccustomed to its use." Dr. Aiken, in his "Practice of Medicine," says: "Spirituous liquors tend to coagulate, in the first instance, all albuminous articles of food or fluid with which they come in contact; as an irritant, they stimulate the glandular secretions from the mucous membrane, and ultimately lead to permanent congestion of the vessels and to thickening of the gastric tissues."—Dr. Lankester, F.R.S., says: "Even diluted, in the form of beer or wine, alcohol is found to act injuriously on the delicate membranes of the stomach and other digestive organs. . . . It is found to destroy the quality of the blood, to congest the membranes of the brain, and to produce incurable affections of the liver and kidneys." Dr. Aitken, in his "Practice of Medicine," London, 1868, says: "Alcohol is directly absorbed by the blood vessels, without undergoing any change. Part of it is eliminated very slowly as alcohol by the lungs, skin, liver, and kidneys; but appears to tarry in largest amount in the liver and the brain. . . . All the evidence points to alcohol as causing the retention of substances which ought to be eliminated (from the system); and this retention of effete matter is still more intensified by the stimulant action of alcohol, increasing for a limited period the frequency of functional acts, followed as it is by a corresponding depression of the nervous system."

Sir Thomas Watson, M. D., F. R. S., in an address in 1868, says: "Our empirical treatment (of disease) is a shame to us! We prescribe medicines every day of the action of which we know nothing, the belief in their virtue being held in vague tradition or founded on wildest theory. Our profession is emphatically floating on a sea of doubts about questions of the gravest importance." Dr. Aitken says: "Alcohol is the most powerful agent for good or evil in all these beverages; and, therefore, its amounts and its effects challenge attention in the first instance. A pint of beer may contain one, two, or more ounces of absolute alcohol, or less than a quarter of an ounce! This alcohol may be associated in the beer with an amount of free acid varying from fifteen to fifty grains, and with an amount of sugar varying from half an ounce to three or four times that quantity. A glass of sherry may contain from a quarter of an ounce to half an ounce or more of absolute alcohol, with sugar varying in quantity from a mere trace to twenty or thirty grains, associated with a very variable amount of free acid and other ingredients. It is impossible, therefore, for a physician to know what his patients are drinking unless he is acquainted with the chief constituents and their amounts, contained in the identical liquor which he may prescribe; and, of course, before sound conclusions can be arrived at the conditions under which these beverages are administered or taken must also be very precisely observed. . . . The blindly empirical and routine mode in which alcoholic beverages are generally prescribed, in absolute ignorance of their constitution and genuineness, renders it advisable in a textbook to insist fully on these topics."

There are three sorts of alcohol—methylie, ethylic, and amylic. The boiling point respectively is 151 deg., 172 deg., and 270 deg. F. Of the difference in these Dr. B. W. Richardson, in *Medical Times*, 1868, says: "The scientific physician ought never to attempt their use, except as alcohols, the precise nature of which he understands. Does he want a quickly acting stimulant, which eliminates rapidly, taking out little force, he has it in methylie alcohol. Does he want an alcohol that shall create a more lasting effect, he has it in the ethylic alcohol. Does he want to reduce the body, to prostrate it for many hours, he can do it with amylic. But when he is ordering alcohol by the general loose names of gin, brandy, rum, wine, he has no conception of what he is prescribing, nor of the effect of his prescription."



The Little Nurse.

evermore summon us to action. It is only by work that our powers attain their normal development. You send your boy to school; what for? To acquire knowledge? Yes, in part; but more yet, to work his mind. If at the end of his college course he should instantly forget all his Latin and Greek and mathematics, but retain his development and discipline and power to study, he would have more than half left.

The worker finds himself in a workshop. The Great Artificer did not make this world to be a lounging place for idlers. If he had meant it for that, he would have leveled the mountains, and bridged the streams, and put the metals on the surface, and made all the crops spontaneous and the climates equable. So far from this, everything summons us to work. We have to work to get our bread from the soil, and our dwellings from forest and quarry, and the metals from the deep foundations of the hills. Agriculture, manufactures, and commerce call for incessant industry. Our social state also demands work, and work of a higher order. The consenting and the conflicting interests and passions of men have filled the world with thinking, planning, and acting, which have often risen to the pitch of agonizing struggle. Politics, legislation, diplomacy, war—how these great interests have tasked the utmost energies of man! And out of all this turmoil of

WHAT IS HATTERAS?

BY HOWARD CROSBY, D.D.

It looks pretty on the map—a neat, clean, angular finish to the east coast of the southern portion of *E Pluribus Unum*; a delicate rim to Albermarle and Pamlico Sounds; the apex of two lines of grace for the youthful cartographer in the first class in geography. But let me give you another view of it. You're on a steamer, that looks so large at the dock and so little on the sea. A gale is roaring upon you from the east, thunder and lightning are raging at you from the west, the sea is black and white together, rolling and foaming, seething and groaning, sinking and swelling, rushing and yawning; and the poor ship is struggling as with an army of Titans. Down she plunges her head deep in the ugly waters; up she lifts it again, and shakes herself like a Newfoundland dog just out of the stream. Then, wearied, she is heaved over on one side, till you think she'll never come up again; at last, with many a creak and snap of beam and brace, she finds a perpendicular, only to try the careen on the other side, with the same accompaniments. Put your head out on deck. Whew! how the gale swears through the rigging. Look at that angry wave coming at the side. There! it strikes the vessel; she shakes to her last fiber, and a young Niagara is poured upon her decks. As the shock is over, you see with horror that the wheelhouse is gone. Its wreck is a furlong away by this time, out among the sharks. Oh! this won't do. So you go below again. You clutch at something at every step, or you are on your back in a twinkling. Now you take three or four steps with marvelous rapidity; then you halt rapidly, as if waiting for an inspiration. The cabin-steps are anywhere from horizontal to ninety degrees each minute. Study your time and seize your opportunity. There you are in the cabin. Another fearful lurch. Crash! That's the steward's crockery. There goes the stove! Quick! help up those coals, or the ship will be on fire. The air is close and sickish down here. Sounds of nausea are issuing out of every stateroom, forming a wretched chorus. You take refuge in your own stateroom. It is six feet by three; it has a smell of putrescent antiquity. You can't tell which is floor and which is side, without some calculation. You find your physical system in sympathy with outward Nature. It is confused—unhappily mixed. The heels try to get to the head, and the stomach tries to get to the mouth. The stomach succeeds better than the heels. Ugh! how disgusting! You creep, a remnant of your former self, into your berth. Whack! That was another sea on her beam. You are lying on the floor, bewildered. Again you use the refrain: "Oh! this won't do." And up you crawl and slide and run and climb to the deck once more. It is the old thing, only more so. The sailors, all dripping, are hanging on to the shrouds, stanchions, anything that will keep them on their legs. The smoke-stack is encrusted with salt. Everything is raw, wet, cold, gloomy. You don't see how the craft can hold together much longer, with all this wrenching and twisting and plunging and rearing and cracking and breaking. Dear me! what's worse,