

THE HIGHLAND NEWS.



A MONTHLY PAPER DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF GOOD HEALTH.
 "AND THOU SHALT BRING FORTH TO THEM WATER OUT OF THE ROCK."

Vol. I.—No. 2.

THE HIGHLANDS, SOUTH MANCHESTER, CONN., FEBRUARY, 1886.

25 Cents a Year.

For the Highland News.

"EAST OR WEST, HOME IS BEST."

"East or West, Home is best."
 Carved above a mantel olden
 (Black with age and smoke the rest),
 Shone the words in letters golden—
 "East or West, Home is best."

Twice a hundred years are told,
 Since deft hands the legend placed;
 Bright to-day gleams out the gold.
 Naught but dust the hands that traced—
 "East or West, Home is best."

Ancient dwelling; thou hast ever
 Kept thy blazoned promise true.
 Thy returning children never
 Failed to prove its truth anew.
 When they turned to thee for rest,
 Thou hast ever given thy best.

Youthful feet make haste to stray;
 Youthful wishes early roam;
 Seeking wonders far away,
 Scorning the restraints of home.
 Hither, thither, East and West;
 Not to youth is home the best.

Fancy painteth visions ever,
 With a master-hand;
 Tints them with the light that never
 Shown on sea or land;
 Promises a future blest,
 Rich with harvest of the best.

Tried and tested, all the dreaming,
 Towards the vale of shadows hastening,
 Fruits the fairest in their seeming,
 Dust and ashes to the tasting.
 Nothing left to wish, but rest—
 Then, thank God! 'tis home's the best.

There, each tranquil twilight hour
 Comes with healing on its wings;
 And the smallest wayside flower
 Hath the scent of long-dead springs.
 Peace comes back to souls distressed
 In that atmosphere of rest.

Earthly type of home immortal,
 Taught by thee, what visions rise!
 Lost ones beckoning from its portals,
 Love made perfect in their eyes.
 Finished life's delusive quest,
 There to prove that "home is best."

M. H. B.

Thou shalt drink water also by measure, the sixth part
 of a hin; from time to time shalt thou drink.

EZEKIEL, IV. 11.

And ye shall also buy water of them for money, that
 ye may drink.

DECEMBER, 11, 6.

For The Highland News.

THE OLD FARM.

Little Nat Ellis had loitered on the way to watch that gray squirrel again. He knew by experience that when he reached home he would "catch it"—to use his own phrasing—and hesitated at the door, striving to recall something with which to mollify his grandmother and improve the situation.

"Say, gran'ma, what do you think!" he bawled, striding with a bold face into the kitchen, "there's a hull lot o' folks come by the train this mornin', and Miss Fowler said she wondered if you wouldn't take some to board, 'cause the hotel's full."

His ruse succeeded. "My back aint agoin' to be broke no mor'n 'tis, for them boarders," sharply answered Mrs. Ellis; "and if you don't keep away from that railroad station, I'm afraid your back will be broke, or your legs, or something else. What with the plague that railroad's been to us a' ready, and the racket them cars make running right through our home pastur', I don't want nothin' to do with them folks what runs the springs and the hotel; for I b'lieve, an' so does yer gran'pa, that they're at the bottom of all this railroad tearin' up."

"Now, Rebecca, don't you be sayin' nothin' agin the hotel," said Nat, marking Ephraim Ellis, from the farther side of the kitchen, where he was repairing a nice-looking harness. "You know, wife, if it did seem kind o' ha'sh to have the quiet of our home life broken up in our old age, we're a gettin' used to it, and the money the road paid us did give us a lift; and I feel real young again when I see the bright, young faces up at the hotel, and hear 'em laugh and chatter. I was athinkin' this morning, when I drove a party to the village, how good 'twould seem to hear 'em in our own home. It's been lonely here, wife, since Nat's father and mother died."

A quick rap was heard at the door, which Uncle Ephraim—as everyone called him—opened, and, to his astonishment, found facing him his brother Ralph, who left the old homestead years ago, and had in all this time been as a stranger to them. After cordial greetings had been exchanged, Ralph exclaimed, "I find you changed some, but I declare! you haven't changed yourselves, as much as the old farm has changed, after all. A railroad through the farm? When coming from the station I felt like Rip Van Winkle after twenty years' sleep, and I declare I hardly knew the road to the old home."

"Yes, yes," said Ephraim, "we're havin' great doin's here now. Dinner's ready; set right up to the table, and tell us about yourself, and then we'll take a look at the

farm, and I'll show you the improvements."

But Ralph had very little to say about himself. His wife had died; his sons were established in business, and of Bessie, his only daughter, who had married against his wishes, and whom he could only trace as having been lost on a wrecked ocean steamer, he had still less to say.

"You see," said Ephraim, before dinner was over, now eager to talk of the changes about the farm, "we sold some of the land for building lots; for folks got a notion 'twas healthy up here, 'cause 'twas high ground, and they'd got the run of the springs—you remember the springs—and then they thought they must have a hotel, and let the folks have a chance at the mountain-air and spring-water through the summer; so then they wanted some of that woodland on the hill-side—you remember we cut some good logs up there the last winter you was home."

"I remember," said Ralph, "we drew the logs across the brook, on the ice, to the saw-mill. Is the old mill there yet—or has the brook dried up?"

Ephraim tipped back his chair against the wall, and laughed heartily. His wife and Nat seemed almost as much amused. "Dried up!" he gurgled, still choking with laughter; and, springing up, he said, "Come, I must show you the old stream right off. Come right out, and let's look at the brook."

Passing through the orchard, the two brothers came to the edge of the lake. Where Ralph had an unobstructed view, what was once a shallow stream had been enlarged, dammed up, the banks overflowed, and changed to a beautiful lake, with wooded hills rising on either side. There was a fine waterfall at the dam, a winding stream below, and after another fall the water dashed over the rocks in masses of foam.

Ralph had stopped in amazement. Was this the brook where he had caught the speckled trout in days gone by—now dotted over with gay little boats containing merry youth bent on pleasure—oars flashing in the sunlight—the swan gliding in and out among the boats, receiving from fair hands the sweetmeats offered them! A rustic bridge spanned the stream above the falls. On the opposite shore a winding path followed the lake, and from the bridge a broad carriage-road wound up the hill and passed in front of an imposing hotel surrounded with broad verandas. Arbors, fountains, and rustic-seats beautified the lawn, while above floated the stars and stripes.

"What do you think of it?" asked Ephraim. Not receiving an answer, he turned, to see his brother pale and agitated, with hands outstretched towards a small boat, laden with merry children,

which was coming up to the little pier just below them. "Bessie, Bessie," he murmured; but with a great effort he seemed to recall himself, and, sinking on the grassy slope, said: "I thought for a moment my lost daughter Bessie had come back to me in her childhood. She seemed little more than a child when she left me. Oh, Bessie! Bessie!"

The boat had now reached the pier, and a little child, hearing her own name called, looked up. A startled glance, a spring from the boat, and skipping across the grass she stood before the man who had called her name. Earnestly scanning his face, the little innocent of seven years exclaimed, in a tone of decided conviction, "You must be my own dear grandpa, aint you? Mamma said perhaps we should find you some day, and you look like the picture in mamma's pretty locket with 'Bessie' on it. Why don't he speak to me?" she demanded, turning to Ephraim, who was just beginning to understand what the future might possibly hold for his brother. But Ralph was speechless. His lips twitched nervously, and his hands spasmodically clutched each other. At last the words came feebly—"Bessie, Bessie—where's—mother?"

"Oh, mamma's coming; we're all going to the falls. Mamma will be glad to see you, too, grandpa." Then, hesitatingly, "Aint you grandpa? I thought my grandpa would kiss me and hug me lots when I found him, we've wanted him so much."

He took the child in his arms, and, unwilling that the little group who had been attracted by the strange scene should witness the meeting with his loved one, bade Ephraim lead the way to the old home and bring Bessie's mother to him.

Longing yet not trusting himself to look out over the lake for the boat which might contain his long-lost daughter, with bowed head, and a strong clasp on the little child in his arms, who at first was rather inclined to repel the indignity put upon her of being carried like a baby, he walked steadily to the house.

As the second boat drew near the pier, a playmate of Bessie shouted: "Say, Mrs. Radway, Bessie's found her grandpa, and he's carried her off, and here comes the man again that went away with them."

The man referred to silently assisted her off the boat, and led her slowly from the crowd; questioning her identity, telling her of the recognition which had taken place, of his fear of the effect upon his brother—and they stood before the farm-house door. Through the wide hall, into the parlor, and Uncle Ephraim softly closed the door behind her.

Out in the kitchen, little Bessie was making the acquaintance of aunt and cousin. Telling of her brother as big as "Cousin Nat," of baby sister, and of

papa, who was coming to-night. "Well, it does beat all," said Mrs. Ellis to her husband, as he entered the room; "it does beat all, how Ralph thought all this time his girl was dead." "Can't we have em here?" said Nat. "I wish Bessie was my little sister." "Rebecca," said Ephraim hurriedly, "suppose we keep 'em here awhile; there's room enough in the old house. I know you didn't want no boarders, but if you need more help—"

"Why, yes; of course they'll stay here," interrupted his wife. "Where should we have a family gathering but in the old home! This little gal's got right into my heart a'ready with her prattin' to 'Aunt Rebecca.' I never thought I'd be so glad to have anybody here from that hotel."

When Ralph appeared in the kitchen, with his arm about his daughter, looking ten years younger, it was agreed by all that there was no place for them so dear as the old farm-house; and Jack Radway, and baby Minnie, with nurse, were brought from the hotel.

Bessie and Nat could hardly wait for the arrival of the train that evening, when they were to go with Jack to the station to "show papa," as little Bessie said, "the way home." Papa was there before them, however, helping remove from the baggage-car a large package, which Bessie recognized. "Never mind the velocipede, papa," she cried, trying to pull him along; "I've got something better than that now. I've got a grandpa!" A grandpa had seemed to be one of the greatest desires of her little life, and not knowing whom she might have adopted as a grandpa, little thinking that a real grandpa had carried his Bessie that day, he allowed himself to be led along, and was soon one of the re-united family.

Mr. Radway, in making flying visits to the place, had often thought he would like a home in the locality of the springs, the waters of which had been of so much benefit to him; and before the week ended, Ralph Ellis had planned to remove from the West to the old farm, to make a home with those he loved, Uncle Ephraim and Aunt Rebecca stipulating that the new house should be within easy walking distance of them, for Bessie to travel every day.

Monday morning came, when they were about to separate to perfect their plans for the new home. The family prayers that morning were unusually earnest, Bessie's words coming last: "Oh, Lord, we thank you most of all that we've found a grandpa. Amen."

AN ERRONEOUS IMPRESSION.

There seems to be a prevalent impression that water becomes purified by freezing. This is erroneous, and it will be well for the public to become acquainted with that fact. In the 24th Ward in New York is a large pond, covering an area of several acres, known as Gooble's Pond. Upward of two thousand tons of ice are gathered from it each winter by the people living in that vicinity. On November 10th Dr. Edson reported to the Board of Health that the water of the pond is unfit for use, and that the ice taken from it ought not to be used by families. On the east bank of the pond is a row of stables which are drained into it. One fessler of the pond has for ten years been made to flush the cess-pool of a large neighboring house. "That water is purified by freezing," Dr. Edson said, "is an old theory long ago exploded by scientific research. And it is equally true that temperature as low as twenty degrees below zero does not affect the vitality of typhoid fever germs." The sanitary superintendent was instructed to make an examination of the ice when the pond freezes. — *American Analyst.*

HIGHLAND ROCK WATER.

It is a well-established fact that epidemic diseases and the germs of contagion are most disseminated where the people draw their drinking-water from a common reservoir or fountain. That these waters are the vehicles of disease germs there can be no doubt, when we consider the wide spread of contagious diseases in the cities of Europe and Asia during the past few years. It is of the utmost importance then to know that the water taken into the system is uncontaminated and of the strictest purity. The chemist tells us that pure water "is a mineral without color, taste, or odor."

HIGHLAND ROCK WATER meets these requirements in a degree unsurpassed. Prof. Lewis M. Norton, Professor of Chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at Boston, says of HIGHLAND ROCK WATER, after a careful scientific analysis: "It is very pure and admirably adapted to drinking purposes."

It is not a manufactured water, but is bottled at the springs, whence it flows limpid, sparkling, and pure as morning dew,—qualities that are not possessed by waters drawn from public reservoirs and filtered and charged in the bottling shops of the cities, as is the case with many of the manufactured table waters now in use. In fact, HIGHLAND ROCK WATER is the climax of table waters, pleasant to the taste, superb in quality, and unparalleled in purity. It invigorates the system, tones the blood, and acts as a preventive of many of the disorders that mankind suffer from.

For the Highland News.

GRANDMOTHER'S DRESS.

Folded away in an ancient chest
(The folding hands have been long at rest),
Soft and silken, brown and dusk
With a faint old-fashioned smell of musk,
Old-time dress, why are you brought out?
Why rings through the garret, that joyous shout?

Needy grandchild, sorely distressed,
Bid to a wedding, must go dressed,
Closet doors are opened wide—
Bureaus emptied of all they hide—
Let the painful sentence drop like a pall,
"There's nothing here that will do at all."

Clothes enough for daily need,
Stout blue flannel, strong grey tweed,
Trifling things in lawn and print,
And, pinned in a sheet, that gives no hint,
Is the stiff black silk for the very best,
And the rural wardrobe stands confessed.

Grandmother's dress was a happy thought,
Ribbons are called for, laces brought,
"Oh! but was'n't she straight and small,"
How did she ever breathe at all?
Robust grandchild looks askance—
Thanks goodness at weddings they do dance.

When the guests assembled in rich array,
One seemed like the close of an Autumn day,
Clothed in the hue the chestnuts wear—
When glimpses of sunset gold are there—
The folds swept back like the rustling leaf,
And the lining gleamed like the ripened sheaf,
And yellow roses lay on the breast,
Just where Grandmother's hands lie,
In folded rest.

C. S. H.

A clergyman meeting a little boy of his acquaintance, said: "This is quite a stormy day, my son." "Yes, sir," said the boy. "This is quite a wet rain." The clergyman, thinking to rebuke such hyperbole, asked if he knew of other than wet rain. "I never knew personally of any other," said the boy, "but I have read in a certain book of a time when it rained fire and brimstone, and I guess that was not a wet rain."

WISDOM FROM THE ORIENT.

The world has nothing constant, but its instability.

Oriental Proverb.

Be it but an onion, let it be given graciously.

Afghan Proverb.

The highest government is governing anger.

Arab Proverb.

The epicure digs his grave with his teeth.

Talmud Proverb.

Oil your own wheel first.

Bengal Proverb.

There are two things which no man fixedly regards, the sun and death.

Turkish Saying.

As rust comes on iron, so do weeds on a field unused.

Hebrew Proverb.

When you are an anvil, be patient; when a hammer, strike.

Arab Proverb.

Man's life is like a candle in the wind, or hoar-frost on the tiles.

Chinese Proverb.

A loose tooth and feeble friend are equally bad.

Bengal Proverb.

Patience is the key of joy, but haste is the key of sorrow.

Arab Proverb.

Do not throw a stone into the well out of which you have drunk.

Talmud Proverb.

Trust not to appearances, the drum which makes much noise is filled with wind.

Oriental Proverb.

A hut of reeds with mirth therein is better than a palace with grief therein.

Chinese Proverb.

The diamond fallen into the dunghill is not the less precious; the dust raised by high winds to heaven is not the less vile.

Persian Proverb.

It is with law as with dykes—in whatever part they are broken, the rest becomes useless.

Chinese Proverb.

There are four things God cannot do: He cannot lie; He cannot die; He cannot deny himself; and He cannot look favorably on sin.

Arab Saying.

Contemn no one. Regard him who is above thee as thy father; him who is thine equal as thy brother; and him who is below thee as thy son.

Persian Saying.

Who is rich? He who has subdued his passions. Who is wise? He who learns from all. Who is the hero? He who subdues his passions.

Talmud.

What you give in charity in this world you take with you after death.

Do good and throw it into the sea—if the fish does not know it, God does.

Turkish Sayings.

ALCOHOL A PARALYZER—NOT A STIMULANT.

At this time we hear and read much about the benefits of alcohol as a medicine,—what a blessing it is to mankind—how many lives are saved by its use, etc.—In view of the fact that so much is being said upon that side of the question, it behoves us to look at the other side, and see whether all that is claimed for it, as being a blessing to the human race, is true or false. Cases come under our observation, quite frequently, where a patient is very feeble, and the physician prescribes alcohol in some form, as a stimulant to carry them over the weak place in their sickness. Knowing the bad effect alcohol has upon a well person, we very naturally wonder that it should be beneficial to one who is very sick, and the thought comes to us that some one must be mistaken. We remember having seen persons who had imbibed freely of alcohol and in consequence were to all outward appearance, dead—paralyzed

by a stimulant. Is alcohol a stimulant or not? Dr. Edmunds of London, says in the *Lancet*, "I can see nothing in the action of alcohol in the human body, in any case or at any time, but that of a paralyzer; and I see in that view the key by which we can explain all the contradictory phenomena, and all the contradictory benefits, which have been ascribed to the influence of alcohol." Dr. Richardson, after three years of patient study and careful experiment in this direction, says: "The true action of alcohol, from a physical point of view, is to create paralysis of nervous power."

Dr. John Blackmer of Springfield, Mass., says: "Every candid practitioner will admit that the public vastly overestimate the therapeutical value of alcoholics, and yet these are permitted and prescribed by the physician himself to an extent that would astonish the most indifferent if the full statistics could be placed before him; nevertheless, the medical profession, proverbially slow to change its base, is surely swinging into line against the general use, and possibly in favor of the utter exclusion of this class of so-called remedies. Our English brethren are in advance of us in this matter. Some of the most prominent men in the profession are most emphatic and decided against the alcoholic practice, and it is very evident that the leaven is working in the profession on this side the water. Many of our medical brethren still employ alcohol as a stimulant, and it must be confessed that our medical authorities have, until quite a recent date, regarded the primary action of alcohol as stimulative. But more recent investigations seem to show that it is a paralyzer of the nervous system, an anæsthetic, a narcotic poison from the beginning. When one by the use of alcohol weakens or suspends the nervous supply to the capillaries of the skin, lungs, and other vascular structures, the resistance to the heart's action which obtains in the natural condition of the parts is lessened, so that the activity of the heart is increased, not by giving it increased power, but by reducing the resistance, just as an engine quickens its movement when the bands that run the distant machinery are cut or thrown off. The power of alcohol, then, is a power to narcotize, and paralyze, not to strengthen and support. If this view is correct, and I feel confident that the more faithfully it is examined and tested the more convincing it will appear, the use of the alcoholics in the later stages of fever, inflammation and other exhaustive diseases is inappropriate and unwise. When there is a flagging of the vital powers, and this, of course, is observed near the close of life in all forms of disease, the idea has been very prevalent in the profession and out of it, that we can keep one up or "run one along" on wine, whiskey, or brandy; but whatever view may be taken of the *modus operandi* of these, it will hardly be denied that the skillful physician who seeks a real stimulant has a far better armory to draw from than the list of intoxicating liquors. A case at the Bellevue Hospital reported for the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, clearly illustrates this fact. The patient was ordered to take a half ounce of whiskey every three hours, but did not seem to gain any strength. An operation being decided upon, ten or twelve half drachms of whiskey were administered hypodermically, but in spite of this, the pulse, which had been before very weak, disappeared altogether at the wrist. Seeing that the hypodermic injection of whiskey had no effect, a half drachm of liquor ammonia, diluted with an equal part of water was injected directly into a vein of the arm and in ten or twelve seconds afterwards, there was a marked increase in the strength of the pulsation of the heart.

At the end of two minutes the pulse could be again felt at the wrist. The patient continued to improve and recovered. It is quite certain that the more carefully the claims of alcohol to a place among remedies for the ills of humanity are examined, the more valueless and dangerous does it become. While it has been cherished in the *materia medica*, it has played the viper again and again, and I believe the day is not far distant, when the faithful physician can no longer be truthfully charged with being a drunkard maker."

We earnestly long for the day when this shall be an accomplished fact, and when the physician will not, as Rev. Sam. Jones says, "prescribe alcohol for his patients at a dollar a drink."

R. N. S.

A GENUINE LOVE STORY.

This story, told originally by Spurgeon we believe, will, we are confident, strike a chord in many loving hearts:

A young clergyman and his bride were invited guests at a large party given by a wealthy parishioner. In all the freshness and elegance of her bridal wardrobe the young wife shone among the throng, distinguished by her comeliness and vivacity and rich attire; and when, during the evening, her young husband drew her aside and whispered to her that she was the most beautiful woman in all the company, and that his heart was bursting with pride and love for her, she thought herself the happiest wife in the world. Ten years later the same husband and wife were guests at the same house, where was gathered a similar gay company. The wife of ten years ago wore the same dress she had worn on the previous occasion; and, of course, it had been altered and re-made, and was old-fashioned and almost shabby. Toil and care and motherhood and pinched circumstances had taken the roses out of her cheeks and the lithe spring out of her form. She sat apart from the crowd, care-worn and preoccupied. Her small hands, roughened with coarse toil, were ungloved, for the minister's salary was painfully small. A little apart the ten-year husband stood and looked at his wife, and as he observed her faded dress and weary attitude a great sense of all her patient, loving faithfulness came over his heart. Looking up, she caught his earnest gaze, and noticed that his eyes were filled with tears. She rose and went to him, her questioning eyes mutely asking for an explanation of his emotion; and when he tenderly took her hand, and, placing it on his arm, led her away from the crowd, and told her how he had been thinking of her as she looked, ten years before, when she was a bride, and how much more precious she was to him now, and how much more beautiful, for all her shabby dress and roughened hands, and how he appreciated all her sacrifice and patient toil for him and their children, a great wave of happiness filled her heart, a light shone in her face that gave it more than its youthful beauty, and in all the company there was not so happy a couple as this husband and wife, their hearts and faces aglow from the flaming up of pure sentiment that transfigured and ennobled and glorified all the toils and privations they had endured.

A clergyman was once endeavoring to get a subscription in aid of some charitable institution out of a close-fisted parishioner, who attempted to excuse himself on the ground that he already owed a great deal of money. "But," said the minister, "you owe God a larger debt than you do anyone else." "That is so, parson; but then, he aint pushing me like the balance of my creditors."

GEMS FROM FROUDE.

The surest testimony to wise and moderate measures is the disapproval of fanatics of all kinds.

Men engaged in a mortal strife usually speak plainly. Blunt words strike home, and the enthusiasm which, in more ingenious ages, discovered that men mean the same thing when they say opposite things, was as yet unknown or unappreciated.

We measure the magnitude of the evils which human beings endure by their position in the scale of society; and misfortunes which private persons would be expected to bear without excessive complaining, furnish matter for the lamentation of ages when they touch the sacred head which has been circled with a diadem.

In contemplating the false steps of statesmen, it is difficult at all times to measure their responsibility, to determine how much of their errors has been due to party spirit, how much to pardonable mistake; how much, again, seems to have been faulty, because we see but effects, which we ascribe absolutely to the conduct of particular men, when such were the result, in fact, of influences spreading throughout the whole circle of society.

There are many scenes in human life which, as a great prophet teaches us, are either sad or beautiful, cheerless or refreshing, according to the direction from which we approach them. If on a morning in spring, we behold the ridges of a fresh turned plowed field from their northern side, our eyes, catching only the shadowed slopes of the successive furrows, see an expanse of white, the unmelting remains of the night's hail-storm, or the hoarfrost of the dawn. We make a circuit, or we cross over and look behind us, and on the very same ground there is nothing to be seen but the rich brown soil swelling in the sunshine, warm with promise, and chequered perhaps with a green blade bursting through the surface. Both images are true to the facts of nature. Both pictures are created by real objects really existing. The pleasant certainty, however, remains, that the winter is passing away, and the summer is coming; the promise of the future is not with the ice and sleet, but with the sunshine, with gladness, and hope.

READ THE LABEL.

Users of Highland Tonic Water should carefully read the "remarks" found on each bottle. It is there stated that "the sediment" sometimes seen in a bottle when held to the light, "is essential to obtain the results sought for." That is, it is essential because it is composed of the natural minerals of the water. If the user will notice closely, when opening a bottle in which this sediment is apparent, he will doubtless be surprised to find the water in the glass beautifully clear and sparkling. The explanation is this: the minerals of the water have a strong affinity for each other, and when the water is at rest for any length of time they, by mutual attraction, form opaque clusters. The instant the cork is drawn the carbonic gas sets in motion every particle of water, and these clusters immediately separate and redissolve into their original invisible atoms.

MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES.

The attention of manufacturers and mill owners is called to the advertisement of Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co. in another column of this issue. This firm is too well known, and their reputation too firmly established to need commendation from us, but to new patrons we can say that they will find the goods furnished by this house of superior quality, and in business intercourse can feel assured of receiving prompt and courteous treatment.

SAN MARCOS, TEXAS.

San Marcos, Texas, is one of the finest cities in the Southwest. It is situated on the International and Great Northern R. R., in Hayes county, 30 miles south of Austin, and 50 miles north of San Antonio. A branch of the "Sunset" from Luling, distant 22 miles, is actively contemplated. San Marcos has grown from a little country town to a city of about 3,000 inhabitants, and it to-day presents more evidence of prosperity and enterprise than any other place in that part of the country. The residences are large and commodious, and the business houses are generally built of stone and brick, two stories high. There are in this city two banks, two hotels, schools, churches, etc. The famous San Marcos river flows forth from the base of a mountain one mile from town, a full fledged river. Some 2,000 cubic feet of water are furnished per minute by the springs. Floods and drought are unknown. The water is as clear as crystal. The temperature never varies from 75° Fahrenheit, and the river is fullest in mid-summer.

"The San Marcos Water-Power Co." have placed a dam one-fourth mile from the river's head, and distant 100 yards from the railroad track.

Their property embraces about 40 acres, upon which they have erected an ice factory, cotton gin, and flouring mill.

The city water-works are also situated on their property, and power is furnished for the city electric lights, etc.

San Marcos is considered one of the most desirable manufacturing points in the Southwest, for paper, cotton, woolen, or other staple manufactures.

ANIMALCULES.

A common notion that every drop of water teems with life. This is a mistake, as a deep spring usually contains little or no living organic matter. Consequently it is quite possible to obtain a liquid perfectly free from animalcules or vegetation. The presence of living creatures, vegetable or animal, discernible either by the naked eye or by the microscope, is a proof of organic taint in the water, and is one of the tests of this impurity. In regard to the probable effects on health of living creatures contained in water, Dr. Hassalls observes: "All living matter contained in water used for drink, since it is in no way necessary to it, and is not present in the purest waters, is to be regarded as so much contamination and impurity—is therefore more or less injurious, and is consequently to be avoided. The presence of these creatures in water, when not injurious in themselves, are to be regarded as tests of impurity of the water in which they are found."

A married lady, who was in the habit of spending most of her time in the society of her neighbors, happened one day to be suddenly taken ill, and sent her husband in great haste for a physician. The husband ran a short distance, but soon returned, exclaiming, "My dear, where shall I find you when I get back?"

For the Highland News.

THE SONG OF THE WATERS.

Among all gifted poets found on this broad earth,
Who sing the praise of Water and its priceless worth,
Its endless moving, running, ebbing, flowing, singing,
The water everywhere, the Life which it is giving?

What tho' no human tongue a lauding voice will raise,
My Deeds, they speak perpetual songs of praise,
A few of them are named, that all who will may see
The worth of all my toil, the credit due to me.

Though often forced to carry poisons into man,
I work to wash them out as fast as e'er I can,
There is no end to all the loathsome work I do,
But all this work, O man, is done for earth and you!

My uses just surpass all human calculation,
Experience proves it so, and to a demonstration.

My presence permeates the whole of vast creation,
And not a creature lives without my animation.

I keep the dress of Mother Earth both new and clean—
She always moves among the worlds admired as queen.

The stars are pleased and smile, her beauty to behold;
The sun displays my atmosphere in hues of gold.

I creep through earth and rock to make the Mineral spring,
Then glide along in streams, refreshing everything.

Ascend to all the finger-tips of vegetation,
Make fruits and flowers blush and win appreciation.

I purr where used by man, by birds, and grazing stocks,
Then rush to foam and roar amid obstructing rocks;

Display the white and grand cascade in hurried glee,
Resume my quiet march down to the solemn sea.

I'm everywhere a creature-eye can glance, or rest,
And help the sun paint rainbows on my cloudy breast;

Am in and serve all creatures since the world began,
And form a Vital Part in each composite man.

The earth itself is dead without my flowing blood,
The light and heat are naught but for my gentle food;

It quenches thirst, and Heals, relieves disease and pain,
And in man's greatest need I am the blessed rain;

Reviving nature speaks her silent praise to Heaven;
Dependent man enjoys the priceless blessing given;

The harvest of the luscious fruits and golden grain,
Repeats the praise of God, the priceless-ness of rain.

Amid all hopes and fears, where sicknesses are rife,
My best is always done for every creature's life.

To Vitalize, paint beauty on material man,
And fill my mission well; but God works out the plan.

.....

Liver Spots (*Tinea Versicolor*) are said to be curable by a solution of half a drachm of hyposulphate of soda to the ounce of water, to be used as a lotion.

Take a bath once a day, using soap freely, whereupon the affected spots are mopped with the solution. The discoloration has usually disappeared in a week, but the remedy should be continued a week or two longer to prevent a relapse.—*Medical and Surgical Reporter.*

.....

"A friend of mine," said Erskine, "was suffering from a continual wakefulness, and various methods were tried to bring him sleep. At last his physicians resorted to an expedient which succeeded admirably. They dressed him in a watchman's coat, put a lantern in his hand, placed him in a sentry-box, and he was asleep in ten minutes."

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THE HIGHLAND NEWS.

A monthly paper published in the interests of

GOOD HEALTH,

—AT—

THE HIGHLANDS, SO. MANCHESTER, CONN.

Subscription, 25 Cents a Year.

All communications intended for either the business or editorial department of this paper should be addressed to THE HIGHLAND NEWS, South Manchester, Conn. Rates of advertising arranged by special contract.

Entered at the So. Manchester P.O. as second class matter.

A WORD WITH OUR READERS.

The manner in which you have received our first number has been very flattering. We have met only with words of commendation and praise. These marks of appreciation have been in many instances accompanied with more substantial tokens of interest in the shape of subscriptions. All this is very pleasantly and gratefully received. And now let the good work go on. We intend that it shall upon our part. We think the present number is proof of this, and we trust to be able to continue improving. We started out as a bi-monthly, but the success of our first number has been such as to warrant our changing to a monthly, and our next issue will appear in March. Our present edition is just double that of December, and numbers 20,000 copies. We could have filled our paper with advertisements, but have preferred to give place only to those of the best and most reliable houses, such as will be found on our seventh page. We think the present number will please you, and that with its frequent appearance you will learn to own this little paper as an ever-welcome friend.

SILK FABRICS.

The date when people first wore silk fabrics is lost in the pre-historic past, but the commencement of the manufacture of silk goods in this country is of comparatively recent date. Within a few miles of where the first attempt to introduce this industry was made stands a large system of mills covering many acres of ground, giving employment to nearly two thousand persons, and producing silks that rival the best products of the old world. Messrs. Cheney Bros. (of South Manchester, Conn.) manufacture these goods, and they are known nearly the world over for their quality and durability. At the factories, when the goods come from the loom, after finishing, they are cut into pieces of certain lengths, and it often happens that there is left over a remnant of from half a yard to six or eight yards in length. These are all purchased by Mr. W. H. Cheney (who is a large dealer in general merchandise at South Manchester) and by him retailed at about one-half the piece value. His trade in these goods extends all over the country, and many people, far and near, avail themselves of these rare bargains. Note his advertisement in another column.

HOW TO USE IT

The directions for taking HIGHLAND TONICA WATER are these. It should, in order to obtain the best results, be taken on an empty stomach; the best time is about twenty minutes before each meal and upon retiring. As to the quantity to be taken at a time, it differs very materially with different people; we always advise caution in commencing with the water. One-half a glass at a time is a safe quantity to start with, and is a sufficient dose for some, while others require a full glass four times a day. Begin with the smaller quantity and increase the amount until the effect is to keep the bowels regular.

In cases of malaria accompanied by chronic constipation, the patient after using two or three bottles is sometimes sensible of a feeling of fullness and bloating. This is the effect of the water cleansing the system, carrying off the thick viscid impurities that clog the digestive organs and poison the blood, but, not being a strong cathartic water, its laxative principle is insufficient to move the obstructions without assistance. Now if the patient will take a portion of some gentle physic, the water will accomplish the rest and keep the natural channels open and free. The question is sometimes asked "Will it do to boil Topica Water and administer it hot?" No. It should be used at a temperature as nearly natural as possible; that is, 45 degrees. It should never be allowed to freeze or become warm. And boiling the water destroys its vitality as it does that of any water. It is sometimes necessary to boil common drinking-water in order to destroy disease germs, and render it fit to enter the stomach. Not so with TONICA; it is free from even the taint of animalculæ and heating only serves to evaporate the natural gases, liberating the carbonates from the salts, thus materially changing its chemical formations.

The question often occurs, How it can be that Tonica can cure or help so many ailments that seemingly are different in their symptoms? The answer is that our claim is based upon first principles. We say that Tonica will cure such diseases as have their origin in a disordered or low state of the blood. There is in fact no disease in the list for which Tonica is recommended but is of that nature.

Kidney troubles, so-called, mostly arise from such causes; sometimes they are mechanical in their origin. Bright's disease, or rather system of diseases, is marked by the presence in the urine, for a considerable time, of albumen; this is taken from the blood in quantities to impoverish it, while the disturbed excretory organs are unable to perform their proper functions, and the effete matter that they should pass off is retained in the blood to contaminate and poison it.

Diabetes, not properly a kidney disease, is, by the best authorities, a result of a defect in the process of assimilation of food. The liver, besides secreting bile, also secretes other substances which pass into the blood, and then, instead of assimilating properly, are, by the process of fermentation, converted into grape sugar, which passes through the kidneys, exciting and irritating those organs; and is present in the urine sometimes to the extent of more than a pound a day.

Malaria is a blood poison, and is almost sufficiently described by its name, which signifies *Mala* — Bad, *Aria* — Air. It is received into the blood through the lungs, and when once well seated attacks the nerve centers, producing those sensations that are best known as chills, intermittent with fever.

Catarrh is one of the forms of scrofulous affections, wherein nature (which constantly strives to purify the vital fluid) attempts to cast out the impure matter from the blood at the weakest point. This is usually the delicate and sensitive mucus linings of the throat and head passages, that by sudden colds taken from time to time, have at last become chronically inflamed.

Tonica is a solvent, diluent, tonic, purifier, and diuretic. When the blood becomes clogged with viscid impurities it must be diluted, its poisonous matters dissolved, and carried off through the sewers of the system. This, Tonica accomplishes by its solvent, diluent, and diuretic principles. As a tonic it builds up the blood, restoring the balance of wasted salts, iron, and acids, which substances it holds in solution in almost exact proportions with those of healthy human blood. The causes of the diseases thus removed, the inflamed and irritated organs are relieved and allowed to perform their functions in a natural manner, the result being a return to health.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

HARTFORD, Feb. 4, 1886.

Messrs. Case Brothers:

GENTLEMEN, — After trial of the Tonica Water I can without hesitation commend it for several beneficial tendencies and effects.

1st. It has reduced the nervous suffering to which I have been subject; its regulative effects upon the stomach are quite perceptible.

2d. My appetite has increased, and, generally, my digestive power has increased.

3d. My working capacity as a student and writer has been augmented. I believe you have a valuable water.

Cordially Yours,

A CITIZEN.

CHANGE OF BASE.

Owing to the increasing demand for Tonica water and the contemplated building of a hotel at "The Highlands," the proprietors of the Highland Springs have thought best to discontinue their wholesale depot located at 442 and 444 Asylum street, Hartford, Conn., and make all shipments directly from the Springs, thus facilitating the work. They have arranged with Messrs. Talcott, Frisbie & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 273 to 277 Asylum street, to take the general agency for Hartford, and after the 22d instant all communications intended for the wholesale department should be addressed to

CASE BROTHERS,

SOUTH MANCHESTER,

CONN.

WIRE WORKS.

The extent to which the use of common brass and iron wire for the manufacture of articles of usefulness, convenience, and ornament, has grown in the past few years is certainly wonderful. From the simplest form of kitchen utensil to the most elaborate and artistic office screens and doorways, this useful article has been woven, twisted, bent, and shaped to substitute and improve, and in almost every case the usefulness of the article

has been increased and its price cheapened, so that the manufacture of wire goods has grown to be a great industry in this country. Among the largest manufacturers of this class of goods is The Cheney-Bigelow Wire Company of Springfield, Mass. This company have a widely extended reputation for making good goods, and at prices as low as is compatible with first-class work. They are also proprietors of the well-known Engelhard's pulp valves, for paper engines, which are spoken very highly of by those who are using them. Buyers will do well to investigate their products

For the Highland News.

LIFE'S SUNSHINE AND SHADOW.

Along the pathway of our life
Are many thorns amid the flowers,
And from the beaming sky of hope,
Full many a threatening storm-cloud lowers.

A little word sometimes has power
To sever friendship's strongest chain;
One single act will often cause
The rending of fond hearts in twain.

Yet, if 'mid trials of this life,
We steadily pursue our way,
And never yield to doubts and fears,
Our night will change to joyous day.

For as the sunshine on the earth
Is all the brighter after rain,
So is our love, when tried and proved
In moments of intensest pain.

We should not heed the rose's thorn,
Or tremble when a dark cloud hides;
But this remember, through the gloom,
Each cloud a silver lining hides.

What though the night be dark and drear,
To us it should bring no alloy,
Our hopeful hearts should still "hope on,"
For "in the morning cometh joy."

M. S. C.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

It is estimated that only a very small fraction of the heat generated by a ton of coal is ever utilized. To increase the size of that fraction is a problem that particularly interests the users of steam power. This problem has been made a study during many years of experience in the manufacture of steam boilers by Messrs. H. B. Beach & Son of Hartford, Conn., who have found a solution in their "Common-sense water-front" boiler, which not only greatly increases the quantity of available heat, but also has many other points of advantage that are explained at length in their circular, which they mail upon application.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF DRINKING LARGELY.

We do not speak of drunkenness, albeit the poet has taught us *in vino veritas*. What we have now to say relates to the wisdom and reason of drinking largely of fluids which are in the first place and principally solvents and diluents. Not very long ago those unhappy folks who go wearily and sadly, because, forsooth, they are waxing fat, were warned to leave off drinking large and minimize the quantity of liquid they consumed. Never before, perhaps, was a more mischievous "fad" imposed on a too credulous public than this reduction of the amount of fluid taken. Now the obese are, by the rotary madness of the craze in physic, counseled to drink deeply. This, at least, is a safe policy, and whether or not it

does anything in aid of the removal of fat, it will certainly not produce the evil consequences which have in too many cases been brought about by the abstinence from solvents and diluents. Our concern is not with the "anti-fat" movement; with this we have no sort of sympathy, except in so far as an accumulation of adipose tissue may chance to be morbid. Meanwhile there are physiological facts in relation to drinking which ought to be recalled by those who know them, and brought to the knowledge of the unskilled in medicine, because they concern the promotion of health. Thus it is essential that there should be constantly passing through the organism a flushing, as it were, of fluid, to hold in solution and wash away the products of dissimilation and waste. Those who do not recognize the fact that three-quarters by weight of the entire organism is normally composed of fluid, cannot fully realize the great need which exists for a copious supply. If there be not a sufficient endosmose, the exosmose must be restricted, and effete matters, soluble in themselves, but not dissolved because of the deficiency of fluid available, will be retained. Take for example, the uric acid; this excrementitious product requires not less than some 8,000 times its bulk of water at the temperature of the blood to hold it in solution; and if it be not dissolved it rapidly crystallizes, with more or less disastrous consequences, as in gout, gravel, and probably many other less well-recognized troubles. We only mention this particular excrement by way of illustration. In all, it may be fairly concluded that not less than three and a half pints should be consumed by any person in the twenty-four hours, and when the body is bulky four or even five pints should be the average. It is, moreover, desirable that the fluids thus taken should be in the main either pure water or water in which the simplest extracts are held in solution. When fluids taken "as drink" is itself heavily charged with solid matter, it cannot fairly be expected to so entirely rid itself of this burden in the process of digestion and absorption as to be available for solvent purposes generally, although the separation between solid and fluid ingredients of the food is doubtless fairly complete in the processes preparatory to assimilation. The aid should, nevertheless, be to supply the organic needs in this particular, abundantly, and with such fluid as are not overloaded with solids, but simple and readily available as solvents. — *London Lancet.*

THE NEW LIFE POLICY OF THE TRAVELERS OF HARTFORD.

After months of careful deliberation, the management of The Travelers has evolved a new form of life policy, which, issued with the beginning of the new year, cannot fail to mark also a new era in the history of the company. It is so simple, so direct, so straightforward, that the most rabid anti-insurance fanatic will not be able to saddle it with any of the bugaboos so dear to the hearts of that class of objectors. Everything is clear, definite, and comprehensible by the most ordinary intelligence. There are absolutely no conditions on the face of the contract, except that the premiums shall be paid, and the following most liberal non-forfeiture provision looks out for those who for some season or other are not able to comply with that elementary requirement: — "In case of default in payment of any premium after the third, this policy will remain in force for the term specified in the table of 'paid-up term insurance' endorsed hereon. Provided, however, that in case of the death of the insured within three years from the date of such default, the unpaid premiums with interest shall be deducted from the amount

insured; or in lieu of such term insurance, a paid-up policy will be granted for the amount specified in the table of 'paid-up policy values' indorsed hereon, provided this policy is legally surrendered therefor at the home office within three months from date of lapse."

After the policy has been in force two years the holder thereof is free to travel whither he listeth. Cash surrender values, payable every fifth year, are indorsed on the contract, which is given entire to the policy-holder, together with a copy of his application. All the other values regarding paid-up and term insurance are indorsed as well, thus obviating the tedious old-time practice of referring the policy-holder to the statute books, or burdening him with a mathematical calculation often as far removed from his inclination as from his capacity. His rights are distinctly and completely defined on the face of his policy; and there is no other life-indemnity contract on the market of which the same can be said in equal measure. Add to all these desirable features the fact that The Travelers charges the lowest cash premium rates, and it will be easily conceived that nothing is wanting to make this instrument especially attractive to the insuring public, and a boon to the agents fortunate enough to be intrusted with its negotiation. They have in fact a policy which holds the absolute security of which is beyond a doubt, at rates which must make the most pretentious assessment concern him a diminished head.

No successful life company can show as large assets in proportion to its liabilities as The Travelers; the original accident company of America and the largest in the world, which is paying out \$4,000 per day for losses by death and disabling injuries, and promptly settles all claims on receipt of satisfactory proofs. Re-inforced by such a record and such practices, the new policy of The Travelers bids fair to augment the already flourishing business of the company to a degree not easily foretold. — *Boston Standard.*

The Travelers has returned to its life policy-holders over \$3,300,000, and has \$8,417,000 assets, and \$2,096,000 surplus.

THE HUMAN BLOOD AND WATER.

Human blood, the fluid of life, is that strange mixture that the heart sends with its great, steady, ceaseless, pump-stroke to every minute part of our being to invigorate and vitalize it. There is no fluid of the body so complex in its composition as this, and none so important. The act by which the various tissues of the body grow or are maintained alive, and by which they excrete materials which are no longer useful; in a word, nutrition; is the result of the interchange between the blood and the tissues. To illustrate the life-giving qualities of blood, it has been proven that almost any part of the human body can be restored to life even hours after death has ensued or the part been severed from the whole, by forcing into its veins a quantity of oxygenized blood. It has been said that its composition is complex. It has been found by analysis that seven-eighths of its component parts are water,— what a hint do we have here of the necessity of taking into the system none but the pure. The remaining fraction is largely made up of mineral substances, such as salt, potash, lime, magnesia, iron, also phosphoric acid and manganese. These minerals, and water with coloring matter, albumens, and fibrine, go to make up the substance we call blood, which by its disturbance is the seat of so many of the diseases from which man suffers.

The reader's attention is called to the striking similarity, save the coloring mat-

ter, of the albumen and fibrine, between the analysis of healthy human blood and Tonic Water. First, there is the pure water in each case, the vehicle holding also in each, iron, salt, lime, magnesia, potash, manganese, and phosphoric acid. The inference then is fair that when the blood becomes disordered, vitiated, or diseased, that that substance which nature has provided so well to tone and strengthen almost its every element, must be its best remedy. This is a question for thoughtful minds to consider.

HIGHLAND TONICA WATER.

The question is often asked, "Is Tonic Water a manufactured article?" We answer, No.

HIGHLAND TONICA is a Natural Mineral Water, flowing from springs whose waters have long been known for their marvelous Healing Powers and splendid action on the Diseased Urinary Organs.

These springs are located in the strata of metamorphic rock which forms a part of the geological formation of the well-known Manchester Highlands. Their sources lie so deep within the confines of the triassic formation that the temperature of their waters is never affected by climatic influences, but through summer's heat and winter's cold it remains uniform.

The action of HIGHLAND TONICA WATER on the human system is little short of miraculous; it quickly and thoroughly assimilates with the blood, removing all impurities, regulating the bowels, and toning and strengthening the entire system. On the Kidneys and other urinary organs it acts as a tonic, alterative and restorative, and is slightly diuretic. It allays inflammation, restores lost tissues, produces a healthy action, and causes the urine to flow clear, and free from all abnormal ingredients. In MALARIA it has never failed to effect a cure when used according to directions. Let it not be understood that one bottle of HIGHLAND TONICA WATER will complete a cure in cases that have baffled the skill of physicians for months, or perhaps years; but a faithful, thorough trial of it, will, in the worst of cases, produce results to convince the most skeptical.

These claims are not made upon theoretical grounds, but are based upon actual RESULTS obtained by the use of this remedy in cases that have come under our own personal observation and experience. In bottling this water (which is done at the springs) great care is taken, the latest and most approved methods are used, and no expense is spared to preserve its purity and to protect the consumer against adulteration.

For the Highland News.

Tall oaks from little acorns grow,
Precious springs from the mountains flow;
Nowhere in the world is the like to be found,
Despite painted rocks and trumpet's sound.
To merit alone shall the credit be given
Of the great success of this boon from heaven.
Tonica and Rock stand far in advance;
Refuse all else and give them a chance.
Don't pine away and die of the blues,
But send at once for THE HIGHLAND NEWS.
It tells how to be free from fever and chills
Without dosing to death with quinine pills.
It proves beyond a doubt or question
That it's mighty good for indigestion;
And, too, it's grand in the treatment of
gout.
Either with doctors or doctors left out.
In all blood diseases it tells you it's good,
And in every trial how well it has stood.
Yes, it tells all about the Tonic Water;
So send your subscription; it costs but a
quarter.

TESTIMONIALS.

Read what the patrons of HIGHLAND TONICA WATER say of it. The following communications speak volumes of convincing truth. They are only samples of what we are daily receiving:

HARTFORD, CONN., Dec. 10, 1885.

Messrs. Case Brothers:

DEAR SIRS.—All my life I have been afflicted with Nasal Catarrh. Partly hereditary, it grew up with me from childhood in one of the Middle States, but did not develop into its odious perfection until after a residence of some fifteen years in the Connecticut Valley. It is unnecessary to describe to the dwellers in that valley the disgusting miseries of Nasal Catarrh. There is unquestionably something about the climate of the locality which breeds and aggravates the disease. All physicians admit this. I believe, however, that in my own case the disorder was of an unusually malignant type. The offensive discharges from the nostrils were almost constant. Every morning I was accustomed to go out into the back yard, where I could have plenty of room, and blow off the accumulation of the night. This done, the sensitive membranes were in a proper condition to facilitate the discharges which made my life miserable through the day. All this may be very disgusting to the reader, but it properly belongs in a true history of the disease. When I "caught cold" — which I generally did — my catarrh was infinitely worse. During cold weather, especially, I coughed day and night, and raised and expectorated the poisonous secretions.

In October last, at the suggestion of Mr. A. Wells Case, without hope, and with but little faith, I began drinking "Tonica Water." At the outset I stopped drinking city water altogether, and after a few days about of tea and coffee also. I was determined to give the springs a fair unobstructed trial, and to do my work. Formerly I had been continually thirsty, and drank daily a great deal of water, which was no doubt required as surplus fluid to meet the enormous drain upon the system. One bottle of "Tonica Water" every day soon proved amply sufficient, and my unnatural thirst was gone. This was the first change I noticed after commencing to drink the water. After about twenty-five bottles, some in November, I discovered that my coughing and raising were not up to the old-time standard. I scarcely coughed during the day or night. The cold air did not "strike in" as formerly. I never would sleep in a warm bed, on general principles. During cold weather, when out of bed, I coughed invariably. Perhaps the most remarkable change which began to be noticeable was the fact that I did not suffer with the cold any more — I missed the shivers, piercing, deadly chill which had made even moderately cold weather in the past a terror to me.

I have kept on with "Tonica" up to the present time — drinking in all about fifty bottles, and you can imagine the pleasure I take in assuring you that my old arch-enemy, Catarrh, is losing his grip, and I am better than I have been before in years. The nasal discharges are diminished more than one-half, the cavities are much less sensitive and sore, and I begin to believe that I shall be completely cured.

Without any feelings of disrespect to manufacturers and dealers, I wish to state that I have heretofore tried several of the various "sarsaparillas," "bitters," "balms," and injective remedies which have been recommended for the cure of Catarrh, and have obtained no benefit whatever from any of them. I also wish to assure my fellow sufferers that all local treatment for Catarrh is worse than useless. The disease extends throughout the entire system, and a cure will never be effected by doctoring the principal outlet. When the blood has become purified, the whole body will be healthy — the disease will be gone. One bottle of "Tonica Water" will not cure Catarrh — nor will a dozen. I trust that a hundred will cure mine. Drink "Tonica" water daily, persistently — drink nothing else — and you will unquestionably be benefited, and I believe ultimately cured.

Hoping that many others will have an opportunity to relate a like favorable experience with the "Tonica Water," I am, gentlemen, very truly yours,
MARCUS A. CASEY.

HARTFORD, CONN., Feb. 8, 1886.

Messrs. Case Brothers:

GENTLEMEN.—If I withheld my praise of Tonic Water, I should be an ingrate.
About one year previous to October 15, 1885, I had been subject to attacks of malaria. Medicine seemed to check it only to return worse than ever, besides having all the time from one to three bolts, a most aggravated case of chronic nasal catarrh, a constant growing tendency to the worst form of piles, and, worse than all else, a serious kidney trouble, bordering on Bright's disease. I had kept up simply through strength of will, hoping that the change of season would bring relief.

When you told me that you felt certain that Tonic Water would cure me, I must frankly say that I accepted your assertion with a great deal of mental reservation, "I am sure you are right in my case. It has been no water could cure chills, when I had been taught from childhood that the reverse was to be expected. However, I jumped at the conclusion that it was not a "cure or kill" remedy, and commenced using it about the date above mentioned, and from the first time I drank it I experienced relief, and after using it thirty-six hours my "shaky feelings" had given way to a fixed faith in Tonic Water, which has grown stronger every day since, although malaria seemed to contest every step towards a cure; but I am thankful to be able to say that now I feel that the cure is perfect, and that Tonic Water is more of a specific than you claim it to be.

The most surprising thing to me was its gratifying effect on my catarrh and pile disorders, both of which seemed to act as under the best treatment possible for each disease, and the same is true of my kidney troubles, which, in fact, I think was the basis of all my afflictions.

I have never ceased to wonder at the remarkable effect of Tonic Water on the human system, as exemplified in my case, and can only say it was simply marvelous. If I can say or do anything to advance the interests of this great natural remedy, don't fail to let me know, as it certainly ought to be known to every human being.

I am gratefully and respectfully yours,
J. ACTON MILLER,
Manager of The Miller Advertising Agency.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Jan. 27, 1886.

Messrs. Case Bros.:

GENTLEMEN.—I have had a great deal of trouble with my kidneys of late having almost constant pain across my back. Mr. Stevens called my attention to your Tonic Spring Water of which I have now used a dozen bottles. I have no pain now and feel that I shall soon be myself again. In my opinion, Tonic Water not only takes the cake but appropriates the whole bakery, and I do a good deed in bringing this water before the public and I thank you for the benefit I have already derived.
Yours truly,
H. BISHOP.

HARTFORD, DEC. 20, 1885.

Messrs. Case Brothers, South Manchester: DEAR SIR, - It gives me great pleasure to say a word to the excellent results which have been secured from the use of the "Highland Tonic Water." I have been subject to chills and fever for the past five years, and as I am in my eighty-ninth year you can imagine that this has been a trying experience during this period I have been treated by several physicians in the usual way, and with the usual results. Early in November I saw your advertisement for malaria patients, and called at your store, and as you remember you took my case in hand for treatment. I began at once the use of Highland Tonic Water, and at once began to improve in general health, and what has surprised me most is that I have not had a chill nor sign of fever since I commenced taking "Tonic," and I feel my strength renewed so that I readily walk from my home on Wolcott Street to the center of the city and return - a distance of a mile and a half each way - with less fatigue than I could go one-third of the distance formerly. I have lived in Hartford for twenty years and am well known here, and now after such experience do you wonder that I am glad to say to all my friends and all others, drink Tonic Water if you would enjoy good health and long life. With best wishes, I am, yours sincerely, JESSE MINER.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., DEC. 17, 1885.

Messrs. Case Brothers: GENTLEMEN, - Inclosed, I send you check for last bill of Mineral Water. You may kindly send another case of fifty bottles same as last. Please send them as we are nearly out, and my family deem it indispensable. We have already received great benefit from its use. Yours truly, W. D. STEVENS.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., DEC. 15, 1885.

Messrs. Case Brothers: GENTLEMEN, - I have used your Highland Tonic Water six weeks for catarrh of long standing, and must say that I have received great benefit therefrom, and have greatly improved my general health. I cannot recommend it too highly for a remedy to regulate the stomach and bowels. Yours most respectfully, WILLIAM H. KING.

SOUTH MANCHESTER, DEC. 18, 1885.

Messrs. Case Brothers: GENTLEMEN, - During the last five months I have used the Highland Tonic Water as a general tonic and for malaria; as a tonic, I cannot speak too highly of it, and as a remedy for the latter, I can say no less. I am satisfied with the results. I have experienced no trouble from malaria since I commenced using the Water. Previous to this my lost time and medicine bills were quite an item. Yours truly, ROBERT W. POST.

HADDAM, CONN., JAN. 27, 1886.

Messrs. Case Bros., South Manchester, Conn.: I have been troubled with Malaria for the past two years, and have tried many remedies, but they failed to relieve me. I was recommended by a friend to try "Highland Tonic Water." I did so, and with great results. I do not hesitate to give it the highest recommendation to all suffering from Malaria in any form. Yours respectfully, SAMUEL ARNOLD.

HARTFORD, DEC. 11, 1885.

Messrs. Case Brothers: GENTLEMEN, - During the latter part of October I was attacked with malaria and chills and fever. I had chills every other day regular, and each attack was harder than the previous one. I saw your advertisement of Tonic Water, called at your office, procured some of the water, and commenced using it. I stopped taking all other remedies. The day before I began with the Tonic I had a very bad fever lasting nearly seven hours, and was the hardest I had experienced. The first day I drank two bottles of the water, and until I drank two and one-half dozen bottles I drank a bottle and a half a day, - using four glasses a day. I have not had a chill since I commenced drinking Tonic, but have continued from the first to improve in health. I have a much better appetite than formerly, and fully believe that Tonic has cured me of the chills and fever. I am yours very respectfully, EDWARD R. FAXON.

Mr. Faxon is a well known Hartford citizen, an ex-member of the Board of Aldermen, and a contractor at the well-known Pratt & Whitney Machine Co.'s works.

Messrs. Case Bros., South Manchester, Conn.:

About November 5th I began to use Highland Tonic Water, having been advised to do so by a friend for six months, from severe attacks of chills and fever, with more or less disturbance of the functions of the kidneys. The effect for two or three days seemed to aggravate rather than otherwise, these symptoms. Then I began to feel invigorated. The result soon became so marked as to be noticeable in personal appearance and movement. I have not had a chill since, nor have I reason to expect one. The effect upon the urinary system was no less happy. Now, after using from twenty-five to thirty quarts of this natural tonic in as many days, I find myself more nearly in a normal condition of health for a man at fifty-six years of age than I thought possible two months ago, when I was having a severe chill every other day. My daughter says, after two weeks' use: "It has done me a great deal of good in many ways than one." Her language is most heartily and warmly endorsed. Very truly yours, C. W. MANWARING.

HARTFORD, CONN., DEC. 10, 1885.

Messrs. Case Brothers: I have been using your "Tonic Water" for some time in my family, and am glad to testify to its beneficial effects. I regard it excellent as a tonic and appetizer, and superior to all the nostrums of the doctors for promoting digestion. I need scarcely say that this communication is unsolicited on my part. Yours truly, E. TIBBELL.

Pastor M. E. Church, South Manchester, Ct.

WAPPING, CONN., FEB. 2, 1886.

Messrs. Case Brothers: GENTLEMEN, - My wife has been using your Tonic Water for a disorder of the bowels, and has found great relief. I cheerfully recommend it to any with like trouble. Yours truly, J. BETTS.

Pastor M. E. Church.

Case Brothers: SIR, - I have been using the Highland Tonic Water, and find it a most excellent remedy for malaria, and cheerfully recommend its use to those who suffer from that uncomfortable, debilitating complaint. Yours truly, JAMES CAMPBELL.

North Manchester, Ct., Feb. 1st.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., DEC. 20, 1885.

Messrs. Case Brothers: DEAR SIR, - You of the 10th inst., inquiring concerning my early experience with the Highland Tonic Water is before me, and in reply, I can but give you a statement of the facts, which are as follows: Some fifteen years ago I became subject to dyspepsia and biliousness; could not eat or drink without sour stomach and bloating. Being a believer in natural remedies, I went to the Highland Springs for the mineral water, and used it with splendid results. The use of the water put me in excellent condition, and I prize it very highly for its remedial qualities. Many others, to my knowledge, in past years, have used the water for various complaints, with like results. I had a man named David Becher at work for me at the same time who was afflicted with an ugly sore on his ankle which finally spread over the entire foot. He tried the best skill to be found with no good results. I procured the spring water for him, and he drank it and bathed his foot with it. The foot became entirely healed, and has remained so ever since. Mr. B. is still living in North Manchester, and I have no doubt would be willing to give the facts to any inquirer. I am, very truly, S. STONE.

Mr. Stone is the inventor of the well known "Never-shin" horse shoe, which is manufactured so extensively in Boston, and was for many years a resident of Manchester, Conn.

December 24, 1885.

Messrs. Case Brothers: GENTS, - For more than ten years my wife has been a sufferer from a chronic liver and kidney difficulty. The treatment she received from physicians brought no permanent relief. For the last three or four months she has been using Highland Tonic Water. She had but little faith in the water when she commenced using it, but now she thinks there is no remedy like it for her troubles. It is so simple, harmless and effective, we take pleasure in recommending it to all others similarly affected. Yours, etc., C. A. PORTER.

SOUTH MANCHESTER, DEC. 16, 1885.

Messrs. Case Brothers: GENTLEMEN, - Being an early believer in Highland Tonic Water, it gives me much pleasure to testify to what it has done for myself and family. Since I commenced using the water my general health has much improved, my kidneys righted up, my old catarrhal difficulty disappeared, and malaria conquered. At thirteen for many years, my wife has had severe attacks of rheumatism. Her improved condition is very gratifying, and justifies continued use of the Tonic Water. It gives me pleasure to recommend a remedy that has done for us all that was claimed for it. Wishing you success, I am, yours truly, H. L. SHURTLEFF.

Mr. H. Dwight Lamphear, a prominent merchant of Chaplin, Conn., writes as follows:

CHAPLIN, 26th August, 1885.

This is to certify that about the 15th of May, 1885, I was taken sick and called a doctor who, on examining my case, pronounced it Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. He gave me a prescription, but I grew no better from the medicine. About that time I was advised to try the Highland Tonic Water by Mr. Case. I was in bad shape at the time, and was willing to try anything that would benefit me. I can cheerfully say that it worked wonders in my case, and in short order, Mr. Case's medicine ceased its workings, and I am present, I think, free from the disease, as I had my urine examined about ten days ago, and they were unable to find any albumen in it. I can say to my life that the Highland Tonic Water is the use of Highland Tonic Water. Very respectfully, H. DWIGHT LAMPEAR.

The following from the superintendent of one of the mills of Manchester, explains itself:

SOUTH MANCHESTER, CONN., SEPT. 28, 1885.

Case Brothers: GENTLEMEN, - I desire to testify to the great benefit that the members of my family have received from the use of the Highland Tonic Water. For the past six years my wife and five children (and myself occasionally) have been subject to malaria. I have called physicians from time to time who prescribed for us, and we took their medicine until the children's stomachs became so weak that they were unable to digest any but the very plainest food: such solids as meats and vegetables would cause vomiting and spasms. We tried many other remedies, but received no permanent relief. Early last spring we gave up all other medicine, and commenced using the Highland Tonic Water. From that time we have been entirely free from the chills and fever, an experience that is as new to us as it is pleasing. My children that were pale and covered with sores, the effect of so much medicine, are as plump and rosy as could wish, and able to eat and digest any reasonable amount of food. My daughter, Mamie, who was troubled with weakness of the kidneys, is entirely recovered. I need not say that the water has worked wonders in my family, and is saving me many dollars in physicians' fees and medicine bills. Very respectfully, C. A. NEWELL.

EAST HARTFORD, CONN., SEPT. 1885.

Messrs. Case Brothers, South Manchester, Conn.: GENTLEMEN, - I have been troubled with inflammation and catarrh of the bladder for nearly fifteen years. During that time I have naturally tried many of the so-called remedies, but received no lasting benefit from any of them, until about three months ago when I commenced using Highland Tonic Water. I am now free from pain, my urine is clear and healthy in color, and entirely free from the sediment. I am very grateful to you for this remedy. I know that I have received benefit from the Tonic Water, and heartily recommend it to any who may be troubled with diseases of the urinary organs. Yours, etc., RALPH A. OLMSTED.

Mr. Olmsted is collector of the town of East Hartford, and one of the best known and most respected citizens.

SOUTH MANCHESTER, CONN., OCT. 1, 1885.

Messrs. Case Brothers: GENTLEMEN, - I wish to bear witness to the great benefit derived from Highland Tonic Water, both for myself and family. For two years previous to this my little boy had been troubled with chills and fever, or malaria, so-called, but having used the water this season, has been entirely free from them. The other members of my family have used the same as a tonic with good results. Personally, I have used the water as a tonic and for kidney troubles, and I must say it has done a grand work for me, especially for kidney troubles, as speedy results follow the use of the water in every instance of such troubles. I have received a grand benefit from the use of the Highland Tonic Water, and I can but cheerfully and heartily recommend the same to any and all who are troubled with kidney diseases, dyspepsia, and malaria in any form, and they will find immediate relief and speedy cure. Yours truly, E. C. STANLEY.

SOUTH MANCHESTER, CONN., SEPT. 29, 1885.

Messrs. Case Brothers: DEAR SIR, - My general health was in a very precarious condition, and among other troubles I was suffering severely from malaria, my appetite was gone, and my stomach so weak that I was unable to retain anything but water. For a month past I have used Highland Tonic Water, and by the blessing of God it has restored my appetite, and as any man could desire. I feel that my entire system has been toned up and strengthened. I am, very truly yours, HENRY FRANKLIN.

SOUTH MANCHESTER, CONN., OCT. 2, 1885.

Case Brothers, Proprietors Highland Waters: DEAR SIR, - Seven years ago last April I had the misfortune to be caught by a revolving shaft, and terribly bruised and broken. After being under the care of several surgeons and physicians, I found myself healed as far as broken and dislocated bones were concerned, but with my constitution fearfully shattered; I was, indeed, a weak man, and I believe the worst I have ever been. About this time I removed to South Manchester, and soon after I began to gain strength and appetite. I began at once to gain strength and appetite, and I began at once to gain strength and appetite. I kept on with the water, and by December of the same year, I had regained my former health so far as to feel myself well. Previous to my injury, I had been called myself well, so that I had lost all sense of smell; what was my astonishment to find that with the use of the Highland Tonic Water the discharge from the head passages ceased, and sense of smelling returned that disagreeable and troublesome disease. I am happy to recommend the use of the remedy for all who are in want of a tonic or blood-purifier, for I believe it has no equal. Sincerely yours, JAMES L. BARRETT.

ANDOVER, CONN., FEBRUARY 9, 1886.

Case Brothers, South Manchester, Conn.: GENTLEMEN, - It is to certify that I have suffered from indigestion for a long time. I procured a bottle of "Highland Tonic Water," which worked so like a charm that I was induced to try a 30 qt. case, and I can cheerfully and heartily recommend the Tonic to any and all troubled with dyspepsia or indigestion. Yours truly, G. W. HANNA.

PHOENIXVILLE, CONN., FEB. 15, 1886.

Case Bros., South Manchester, Conn.: DEAR SIR, - Since I came from your mill at Chaplin, I have been taking about one glass of your Tonic Water per day, and have not had a particle of headache since I began its use; but before I used it I used to have an attack of sick headache about twice a week regularly. I know of nothing that could cause the change, as my diet and habits have been the same. Yours respectfully, J. E. LATHAM.

MANCHESTER, CONN., SEPT. 1885.

To Case Brothers: GENTS, - The circumstances attending my wife's sickness were such, that she was unable to get any relief from the pain in her back, particularly in the region of the kidneys. I was then living in Massachusetts, and I applied to the local physicians for treatment. This she received, but grew no better. In the month of June, she pronounced her case incurable. Four years ago I moved to Manchester; here she received further treatment, but the relief was temporary, and soon she was again troubled with the same violent and excruciating headaches. In April last she was induced to try Highland Tonic Water. In one week she felt the effects of the water in building up the system, the pains gradually left her back, and her kidneys acted in a natural and easy manner. The nervous headaches are less frequent, and to use her own words: "I feel very greatly helped and benefited." Truly and sincerely yours, ORION S. ATWOOD.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN., FEB. 3, 1886.

Messrs. Case Bros., South Manchester, Conn.: GENTLEMEN, - I wish to certify that I have used 50 quart cases Tonic Water in one month, and from reports, and duplicate orders, think our sales the coming summer must be quite large. Customers speak very highly of the water, and have also had a personal experience in its use, and can thoroughly recommend every bottle. E. W. THOMPSON & Co. Druggists, New Britain, Conn.

GILEAD, CONN., DEC. 10, 1885.

Messrs. Case Brothers: GENTLEMEN, - About the first of September last my wife was taken down with what seemed to be a complication of difficult to name, as inflammation near the vital organs, and very serious disturbance of the kidneys and liver. After thorough medical treatment for many weeks, with no improvement, hearing of your Highland Tonic Water, she tried it, her kidneys acted in a natural and easy manner, and she was able to eat and digest more than a dozen more, and then a fifty-bottle case - I decided to give it a thorough trial, and now we feel constrained to say that we believe the great improvement in her condition is due mainly to the use of your mineral water. Truly yours, JOSIAH C. GILBERT.

SOUTH MANCHESTER, DEC. 11, 1885.

Messrs. Case Brothers: GENTLEMEN, - I have been a sufferer from catarrh for some forty-five years, and for quite a long time with a kidney difficulty. In its treatment I have found nothing so efficient as the Tonic Water. It seems to be just what I needed. I hope you will have good success in making it generally known. Yours, HENRY BACKUS.

SOUTH MANCHESTER, DEC. 10, 1885.

Messrs. Case Brothers: GENTLEMEN, - I cheerfully recommend the Highland Tonic Water not only from observation, but from experience. Last summer I had an attack of malaria. I had a good doctor, and I took his medicine. I would be well one day, and the next I was down. I took the water I have had no sign of malaria. It has also cured me of kidney trouble, with which I have been troubled for some time. My wife has had better health since she has commenced using it, and I believe the great improvement in her condition is due mainly to the use of your mineral water. Truly yours, A. M. HOOKER.

SOUTH MANCHESTER, DEC. 10, 1885.

Messrs. Case Brothers: GENTLEMEN, - I have been a great sufferer from malaria for the last four years, and during that time I have taken enough quinine to kill a dozen. My experience with the doctors' remedies has been very unsatisfactory. About three months ago I commenced using the Spring Water sold by you, and I can say that I have never been better after using it for about six weeks I was compelled to have faith in it, for I was entirely cured of the malaria. I was surprised and gratified, and I take pleasure in recommending it to all troubled with malaria or headache. Yours truly, MRS. BERTHA ISLEIB.

Case Bros.: BOSTON, MASS., FEB. 17, 1886.

GENTLEMEN, - I wish to say that for two years I have suffered from indigestion and malaria, and that, while I am not entirely cured, I am so benefited that I can now change entirely to the use of your Highland Tonic Water. Yours truly, A. W. STANLEY.

Mr. Marsh is the well-known and popular conductor on the N. Y. & N. E. R. R.

CHAPLIN, CONN., DEC. 19, 1885.

Messrs. Case Brothers: GENTLEMEN, - I want to say that I am very much pleased with the Tonic Water sent to me some two months ago. My wife was in very poor health at that time and under the doctor's care. She improved very rapidly while using the Water, and I know that her improved condition is owing to the use of the Highland Tonic Water. I need a few bottles of it to see if it would affect my old catarrhal difficulty; the effect was so marked I want you to send me another case of the Water at once. I intend to give it a thorough trial. Yours truly, C. H. CHESTER.

POTNAM, CONN., DEC. 21, 1885.

Messrs. Case Brothers: GENTLEMEN, - I have tried your Tonic Water for malaria, and know that it has done me a great deal of good. I cheerfully recommend it to any with like trouble. Yours truly, J. O. BACON.

WINDSOR LOCKS, CT., 12-23, 1885.

Case Brothers, South Manchester, Ct.: GENTS, - For a long time I have been subject to dyspepsia, so much so that eating the smallest amount of food caused me great distress. I could only find temporary relief with Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient, when a friend advised the use of Highland Tonic Water, and presented me with a few bottles, which to my amazement worked me up in a few days. I then bought more and have drunk it occasionally ever since, and have not since using had the slightest attack of indigestion, and "eat like a horse," as they say in the country. I can say that my trouble (as in many cases of dyspepsia in the young or middle-aged) came from the condition of my kidneys, and now I feel like a new man. For the worst part of my troubles, nothing but spirits would allay the pain. But the Tonic to Highland Tonic Water, "Richard is himself again." Yours very truly, F. H. WHITLESLEY.

SOUTH MANCHESTER, DEC. 22, 1885.

Messrs. Case Brothers: GENTLEMEN, - This is to certify that I have been suffering more or less for the last two years with pains in the stomach, severe headaches, coated tongue, and loss of appetite, no doubt arising from indigestion, which has caused me at times much suffering and expense. I have tried, I believe, every known remedy of medical science, under the advice of many eminent physicians, only finding relief for the time, being advised by them to seek the climate of California, but that radical cure. After some advice on the part of friends and a little hesitation of my own, I made up my mind to try some of your Highland Tonic Water. I have used up to this time two cases, and have been relieved of the above-described symptoms, and have also increased in seven pounds in weight. Please forward me another case, and oblige, Yours truly, JOHN M. CARNEY.

WILLMANTIC, CONN., DEC. 23, 1885.

Messrs. Case Brothers: GENTLEMEN, - Not long ago my attention was called to your Highland Tonic Water for malaria, from which I have been a great sufferer. After a thorough trial for about six weeks, I am pleased to say that it has given me greater relief than all the drugs taken for three years. I consider it a great tonic, for toning up the system as well as a remedy for malaria, and will most cheerfully recommend it to all similarly afflicted. Yours truly, C. F. RISEDORF.

HARTFORD, CONN., DEC. 26, 1885.

Messrs. Case Brothers, South Manchester, Conn.: DEAR SIR, - About six weeks since I commenced taking Tonic Water. At that time I had pain across the back, and had a severe headache for three weeks before, stomach so inclined to acidity and flatulence that I scarcely tolerated any kind of solid and high colored food. Under these conditions, I could for the first week take only a very small quantity of Tonic at a time, but soon, to my surprise, I found the headache relieved, the stomach settled, the pain in my back removed, and my urine clear and healthy in color. I am still using the water with no less favorable results. Yours truly, A. F. WILLIAMS.

HARTFORD, CONN., DEC. 23, 1885.

Messrs. Case Brothers: GENTLEMEN, - Please send me the case of Tonic Water I spoke of this morning. This is the fourth case I have purchased of you, and can but express the satisfaction it has given me. I was attacked with a disorder of the kidneys which had a strong tendency towards diabetes about the middle of November last. An examination of urine disclosed the presence of sugar in quantities. About this time I commenced using the Tonic, and after the first case, much to the surprise of all, another examination showed the urine to be clear and free from sugar. I have continued the use of the Tonic, and feel that besides relieving my kidneys and cleansing my blood, that it has toned up my general health, so that I am better than for years I remain, yours truly, EDWIN SMITH.

MANCHESTER HIGHLANDS, DEC. 26, 1885.

Messrs. Case Brothers: GENTLEMEN, - I desire to add my testimony to the many who know and appreciate the value of Highland Tonic Water as a remedial agent. My oldest daughter was severely troubled with malaria, and her condition was hardly able to sit up. She first had an attack of chills and fever. I called in a physician, and as he did not give her permanent relief, I prepared medicines break up the chills and leave her with the malaria in the system, and a recurrence of the bad feeling every other day. I decided to stop the medicine altogether and try the Tonic Water. She did not have a single recurrence of the malarial feelings while taking it. Some weeks after she went away from home and was without the water for quite a while and was feeling very unwell, and soon as she began drinking the water again they left her the water in my family with marked beneficial results as a tonic, and have great faith in it before now. I have also seen it used in a family with marked beneficial results in the system; have also seen it tested with marked effect in cases of indigestion and dyspepsia. Believing that it only needs to be tried to be appreciated. I am, very truly yours, R. N. STANLEY.

Special attention is called to a typographical error, which occurred in our last issue, in the price of Rock Water. 20-gal. cases should have read \$5.50, instead of \$5.00, and 50 pt. cases \$4.00 instead of \$4.50. These corrections are made below.

PRICE LIST.

THE HIGHLAND TONICA WATER
Is put up in bottles only, and sold at the following prices:

12 quarts in a Case,	\$2.50
24 " " "	4.50
50 " " "	8.00
24 pints " "	3.00
50 " " "	5.50

It is slightly charged at bottling with pure carbonic acid gas, and will retain its remedial qualities for any length of time.

THE HIGHLAND ROCK WATER
Is furnished in bottles slightly charged, as follows:

12 quarts in a Case,	\$1.75
24 " " "	3.00
50 " " "	5.50
24 pints " "	2.50
50 " " "	4.00

Delivered "on board" at above prices.

JOHN T. ROBINSON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE PAPER-BOX AND CARD-CUTTING
MACHINERY,
HYDE PARK, MASS.
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J. M. ALLEN, PRESIDENT.
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RARE BARGAINS.
BLACK AND COLORED DRESS SILKS
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

We have constantly on hand the largest and most desirable assortment of remnants in SILKS, SATINS, PLUSHES, AND VELVETS, to be found in New England.

ALL OUR REMNANTS AT ONE-HALF THE PRICE OF REGULAR GOODS.

CHENEY BROS.' AMERICAN SILKS.

WE RECEIVE ALL

SILKS, PLUSHES, VELVETS, ETC.,

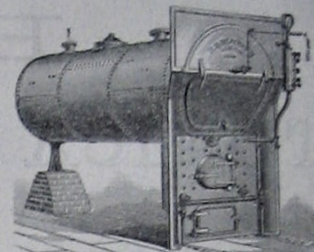
Direct from the factory. Sample cards sent on application.

Send ONE DOLLAR and receive, postage paid, 50 pieces (6 in. sq.) ELEGANT SILKS AND SATINS for Patch-work.

Address all orders to

W. H. CHENEY,
South Manchester, Conn.

When ordering mention this paper.



The Common-Sense Water Front Boiler

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
H. B. BEACH & SON,
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SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR AND PRICES.

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Manufacturers of all kinds of

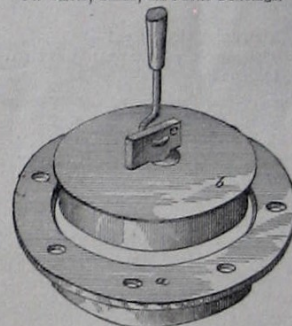
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Manufacturing and other Purposes.

WIRE GUARDS and WIRE RAILING,

For Offices, Banks, and Public Buildings.



HOLYOKE, MASS., January 25, 1886.
CHENEY BIGELOW WIRE WORKS:
Gents,—We have been using two Engelhard's ten-inch Lock Valves for the past year and can say that they are giving us entire satisfaction.

Yours truly,
WHITING PAPER CO.
A. M. FRENCH, Sup't.

Correspondence solicited.

Office and Factory, - TAYLOR STREET,
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CELEBRATED FALCON WRENCH. COTTON, WOOLEN, AND SILK MILLS.



This WRENCH is especially adapted for course and heavy work, where strength is needed, and light tools fail.

For removing tight and rusty nuts, studs, bolts, etc., this Wrench stands without an equal, and is often worth many times its cost in some one piece of work.

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FIRST QUALITY

LEATHER BELTING,

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TONICA WATER ROCK WATER.

WILL CURE

BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,
DIABETES, CATARRH OF THE BLADDER,
CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION,
SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, ALL FORMS OF
MALARIA, AND FEMALE WEAKNESSES.
AS A BLOOD TONIC AND PURIFIER IT IS UNEQUALED.

Read the following Analysis:

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
BOSTON, August 1, 1885.

CASE BROTHERS, Gentlemen:—

The sample of MINERAL WATER received from you for Analysis, contains to the U. S. Gallon:

Sulphate of Potassium.....	0.355 grains.	Phosphoric Acid.....	0.051 grains.
Carbonate of Potassium.....	0.180 "	Silica.....	0.618 "
Chloride of Sodium.....	0.215 "	Alumina.....	0.093 "
Carbonate of Sodium.....	0.845 "	Oxide of Manganese.....	trace.
Carbonate of Lime.....	0.512 "	Sulphuretted Hydrogen.....	trace.
Carbonate of Magnesia.....	0.234 "	Organic and Volatile Matter.....	0.510 "
Bi-carbonate of Iron.....	0.970 "	Total.....	4.083 "

The water contains Carbonic Acid Gas in solution, and is alkaline.

Yours very truly, LEWIS M. NORTON.

The Climax of Table Waters.

FLOWING FROM A NATURAL SPRING,
HEALTHFUL, INVIGORATING,
REFRESHING, PLEASANT TO THE TASTE,
UNEQUALED IN QUALITY,
AND UNPARALLELED IN PURITY.

IT TONES THE SYSTEM AND PREVENTS DISEASE.

Read the following Analysis:

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
BOSTON, September 12, 1885.

CASE BROTHERS, Gentlemen!—

I have examined the SPRING WATER you sent me, and beg to submit the results: The results are expressed in grains to the U. S. gallon.

Silica.....	0.406 grains.	Chloride of Sodium.....	0.315 grains.
Alumina.....	0.023 "	Carbonate of Soda.....	0.169 "
Carbonate of Lime.....	0.770 "	Carbonate of Magnesia.....	0.180 "
Sulphate of Potash.....	0.075 "	Volatile Matter of Water.....	0.583 "
Carbonate of Potash.....	0.075 "	Total solids left upon evaporat'n,	2.596 "

The water is very pure and admirably adapted to drinking purposes. It is unusually free from Ammonia and nitrogenous substances, furnishing upon analysis:

Free Ammonia..... 0.00013 gr. per gallon. | Albuminoid Ammonia, 0.00099 gr. per gallon.

Yours very truly, LEWIS M. NORTON.

GENERAL DEPOT:

AT THE SPRINGS,

WHERE FURTHER INFORMATION MAY BE HAD.

CASE BROTHERS,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

THE HIGHLANDS,

SOUTH MANCHESTER, CONN.

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