Daily Charlotte Observer.

VOLUME XXXIII. CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY MAY 15, 1885. PRICE FIVE CENTS

50 PIECES

Seersuckers :-: and :-: Ginghams

In Plain, Plaids and Stripes, at Popular Prices.

12 Pieces of Boujour Froulard

At 35 Cents Per Yard, in Black and Colors.

Bonnan's Dress Goo is very cheap. The best Corset for $1.00. Pearl Unlaundried Shirt at $1.00. Look at our New Fabrics in Plain and Plaid Goods.

Summer Silks,

COLORED SILKS, BLACK SILKS,

Large Variety and at Low Prices.

GENT'S NOBBY STRAW HATS, NEW PATTERNS IN SWISS AND NAINSOOK EMBROIDERIES.

The cheapest Torchon Laces and Insertings ever put on this market, and if you don't believe it, come and see.

HARGRAVES & ALEXANDER.

SMITH BUILDING.

Gents' Furnishings.

A SECOND ARRIVAL OF

Spring :-: Clothing.

Call and see my $12 Suits, they are very good for the price.

A big stock of Laundried and Unlaundried Shirts—several pretty styles in the small plaited fronts.

My Dollar Shirt

Cannot be bettered. Give them a trial.

Gents' Half Hose in every quality, from 12½c up to the fine grades of Fine Lisle Thread, Black and Colored. A beautiful line of

NECKWEAR,
STRAW GOODS,
PANAMA HATS,

GAUZE SHIRTS, COLLARS CUFFS, Etc.

T. L. SEIGLE.

—OUR—
SPRING STOCK
—OF—
Boots AND Shoes
AND HATS

Is now complete, and we are able to present to our friends and customers the most attractive and best selected stock we have ever had the pleasure of showing.

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

Boots, Shoes and Slippers,

The best makes and most correct styles.

Gents' Shoes in every style, shape and quality, from the broad "Common Sense" to the elegant and beautiful "Dude shoes."

Our stock of Hats was never more complete. We have also a complete stock of

TRUNKS, VALISES,

Traveling Bags and Shawl Straps.

Should you need a nice Silk or Mohair Umbrella we can suit one and all. Give us a call before buying.

Pegram & Co.

TRYON STREET.

ALEXANDER & HARRIS

Are offering a nice line of Cane Mattings and Floor Oilcloth, also

DRESS GOODS,

WHITE GOODS,

Embroidery Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Seersuckers and Ginghams, Shirtings, Sheetings, etc., at prices to suit all.

There is no better stock of Carpets in the city than we have. We make a specialty of Black and Mourning Goods. Ask for them. ALEXANDER & HARRIS.

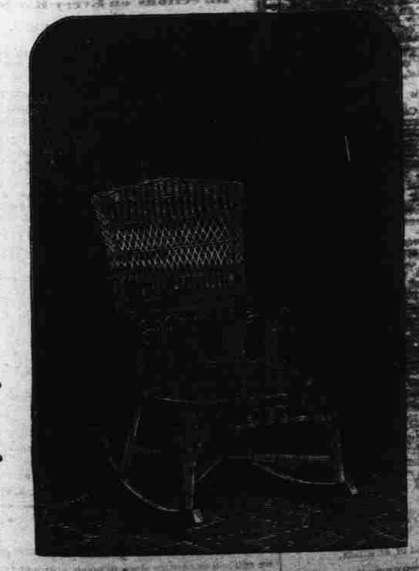
E. M. ANDREWS

Largest Stock of Furniture in the State.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST

E. M. ANDREWS

Whitney Baby Carriages. Best there is made



Woven Wire Mattresses at $2.50 apiece.

E. M. ANDREWS.

COFFINS, CASKETS and BURIAL SUITS,

Orders by telegraph attended to day or night

E. M. ANDREWS

The Charlotte Observer.

"TRUTH LIKE THE SUN, SOMETIMES SUBMITS TO BE OBSCURED, BUT, LIKE THE SUN, ONLY FOR A TIME."

Subscription to the Observer.

DAILY EDITION.

Single copy	5 cents.
By the week in the city	15
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One year	6.00

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DISCUSSING DIVORCE.

Two religious representative bodies in session recently had under discussion the subject of divorce, with a view to correcting the abuses that follow lax laws, which have grown to a scandalous extent in many States of the Union. Some of the Western States have won unenviable notoriety from the divorce laws in force, and which encourge it so much that people tired of their marital relations become, nominally at least, residents of those States to relieve themselves speedily and easily from the marriage ties. Not unfrequently it happens that divorces are procured in those States on the application of a dissatisfied husband or wife, the one from whom the divorce is procured being in total ignorance of the fact that a so-called suit for divorce had been instituted. Lawyers advertise that they will secure divorces for clients without publicity, and many of these lawyers do a flourishing business. All this very justly shocks people who regard marriage as a divine institution, the bonds of which should not be sundered without sufficient cause. They believe, and they believe truly, that the great number of divorces sought and secured each year, and annually increasing, is attributable to the character of the laws which in some States are a mere matter of formality, and put it in the power of any one desiring a divorce to secure it, whether there be cause or not. In some of the New England and Western States the number of divorces annually granted by the courts bears an astonishing proportion to the number of marriages, and the causes sometimes assigned so trifling as to lead to the inquiry whether it is worth while for the people to get married at all when the contract may be summarily annulled at any time at the whim or caprice of either party who may become dissatisfied.

That a great deal of the scandal complained of is attributable to the character of the laws that not only make it possible but encourage it there is no doubt, but that society itself is responsible for much of it there is no doubt either, and perhaps for more of it than it would be willing to acknowledge. We live in a fast age, an age in which boys and girls pass from childhood into so-called manhood and womanhood with surprising rapidity. The boys and girls of today at fourteen figure more actively on the social stage than their grandfathers and grandmothers did at twenty, and so it goes. Young people are thrown more promiscuously together without checking influences, frequent places of public resort, theatres, balls, skating rinks, &c., and the result is elopements in abundance, premature marriages without number, senseless, ill assorted pairs, who, when they recover from their foolish delusions and tackle the realities of life, discover that they are mismated, and seek relief in resort to convenient courts and the divorce lawyer. If parents would exercise more parental care and watch the associations of their children more than they do, exercise more judicious restraint than they do, and prevent the little chaps from becoming men and women quite so rapidly, there would doubtless be fewer unhappy matches, and also fewer divorces.

This is one of the causes, but of course there are others, for which society is also responsible, and which the churches and the reformers of the moral type may well turn their attention to. It is a wide field for investigation, and there is plenty of solid matter in it.

A farmer in Maryland was missing and his friends became alarmed. Search was institutued. He was found stretched out on top of a hay pile in a barn, where he had taken a solid nap of ninety hours duration. They had to shake him pretty hard to wake him up. He said he thought he had been asleep an hour or so. He does not drink, says he will never more go to sleep outside of his own house and insists upon his wife seeing that he is waked up every morning.

The Channel Tunnel bill has again failed in the British House of Commons. The opposition of the English Parliament to the construction of this tunnel is so absurd as to be certainly incomprehensible. The idea of England being in danger of invasion through a little hole in the ground like that is too funny, and how sensible men can oppose it on that ground is beyond understanding

Joseph Pulitzer, editor of the New York World, is also a member of Congress. In the disposal of the military cadetship he has arranged for a competitive examination among fatherless boys, and has farmed aside the sum of $300 for an outfit for the successful competitor.

Women constitute over a quarter of Germany's agricultural laborers. Of 4,692,848 persons engaged in agricultural work in the last census, 1,-

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE HEADQUARTERS QUESTION.

Collector Dowd Wants the Internal Revenue Business Done at Charlotte—What Messrs. Henderson and Williams Desire—The Goldsboro Postoffice—The Eastern District Attorneyship—Less Confusion as There is More Decapitation.

Correspondence of THE OBSERVER

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Major Dowd's chief business here, I understand, is to arrange the headquarters question. It is a mixed matter. The whole district is torn up on it. The collector would be more conveniently located at Charlotte than anywhere else, and I hear he has told the commissioner so. But Commissioner Miller is importuned by various parties to do no such thing. Mr. W. H. Williams, of Catawba, wishes to have the central office in one of the live towns of his county. Either Newton or Hickory would please him and his people, he says, better than a more distant locality. The people of another portion of the district are represented by Congressman Henderson, who asks that headquarters stay where they are, at Statesville. So it goes. I have reason to think that the commissioner will not make up his mind immediately. It is probable that when he does that the headquarters will either stay at Statesville or be removed to Charlotte.

Maj. Dowd seems to have made a large number of deputies—fourteen, well scattered over the big territory of the district. It is believed here that he knows the district very well, and that he will give satisfaction.

I find that there is much congratulation among Democrats over the change in internal revenue officers in North Carolina and the South generally.

Just now there is a sort of dearth of important matters for discussion in political circles. In our State the greater offices are nearly all filled or pre-empted. The chief items of gossip one hears at the news centres is the filling of the small postoffices. There is great solicitude to get the place into good hands, such as will cause no scandal to the party. The Republicans have been so remiss in this respect, especially in the Southern State, that a great deal is expected of the new administration. The heavy increase in the number of appointments pleases all Democrats, and in a large measure silences criticism.

While the administration has preferred to remove "for cause," it has made a number of removals for purely political reasons. The wisdom of its course becomes more and more apparent. Certainly no better model than Jefferson was ever presented for a Democratic President, and Jefferson, while a partisan and seeking to undo the greatest partisanism of Adams' administration exacted of those who served under him a triple test of honesty, capability and faithfulness to the constitution. Mr. Cleveland follows Jefferson rather than Jackson. But he will "turn the rascals out," nevertheless. He will be able to give as his reason that he desires a better service, not simply that he wishes a change of men.

As was expected, Mr. Ashe went in yesterday. I hear that there are three candidates for the Goldsboro postoffice, Dr. John Hill probably in the lead, and Messrs. Robert Freeman and Wesley Farmer. Some days ago the name of Editor Bonitz was proposed among his friends. But I do not understand that Mr. Bonitz desires the position, having so much to do to run the Messenger, his opera house and other enterprises.

W. S. O. B. Robinson, of Goldsboro, has a year to run as district attorney for the Eastern district; that is if he is not removed before his commission expires. Mr. Busbee, I hear, is not making a very active campaign to push him out ahead of time, but of course he is a willin' Barkis if the President is. Some complaints that the matter is allowed to stand have reached the White House, or at least the department of justice. H.

London in Brief.

Exchange.

About 3,000 horses die each week.

About 120,000 paupers infest the city.

About 11,000 police keep good order.

About 190,000 foreigners live in the city.

About 10,000 strangers enter the city each day.

About 9,000 new houses are erected annually.

About 700,000 cats enliven the moonlight nights.

About 2,000 clergymen hold forth every Sunday.

About 620 churches give comfort to the faithful.

About 125 persons are added to the population daily.

About 28 miles of new streets are laid out each year.

About 500,000 dwellings shelter the population of London.

"Rough on Toothache." Instant relief.

An Opening for Fred Grant.

Baltimore American.

Certain well informed people claim to have reason to believe that Mr. Cleveland will appoint Fred Grant either an assistant quartermaster or commissary in the army when the next vacancy occurs and further that Mr. Conkling and other friends of Gen. Grant either have asked or will ask this much of a Democratic President. "Buck" Grant has been able to live pretty well since the failure because of his wife's fortune, which is her own and could not be touched for her husband's debts. But Fred Grant has really been very poor, and but for his brother-in-law, Potter Palmer, of Chicago, and one or two other friends, he would have known positive want. He desires above all things to get back into the army, and recalls his regimental and cadet life and experiences as the happiest days he has ever known.

A Tranquil Nervous System

Can never be possessed by those whose digestive and assimilative organs are in a state of chronic disorder. Weak stomachs make weak nerves. To restore vigor and quietude to the latter, the first must be invigorated and regulated. The ordinary sedatives may tranquilize the nerves for awhile, but they can never, like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, remove the cause of nervous debility, that superb invigorant and corrective of disordered conditions of the alimentary organs, has also the effect of imparting tone to the nerves. The delicate tissues of which they are constituted, when weakened in some degree of disorganization of the blood resulting from imperfect digestion and assimilation, draw strength from the fund of vitality developed in the system by the Bitters, which imparts the regular impetus to the animal functions of the stomach, enriches the circulation, and gives tone and regularity to the secretive and excretive organs.

"Rough on Rats" clears out rats, mice. 15c.

NEGROES AS SOLDIERS.

A Letter of Gen. Lee Advising their Use in the Confederate Army.

In a speech delivered in the Confederate House of Representatives in February, 1865, by Mr. E. Barksdale, of Mississippi, on the bill to authorize the employment of negro troops by voluntary enlistment, he quoted a letter of Gen. Lee, which, it is said, has not been generally published. Mr. Barksdale, who is a member-elect of the 49th Congress, furnished a copy of the letter from his musty files. It is as follows:

HDQRS. CONFEDERATE STATES ARMIES,
February 18, 1865.

E. Barksdale, House of Representatives Richmond: Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12t inst., with references to the employment of negroes as soldiers. I think the measure not only expedient but necessary. The enemy will certainly use them against us if he can get possession of them, and as his present numerical superiority will enable him to penetrate many parts of the country, I cannot see the wisdom of the policy of holding them to await his arrival, when we may, by timely action and judicious management, use them to arrest his progress. I do not think that our white population can supply the necessities of a long war without overtaxing its capacity and imposing great suffering upon our people; and I believe we should provide resources for a protracted struggle, not merely for a battle or a campaign.

In answer to your second question I can only say that in my opinion the negro under proper circumstances will make an efficient soldier. I think we could do as well with them as the enemy, and he attaches great importance to their assistance. Under good officers and good instructions, I do not see why they should not become soldiers. They possess all the physical qualifications, and their habits of obedience constitute a good foundation for discipline. They furnish a more promising material than many armies of which we read in history, which owed their efficiency to discipline alone. I think those who are employed should be freed. It would be neither just nor wise, in my opinion, to require them to serve as slaves. The best course to pursue, it seems to me, would be to call for such as are willing to come, with the consent of their owners. An impressment or draft would not be likely to bring out the best class, and the use of coercion would make the measure distasteful to them and to their owners.

I have no doubt that if Congress would authorize their reception into service and empower the President to call upon individuals or States for such as they are willing to contribute, with the condition of emancipation to all enrolled, a sufficient number would be forthcoming to enable us to try the experiment. If it proves successful most of the objections to the measure would disappear and if individuals still remained unwilling to send their negroes to the army, the force of public opinion in the States would soon bring about such legislation as would remove all obstacles. I think the matter should be left as far as possible with the people and to the States which alone can legislate as the necessities of this particular service may require. As to the mode of organizing them, it should be left as free from restraint as possible. Experience will suggest the best course, and it would be inexpedient to trammel the subject with provisions that might in the end prevent the adoption of reforms suggested by actual trial.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE, General.

Superfluous Words Expensive.

The Language Club, taking for a text "Thou hast Damnable Iteration," discussed the superfluous words used in English Rhetoric in Hamilton Hall, of Columbia College, New York, Monday evening. David Dudley Field began with the Constitution of the United States, which, he said, contained two flagrant instances. One was in the clause that contained the words that the President should appoint "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." If the Senate advised an appointment, Mr. Field said, that implied their consent to it. The other instance was the clause concerning the power of Congress to pass all "necessary and proper" laws, for if the laws were necessary they were, of course, proper. Mr. Field dwelt regretfully upon the failure of the Legislature to pass his code doing away with superfluous words in legal documents. In the ordinary deed of of transfer, he said, there were nine hundred and fifty words, of which eight hundred and sixty were superfluous. In the ordinary mortgage form there were one thousand five hundred, of which one thousand two hundred and forty were superfluous.

For recording deeds and mortgages, Mr. Field said, ten cents per hundred words were paid. There were recorded in New York during one month six hundred and eighty-eight deeds and seven hundred and eighty-eight mortgages. "If my code had been adopted," said Mr. Field, "the people would have saved $591 on the deeds and $944 on the mortgages, a saving of over $1,500 per month to the people. The people of the State pay over $100,000 per year for superfluous words.

The Rev. Robert Collyer said that he thanked God that there was no such waste of words in the pulpit as characterized the legal profession. If there were the churches would be empty. Preaching had been reduced to a science, and the scientific length of a sermon was thirty minutes. A man who had anything worth saying could say it in that time. Mr. Collyer concluded with the statement that there were very few fools in the pulpit.

Gen. Grant's House to be Sold.

The four story brown stone residence on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, that was presented to General Grant by a committee of Philadelphia citizens immediately after the close of the civil war, is to be sold at public auction June 2. The committee paid $33,000 for the house in 1865 and furnished it. When Grant was elected President he rented the dwelling and he has never lived in it since. A Philadelphia firm is acting under instructions of Clarence Seward, the New York lawyer, in making the sale. It is supposed that Gen. Grant and William H. Vanderbilt will sign the deed.

Reports from the peach growing regions of Delaware and Maryland

Oceans of Wealth, But No Happiness.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

The beautiful house of Leland Stanford's in San Francisco, is more like a mausoleum than a home. Seldom is its threshold pressed by a stranger, while by those who have penetrated here the occasional actions of the master and its mistress are described as most strange. She drags herself through the cold corridors and lonely rooms, ringing her hands and moaning, "All is a desert," while he wander aimlessly about, a sad, despondent and broken hearted man. Pictures of the dead boy are seen of every size and on every side and lend additional horror to the scene. There are already twelve or fifteen in place eight of which, by Bonnat, of Paris, are twice life size and are most horrible libels on the painter's art. The cost of these portraits is between $30,000 and $40,000.

The Great Southern Remedy.

Rosadalis cures scrofula, rheumatism, white swelling, gout, goitre, consumption, bronchitis, nervous debility, malaria, and all diseases of a kindred nature arising from an impure condition of the blood. After physicians have failed to cure, a single bottle of Rosadalis seems to effect such a marked change as to give new hope and life. Read this letter:

I have been a great sufferer with inflammatory rheumatism for the last twelve months. I was induced to try your preparation, Rosadalis, and I have been greatly benefited. My hands and feet are still enlarged, but I feel so much better that I want to continue taking the Rosadalis.

Rehoboth, Va. MRS. M. Y. DANCE.

Covers the Case.

Col. Tom Safford said: "I was talking with Gen. Toombs the other day and he said; "Safford, the vice to which the human family is addicted is gambling, and yet do you know there is not a word in the Bible in condemnation of it?" Gen. Toombs is in error. The tenth commandment covers the case. "Thou shalt not covet" stares, or ought to stare every gambler in the face. At the bottom of every species of gambling is the covetous desire to get money of other people without just recompense.

"Rough on Coughs" Troches, 15c. Liquid 25c.

The Mirror

is no flatterer. Would you make it tell a sweeter tale? Magnolia Balm is the charmer that almost cheats the looking-glass.

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Millinery! Millinery!

MRS. BENSON & REEVES

Call attention to their stock of MILLINERY, which comprises all the

Latest Novelties

OF THE SEASON.

Orders from a distance will receive Prompt Attention.

N. B.—I have not left the city, but am still on the "war-path" in MILLINERY.

Respectfully,

MRS. L. E. BENSON.

mch28dtf

IMPORTANT.

In order to reduce our stock of the following named articles we shall offer them at greatly reduced prices during this month.

Dinner Sets from $15 to $20.

Tea Sets from $5 to $15.

Chamber Sets $2.50 to $20.

Lamps from $1 to $10 each.

Fly Fans, Ice Cream Freezers Refrigerators,

At prices never before offered in Charlotte.

China, Crockery, and Glassware at

Ten Per Cent. Reduction.

Silver-plated goods a specialty. Fancy Goods will be sold regardless of cost. Call and see for yourselves.

Respectfully,
C GRESHAM & CO.

may8dly

NORTHERN PACIFIC
R. R. LANDS
In Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon.

From Lake Superior to Puget Sound.

At prices ranging chiefly from $2 to $6 per acre, on 5 to 10 years' time. This is the Best Country for securing Good Homes now open for settlement.

FREE 320 Acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead and Timber Culture Laws. NOTE—76,518,439 Acres OR MORE THAN HALF of all the Public Lands disposed of in 1883, were in the Northern Pacific country. Books and Maps sent FREE, describing the Northern Pacific Country, the Railroad Lands for Sale and the FREE Government Lands. Address, CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Land Com'r, N. P. R. R., St. Paul, Minn.

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CARSON BROS.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And dealers in Grain, Hay, Bran, Mill Feed, etc.

DON'T GET EXCITED!

Because the great crowds last week around our Dress Goods and White Goods counters prevented us serving our customers as promptly as we would like to, The greatest opportunity ever offered in this section takes place

THIS WEEK.

Remember that low prices always originate with

WITTKOWSKY & BARUCH.

On Monday morning, while they last, we will sell

1 Case French Printed Lawns, worth 12½ for

5c.

1 Case Rich Novelty Brocaded Dress Goods positively worth 25c., for 12½c.
1 case the best Dollar Corset in America for 75 cents.
59 dozen Ladies French cut Chemise, worth 75 cents, for 39 cents.
30 dozen Ladies French cut Drawers worth Half a Dollar, for 25 cents.
50 dozen Ladies Night Gowns the cloth alone is worth 75 cents, at 39 cents.
25 dozen Ladies White Skirts, worth 95c., we will sell them for 41 cents each.
1 case Genuine French Sateens, worth Half a Dollar, for 25 cents.
50 cases of Straw Goods at about half price.

WITTKOWSKY & BARUCH,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

—How the Boys Like It!—

All the boys are crazed with the favorable news of getting presented with a Ball and Bat with every Suit and Hat which they buy from

W. KAUFMAN & CO.,
THE LEADING CLOTHIERS.

Don't miss this opportunity, boys, and get your mother to buy you a new Spring Suit, so you will be provided for the season's sport. Our counters and shelves are laden with the latest styles and designs of

Men AND Youths' Spring Clothing,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Soft and Stiff Hats

Of the finest and best makes. We offer this week a lot of odd and end suits, of light and dark colors, at the uniform price of $6.50, worth double the money.

A Great Bargain

In CHILDREN'S BLACK HATS, at 25c. apiece, at one-half less than other dealers asking.

W. KAUFMAN & CO

CENTRAL HOTEL CORNER.

HARTER'S IRON TONIC

THE ONLY TRUE

Will purify the BLOOD, regulate the LIVER and KIDNEYS, and RESTORE THE HEALTH and VIGOR of YOUTH. Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength, and Tired Feeling absolutely cured. Bones, muscles and nerves receive new force. Enlivens the mind and supplies Brain Power. Suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex will find in DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC a safe and speedy cure. Gives a clear, healthy complexion. Frequent attempts at counterfeiting only add to the popularity of the original. Do not experiment—get the ORIGINAL AND BEST. (Send your address to The Dr. Harter Med. Co., St. Louis, Mo., for our "DREAM BOOK." Full of strange and useful information, free.)

LADIES

junedlawly

BINGHAM SCHOOL,

Established in 1793.

Is PRE-EMINENT among Southern Boarding Schools for Boys, in AGE, in NUMBERS, in AREA of PATRONAGE, and in equipment for PREPARATION for COLLEGE.

FITS

A Positive Remedy for Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness, Convulsions, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance, Nervous Debility, Headache, Loss of Memory, Premature Decay, Wakefulness, Hysteria, Melancholy, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness, Paralysis, Sexual Weakness, Impotency, Hypochondria, Spinal Irritation, Diseases of the Brain, Insanity, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Kidney Complaint, Constipation, Blood Poisons, Diseases of Women, Leucorrhœa, Ulcerations, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Cancer, Tumors, Blindness, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Heart, Liver, Lungs, Skin, Eyes, Ears, Nose, Throat, Teeth, Gums, Tongue, Lips, Face, Hands, Feet, Nails, Hair, Blood, Flesh, Nerves, Bones, Muscles, Nerve Vitality, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Debility, Nervous Weakness, Nervous Irritation, Nervous Exhaustion, Nervous Decay, Nervous Dyspepsia, Nervous Headache, Nervous Neuralgia, Nervous Rheumatism, Nervous Diseases of Every Kind, Nervous Diseases of Every Name, Nervous Diseases of Every Nature, Nervous Diseases of Every Form, Nervous Diseases of Every Stage, Nervous Diseases of Every Symptom, Nervous Diseases of Every Sort, Nervous Diseases of Every Description, Nervous Diseases of Every Character, Nervous Diseases of Every Type, Nervous Diseases of Every Variety, Nervous Diseases of Every Degree