INVISIBLE POISON.

How it Works its Way Into the Body and How to Counteract It.

One of the great scourges of the present year in all parts of America has been malaria. This is a trouble so treacherous in its nature and so dangerous in its results as to justly cause apprehension wherever it has appeared. But there are so many erroneous ideas upon the subject that a few words are in order at a time when people are subject to malarial influences.

Malaria, which means simply bad air, is the common name of a class of diseases which arise from spores of decaying vegetable matter, thrown off from stagnant pools or piles of vegetation undergoing decomposition. These spores when inhaled with the breath or taken into the system with water soon enter the blood and germinating there find a foothold, whereby the whole system is poisoned and the various functions disordered. When the germ theory of disease was first advanced it was supposed that these spores were of animal nature, and like the bacteria in diphtheria were propagated in the blood, but they are now conceived to be of vegetable origin, like the fungi found on decaying wood or in cellars. The source of this state of the air is generally swamps or stagnant pools, which, partially dried by the hot sun and fanning breezes, mix with this malarial poison. These vapors descend to the earth in the night, cooled by the loss of temperature, and breathed by sleepers are readily inhaled. Hence persons living near stagnant pools or marshes are liable to be afflicted with chills and fever, and such localities are never healthy, although they are more so when the streams flowing into them are pure, and also when the water is high. Again the drainage of houses, slaughter-houses, barns, etc., are a fertile source of malaria. One will often notice in coming into the neighborhood of one of these sluggish streams that passing through almost every village a most villainous smell caused by the offensive refuse which communicates its bad odor to the atmosphere, especially on hot days. This absorbed into the system by the lungs or taken in through water, which also absorbs it from the air, poisons the blood and deranges the whole system. This poison is also developed in force in wells and springs when they become low, and the result of drinking these is the same as breathing the poisonous air. In a time of drouth the great quantity of vegetation that dries up in the meadows, stubble fields and pastures, the corn fields and forest leaves produces the same effluvia. On the prairies when large tracts of prairie ground are turned over, the decaying vegetation is a widespread cause of malaria.

The evils which follow malarial poisoning are almost infinite. Disease of a malignant and dangerous nature, accompanied by symptoms the most distressing are certain to manifest themselves and life is a burden so long as this poison remains in the system. The indications of malarial poisoning are loss of appetite, shortness of breath, pains about the heart, wasting of flesh and strength, despondency, nervousness, chilly sensations, unaccountable lassitude, dull pains in various parts of the body, headaches, dizziness, coated tongue and dry mouth, night sweats, muscular debility, puffing under the eyes, an unusual color, odor or sediment about the fluids passed from the system, etc. Any one of the above symptoms may be an indication of malarial poison in the body which necessitates immediate and careful attention.

But if malarial poison could not find a lodgment in the human body, it would be just as harmless as the oxygen of the air. The great difficulty is that, after being absorbed into the system, it produces obstructions in the stomach and organs, clogs the circulation of the blood, affects the kidneys, liver and other organs, and brings on diseases of a most dangerous character. There is only one known way by which these diseases may be avoided or cured after they have once laid their appearance, and that is by keeping the blood purifying organs of the body in perfect health. These organs are the kidneys and liver. Women whose kidneys or liver are in a perfect condition seldom or never suffer by malarial poison. And when these organs are disordered, they not only permit the entrance of these diseases to make their inroads into the body, as now admitted by physicians, scientists and the majority of the general public, that one medicine, and only one whose power has been tested and proven, has absolute control of, and keeps the kidneys and liver in constant health and hence prevents malarial sickness. This remedy is Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the most popular medicine before the American people, and sold by every druggist in the land. It fully counteracts the evil effect of malarial poison in the system, and not only banishes it, but restores the organs which that poison has weakened. How well it does this can be learned from the following:

KANSAS CITY, MO., June 26, 1882.—Moving from the State of New York to the western country, I was attacked with malaria and general debility. I had lost all appetite and was hardly able to move about. I had tried a great many remedies, but nothing bettered my condition until I began using Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, which seemed to help me right away, and I feel as well as I ever have in my life. It is a blessing to people in this malarious country. C. F. WILLIAM, 1413 Grand Ave., of William & Co., Hardware.

This great remedy has proven its power in innumerable cases, and is today more extensively used in malarial districts, whether in cities or in the country, than any or all other remedies for the cure of the same class of disease. No one can afford to go to bed with the first symptoms of malaria, but instant care should be taken to check it on the start. Before its evil influences overshadow the life.

How the Snake Gets a New Suit.

"Some people think that snakes only shed their skins at certain seasons of the year," said the keeper. "That's a mistake. If they are well fed and kept right, they change their coats about every eight weeks through the year." "Does it pain them?" "Not a bit of it. You see the skin of a snake does not increase in size as reptile grows, as with us. While the old skin is getting smaller by degrees, a new one is forming underneath, and the other gradually gets dry. When it is ready to shed, it loosens around the lips, and the reptile rubs itself against the earth or the rock in the cage, and turns the upper part over the eyes and the lower part over the throat. Then it commences to glide along the glass case, all the time rubbing itself against something until the entire skin is worked off. Sometimes this takes three days; occasionally they get rid of the incumbrance in a few hours. I don't believe they have a bit of intelligence. For all I feel them and care for them, they would eat me like one of the lower parts