LOSS AND GAIN.

CHAPTER L. "I was taken sick a year ago With billious fever.."

"My doctor pronounced me cured, but got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I

I shrunk! From 228 lbs. to 120! I had been doetoring for my liver, but itdid me no good.
I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters. Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and after using several bottles I am not only as sound as a sovereign but weight more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life."
Dublin, June 6, '81. R. FITZPATRICK.

CHAPTER 2. "Malden, Mass., Feb. 1, 1830. Gentlemer I suffered with attacks of sick heatache."

Neuralgia, female trouble, for years in the most terrible and excrutiating man ner. No medicine or doctor could give me

relief or cure until I used Hop Bitters. "The first bottle Nearly cured me;"

The second made me as well and strong as when a child.

And I have been so to this day."

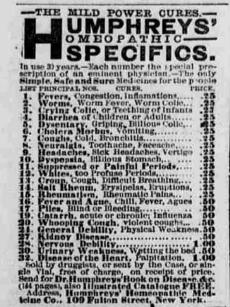
My husband was an invalid for twenty years with a serious Kidney, liver and urinary complaint, "Pronounced by Boston's best phys-

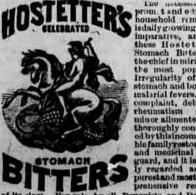
Seven bottles of your bitters cured him

and I know of the "Lives of eight persons" In my neighborhood that have been saved by your bitters,

And many more are using them with great benefit. "The almost

Do myracles?" -Mrs. E. D. Slack. HOW TO GET SICK.—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know how to get well, which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters!







GREAT: ENGLISH REMEDY. CREAT:ENGLISH REMEDY.

ENVOUS
GENTAL LOSS
OF MANLY VIGOR, Spermatorribers, etc., when all other remedies fail. A oure guaranteed.

St. 50 a bottle, large bottle, four buildings the quantity. \$5. By express to any address. Sold by all druggists. ENGLISH MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Proprietors, 712 Olive Street, St.

Louis, Mo..

"I have sold Sir Astley Cooper's Vital Restorative or years. Every customer speaks highly of 1s. 1 unheelitalinglyendorse it as a remedy of true merit.

"C. F. Goodman, Druggist.

Ognaha Feb. 1 1833

VIS-infec-codity

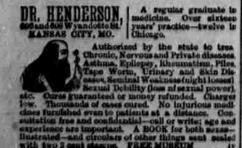
A POSITIVE Cure without med-leine, Patented Oc-tober 16, '70. One w No. 1 will cure any case in four days or Joses No. will cure the most obstinate case no matter of how no standing. Allan's Soluble Medicated Bougies

Hox 1,683.

G. ALLAN CO., CURE.

DR. WHITTIER,

617 St. Charles St., St. Louis, Mo. tEGULAR GRADUATE of two medical colleges as been engaged longer in the treatment of NIG, NELVOUS, SKIN AND BLOOD Diseases ther physician in St. Lous, as city papers show il old residents know. Consultation free d. When it is inconvenient to visit the city ment, medicines can be sent by mail or express where. Curable cases guaranteed; where done it is frankly stated. Call or write.



## A LECTURE TO LAWYERS.

How They Give Aid and Comfort to Criminals of Every Degree.

The Hypocrisy and Sophistry of the "Learned Counsel of the Prisoner."

To the Editor of Tun Bun. The unavoidable complications of business, and the fallibility of human judgments, warped as they are liable to be by self-interest and prejudice, it becomes found study, and the laws that were designed to define and settle these rights. nature makes it certain that there will be violations of the property rights, liberty, reputation, and even life itself, and the resentments that the injured would naturally feel, would go very far to disqualify them for an impartial and reasonable judgment of the proper redress of their wrongs; so, also, a similar class of men learned in law and the doctrines of human rights are needed as counsellors an impolite word in his own parlor or in in criminal proceedings. Lawyers might be, and ought to be, benefactors of manequitable adjustment of the differences of men in business matters, and in pro-

zens, and then create an influential class and swear them to do their utmost to defeat the justice of the statute. That is no doubt a false and corrupt interpretation and application of the meaning of munity, to become his confidential allies, the "oath of an attorney." By being hired by a client to manage a case in law, he acquires no right to inflict a wreng upon another, and thus defeat the real end of the law. And when he is

employed in a criminal trial to defend a criminal, it could not have been intended in his attorney's oath to bind him to do his utmost to defeat the criminal statute and turn a villain loose to prey upon so-ciety with increased boldness. In swear-ing a man to tell "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," on the witness stand, it is clearly the design of the law to get at the exact rights of the parties in the case The attorney s oath is abused and per-

verted when he does his utmost to shut out all testimony that bears adversely upon his client's side, and by sophistry and lying explain away what he cannot exclude. By the attorney's oath it was intended to bind the attorney to see that all honest testimony in favor of his client shall be admitted, and all false testimony excluded. shall be admitted, and all false testimony excluded, the law in the case fairly stated, a fair jury secured, and kept from all undue influence, and a fair impartial charge given by the judge. Here his whole duty ends so far as the design of the law is concerned. He has no more right in his professional character, to lie, "judgment is turned away back-

This is the condition of a country when the courts of justice fail to protect the lives and liberties of the people. Certain destruction awaits such a government sooner or later. There are some fearful omens of such a doom for our country when we consider the numerous cases of violence unavenged that are reported in almost every issue of our daily papers. The public conscience is de-bauched, so that the most flagrant crimes are committed with impunity in many places. One city claims to have had sixty-eight murders, and only one capital execution. Murders numbering many thousands of the late slaves in the south are rarely if ever avenged. General Sheridan, when in command in Louisiana, counted 4000 in that state in four years, for which no punishment was in-flicted. Murderers often walk out of our courts in the north unrebuked, and sometimes petted and lionized, with their hands red with innocent blood. Frauds and peculations in high places, and even armed resistence of revenue and election laws, have been common of late in some

The methods these criminal lawyers resort to, ought to make a highway man blush for shame. They will assume lunacy, self-defence, or any other lie as the theory of the defence, when they know it is a lie, and then scrape all the blush for shame. They will assume lunary, self-defence, or any other lie as the theory of the defence, when they know it is a lie, and then scrape all the witnesses that the criminal can gather among his confederates in crime, to swear him clear, and the witnesses on the part of the prosecution no matter how worthy and credible, are badgered and irritated and insulted so that if possible they may iose temper, and make some imprudent statements of which advantage can be taken to save the wretch. He is even allowed to employ the vilest epithes and insulted so that if possible, and they may iose temper, and make some imprudent statements of which advantage can be taken to save the wretch. He is the court and a crowded audience sometimes, and the witnesses in the presence of the court and a crowded audience sometimes, and the witness must bear it in

These are no rare occurrences, they are ommon in criminal trials, and the result is that the worst villains usually escape, and society is cursed with their exaggerated influence; and respectable people dread the revenges to which they are liable from the liberated villains, and almost equally the tongue of the unscrupulous counsel for the criminal, by whom they must submit to be badgered by the hour without remedy, if they are com-pelled to testify in the case. Such men as are capable of such service are nothing better than hired conspirators against law and order. They are "accomplices after the fact," and deserve to be treated as such. Their professional duty calls for no such work in open violation of the manifest intent of the law. Honest of our medical staff." necessary to have a class of men who have manifest intent of the law. Honest made business rights and wrongs a procome forward to testify in court to facts signed to define and settle these rights. in relation to crimes in their neighbor-Again, the prevalent depravity of human hood, and they must submit to any treatment which the counsel for the prosecution may inflict, without reply, in the presence of an excited community attentive to every word. They are sworn "to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," and their every word that bears unfavorably upon the culprit is ruled out if possible, explained away, or ridiculed and discredited if the court admits it.

that of the witness, now in this public place, where every word is not only heard, but sure to be echoed by an inkind, by promoting the peaceable and quisitive press throughout the country, the vilest epithets, charges of base per-jury, are thrown out with a sang froid of men in business matters, and in pro-moting the execution of criminal justice for what? To defeat public justice and moting the execution of criminal justice and shielding the innocent from unmerited or unreasonable punishment. There is nothing in the nature of that profession to warrant or justify anything in the least unfriendly to either party of in the least unfriendly to either party of indefinitely, by the impunity and safety the litigants. It is clearly the duty of indefinitely, by the impunity and safety has. both, to seek to know the exact truth of the case, and the honest rights of the

Crimes would be scarce if all lawyers The attorney's put under oath to be true to his client, but cannot for a moment be supposed to be by law opposed to the fend them against injustice, and that they might prize them more highly on that rights of the opposite party. The law cannot be supposed to be capable of so self-destructive a thing as to make a law practice is the fruitful cause of a large for the protection of the rights of citi- share of the crimes that affect civilized

> Every villain now knows that money, s percentage of his ill-gotten gains, will procure able, influential, elequent men, in credit with the court and the comand by their unscrupulous trickeries, hyingers of justice, and go out to renew his depredations upon society with increased assurance and boldness, with a tried 'friend at court" ready to lend a helping hand at any time. This attorney will chuckle over his successful tricks in gratulate him on his shrewdness in carry-quilt, ing the case against both law and eviby his sophistries, and sent back to an paint.

ment. His desire for a tee and the glory of victory swallows up all his love of country, justice and order in society. If such liberated villains would turn and prey upon their deliverers, and give them a taste of the cup they have mercilessly mingled for their fellow citizens, they the law is concerned. He has no more right in his professional character, to lie, deceive, prevaricate, use sophistry, irritate, slander or abuse witnesses on the stand, than any other man. He is as much bound to be a gentleman there, as in his own, or the witness' parlor. The history of our courts presents a very different view of the law profession of these days, and we have reason to think that its history for ages has not been very different. In an old book of morals we ment, and impose heavy burdens of taxes ferent. In an old book of morals we ment, and impose heavy burdens of taxes read "judgment is turned away backward and justice standeth afar off, for truth is fallen in the streets, and equity cannot enter—Isa. 59:14." Woe unto you lawyers—Luke 11:46.

This is the condition of a country when it fails to execute wholesome laws, and he is the worst enemy of his country who is intentionally the cause of such failure. His position as counsel for a criminal furnishes no justification for any such thing as is claimed for it, by the apologists for these irregularities of the legal of the second of th

He has the same interest in the peace and order of society as other men and can not throw off these obligations. His attorney's oath never could have been intended to give him the right to forget or be a Little Witty. lay aside his common interest in the welfare of society, or that he may cease to be honest, truthful, ingenuous, polite and Mr. Beecher threw

amed resistence of revenue and election laws, have been common of late in some portions of our country, and no adequate redress has been realized as yet, and it is obligation to his country as to go to work redress has been realized as yet, and it is even doubted, whether a remedy is practicable. In almost all parts of the country, and help villains to evade the country, justice is paralyzed by a destructive interpretation of the rules of practice in the legal profession. No matter how wile a crime a man may commit, when he is arraigned and presented for trial, plenty of lawyers for a fee, are ready to move heaven and earth to defeat the supposes of criminal law, and test the purposes of criminal law, and test the purposes of criminal law, and test the purposes of society to practice their infernal arts, with increased boldness and auccess, because of the immunity they have secured.

The methods these criminal lawyers of the frofreits all reasonable confidence of procession. The only the methods these criminal lawyers of the frofreits all reasonable confidence of his fellow citizens. The only is continued the first taking lawyers and the content of work out in life. Some men, and they who are of wonderful and they have for wonderful and they who are of wonderful and they have to dealth it beyond to work for a living. Men of practical notions say what's the use of wonderful and they had to work for a living. Men of practical notions asy what's the use of these intellectual ideas would starve to death if they had to work for a living. Men of practical notions asy what's the use of the intellectual ideas would starve to death if they had to work for a living. Men of practical notions asy what's the use of these intellectual ideas would starve to death if they had to work for a living. Men of practical notions asy what's the use of these intellectual ideas would at a living. A great monotony is active to work for a living. Men of practical notions asy what's the use of these intellectual ideas would atarve to death office of government is to secure to all the inhabitants "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." It accomplishes

silence, while perjured witnesses are knowledge that can assist in setting just udgments against violators of the rules of society. No man can enter into any compact, association or professional obligation that can exonerate him from these undamental duties to civil society These civil obligations have a priority over all other human obligations. antedate all other, and are of higher sig-

nificance than any other can possibly be Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Unanimous Approval of Medical Staff. Dr. T. G. Comstock, Physician at Good Samaritan Hospital, St. Louis, Mo., says: "For years we have used it in this hospital, in dyspepsia and nervous dis-eases, and as a drink during the decline

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

What to Give as Presents and How to Give Them,

One of the annoyances peculiar to this ime of the year is the difficulty everybody finds in selecting appropriate Christ mas gifts for his relatives and friends. One may have unlimited means at his disposal and be utterly at a loss to know what to buy; while another may have a very large knowledge of what selection style of architecture will be in keeping with the rest of the building, what is technically known as decorated English gothic of the second period (from 1307 to 1377). Commencing at the top of the relatives belong strictly to the latter class. The following suggestions will be found of

both, to seek to know the exact truth of the case, and the honest rights of the parties. It is clearly the intention of the law, to secure the rights of the litigants.

A more daily in the daily in the civilized world. Take them away, and four tracery windows, profusely orthogonal and four tracery windows, best. In former days wives used to account. But those were the days when pumpkin pie was made out of such have any nice nutmeg or cinnamon or cornstarch or extract of vanilla or ylang or hair oil, or any of those delicious ingredients which go to make up the modern

scientific pumpkin pie.

A sister should invariably present a grown brother with six hemstitched linen hankerchiefs and a pair of bright-colored, 25-cent cotton suspenders. To make the pocricies and lies he can slip through the Presentation as effective as possible she should shed tears—happy, joyous tears, we mean, not those of a scalding, griefladen character, for at the glorious Yuletide time the heart should be tilled with gladness, not sorrow.

A brother should give his sister a pound cheating the law of a deserving victim, of French candy, a \$1.50 Jersey and all and his fellow conspirators will con-

ing the case against both law and evidence. They praise the ingenuity and skill with which he beguiled the jury

We are a little bit timid in offering be hired at a cheap rate to prove an alibi Hemans' poems bound in blue and gold. or anything else to save a confederate in That the scheme was successful can crime, and counsel is ready to use them be inferred from the fact that we now with extravagant culogy, to secure the liberty of one whom he knows to be bought the second baby carriage only last guilty, and deserving of condign punish-

The eldest son should receive from his parents jointly a prayer-book with a ten-dollar bill inclosed between the fly-leaf and the cover. He will take good care of the prayer-book and the prayer-book will take good care of the ten-dollar

Grandpa and grandma should be remembered in the shape of easy-chairs. Anybody can sit in an easy-chair without danger, and, besides, it helps to furnish

Outside of the family and among friends one should spend as much money as pos-sible, or he will be looked upon as mean. Your washerwoman should receive a Christmas card. They can be purchased this year for one cent, which price brings them within the reach of the poor and lowly as well as the high and mighty. Another very nice present for your washerwoman, and one that she will appreciate, is to pay her what you owe her. If the above suggestions are acted upon yule tide over the holidays in good

BEECHER ON CARBONIC GAS.

Mr. Beecher threw his sealskin overgentlemanly even in cross-examining wit- coat across the back of a chair at Plymouth gentlemaniy even in cross-examining witnesses. Every attribute of a gentleman is often lost in the defender of a criminal, and sometimes in civil suits. It is most likely to be the case when the evidence of the prisoner's guilt is painfully clear, and the defence difficult; then desperate measures are resorted to without personnels. Coat across the back of a chair at Plymouth church last night, and blowing the cold fields in London; and though much superior to the original, and one of the finest specimens of Renaissance architecture in the city, the name of the architect have been acting down towards him for centuries, but that every man has a personnel of the prisoner's guilt is painfully clear, and the defence difficult; then despend on the cold finest specimens of Renaissance architecture in the city, the name of the architect has been lost, and the man whose memory would to day be honored as a master in his profession is unknown. said the preacher, who are of wonderful

was secular?
"Mirth," continued Mr. Beecher, "in like carbonic acid in—I was going to say champagne, but I'll say soda-water. [Laughter.] Many of your ideal preachers are so afraid of being thought too progressive that they blow out all the lights

THE SPIRES OF NEW YORK

Grace Church Steeple and Others-The Ghost and the Bells.

When the erection of Grace church was ommenced in 1839 the intention of the building committee was to erect a stone spire, in keeping with the rest of the building. With this understanding the walls were made sufficiently strong to support it. As the tower grew in height, however, the funds grew surprisingly less, and by the time the lower sills of the long Gothic windows near the top of the tower were reached it was found nec essary to run light walls from there up and surmount them with a wooden spire. It is for the purpose of strengthining this part of the tower that pulleys have been hauling materials into the bell loft for the last three months. The bells, eleven in number have been' boxed up and sent down, and will not be re placed until the spire is completed, some time next sum ner. The spire itself is to be built of what is called Itarian marble, from the quarries of West Rutland, Vt., and will cost when completed about \$60,000. The style of architecture will be in keeping

he would like to make, but have no tower, eighty-five feet from the ground, means at his disposal. So far as our own the spire will be of an octagonal form the individual case is concerned, the chosen cornices edged with beads for a distance few whom we number as our friends and of fifty-three feet. At that point it will terminate in a cap center foliage on which the gables above will rest. At the value:

A husband in selecting a present for his wife is confined to narrow limits. It must the apex, a distance os sixty-four feet. A woman in selecting a present for her this, together with eight flying buttresser

The old spire had its ghost story would utterly refuse to help rogues to make the slippers themselves, entertain which, among the superstitious, was the escape deserved punishment and only deing the absurb notion that their husbands true reason for its demolition. It is positively asserted by the aforesaid class of people that at 3:15 in the morning of a common truck as pumpkins, and didn't the chimes would ring a most weird harmony; a phantom form would appear in the tower, which upon pursuit would recede like a will-o'-the-wisp and vanish into the upper recesses of the spire.

When the new spire is completed it will be 214 feet high, making the thir-teenth spire in New York over 200 feet

Old Trinity spire, of course, is the highest, not only in New York but in the country, being 298 feet from the ground line to the top of the cross. It was the first stone spire commenced in the country, though the spire on the Presbyterian church at Tenth street and University place-a much smaller one-was finished first. Both spires are of Little Falls, N. J., stone. In Trinity a staircase leads to within 50 feet of the top, the first 70

feet being of solid stone. The Trinity steeple is in the perpendicular style in-troduced when gothic architecture in England has assumed its last and third period, between 1399 and 1546. It com-bines the stiff stateliness and sharp angles outraged community a man that had for-feited his right to citizenship, if not to life. Plenty of unprincipled viliains can Christmas card, and a volume of Mrs. fuse decoration and curved lines of the second.

The four niches in the tower of Trinity, below the clock, were built to recieve the statutes of the four evangelists, but for some reason these have never been placed there, and their original use now seems to have been forgotten. The most striking landmarks in New

York, whether coming up the bay or down

the river or overlooking the city from the heights of some steeples, are the bridge towers. Devoid of allarchitectural beauty, these piles of stone attract the eye by their simple massiveness. Perhaps the best place from which to see the city, cer-tainly the place from which most people do so, is the bridge itself. From this point not only are four hundred church spires are visible, but at least halfas many more domes and towers of public and private buildings. When this century was young but three would have been noticeable, of which only one is now standing -St. Paul's, opposite The Herald office. Its spire, which was at that time a marvel, is even now among the highest in the city. The other two — the old Brick Meeting, which stood where The Times building is now and St. George's chapel, at the corner of Beekman and Cliff streets—have long since been de-molished. Those who have ever taken he trouble to notice have doubtless wondered why the spire on St. Paul's was placed at the back of the church instead of on the Broadway end. When the church was built in 1766, Broadway at that point was but an insignificant lane and Church street quite an important thoroughfare. But when in later years Broadway was opened and Church street sank into insignificance, the old entrance was stopped up, the Broadway portico built and the facing of the church

reversed. An interesting story of neglected genius is connected with the same church. It was modeled after St. Martin's-in-the-

A great monotony in steeple-building is noticeable in New York, the orthodox

Sickness, St. Vitus Dance, Alcohol THE GREAT iem, Opium Eating, Syphillie, Scrofula, Kings
Evil, Ugly Blood Diseases, Dyspepsia, Nervousn

GONQUEROR Sick Headache, Rhe u matis m, Nervous Weakness, Brain Worry, Blood Saras, Billouaness, Costiseness, Nervous Prostration, Kidney Troubles and Irregularities. \$1.50.

Samaritan Nervine is doing wonders."

Dr. J. O. McLemoin, Alexander City, Ala.
"If feel it my duty to recommend it."

Dr. D. F. Laughlin, Clyde, Kansas.
"It cured where physicians failed."

Rev. J. A. Edie, Beaver, Pa.

To Correspondence freely answered. "Call of the company of th

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Have just received a large quantity of

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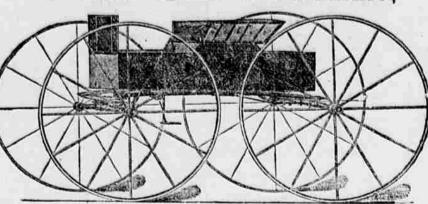
AND AM OFFERING

VERY THEM AT PRICES PASSENGER ELEVATOR

To All Floors.

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Established in 1858.

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Keg and Bottled Beer This Excellent Beer speaks for itself.

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GOING EAST AND WEST. Elegant Day Coaches, Parlor Cars, with Rechesing Chairs Creats free), Smoking Cars, with Rechesing Chairs Creats free), Smoking Cars, with Rechesing Chairs Creats free), Smoking Cars, with Rechesing Cars are from Chicago, St. Q. Dining Cars run daily to and from Chicago, K. Ransas City, Chicago, St. Joseph, Atchicon & Topeka. Only through line between Chicago, Lincols & Denver Through cars between Indianapolis & Council Bluffs via Peoria All connections made in Union Depots. It is known as the great ThroUGH CAR LINE.

Gold Trains of Elegant Day Coaches and Pull man Palace Sleeping Cars are run daily to and from St. Louis, via Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Albert Lea to St. Houlis and From St. Louis and From St. Louis and Profit and From St. Louis and Profit and From St. Louis and Council St. Louis and Council Bluffs via Peoria Cars with Rechesing Parlor Cars with Rechesing Cars are run daily to and from St. Louis, via Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Albert Lea to St. Chairs to and from St. Louis and Profit and From St. Louis and Ottumwa. Only of Chairs to and From St. Louis and Ottumwa. Only of Chairs to and From St. Louis and Ottumwa. Only of Chairs to and From St. Louis and Ottumwa. Only of Chairs to and From St. Louis and Ottumwa. Only of Chairs to and From St. Louis and Ottumwa. Only of Chairs to and From St. Louis and Ottumwa. Only of Chairs to and From St. Louis and Ottumwa. Only of Chairs to and From St. Louis and Ottumwa. Only of Chairs to and From St. Louis and Ottumwa. Only of Chairs to and From St. Louis and Ottumwa. Only of Chairs to and From St. Louis and Ottumwa. Only of Chairs to and From St. Louis and Ottumwa. Only of Chairs to and From St. Louis and Ottumwa. Only of Chairs to and From St. Louis and Ottumwa. Only of Chairs to and From St. Louis and Ottumwa. Only of Chairs to and From St. Louis and Ottumwa. Only of Chairs to and From St. Louis and Ottumwa. Only of Chairs to and From St. Louis and Ottumwa. Only of Chairs to and From St. Louis and Ottum

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Finast Equipped Railroad in the World for all Clusses of Travel-T. J. POTTER, 3d Vice-Pres't and Gen'l Manager. PERLEVAL LOWELL Gan. Park. Ag't. Chica-