



VOL. II. NO. 43.

CHELSEA, MICH., JANUARY 9, 1891.

WHOLE NUMBER, 95.

## CHELSEA STANDARD.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

WM. EMMERT.

OFFICE OVER

KNAPP'S HARDWARE STORE.

UP STAIRS. TURN TO LEFT.

\$1.00 PER YEAR STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

## PALMER & WRIGHT,

PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS.

OFFICE OVER KEMPFF'S BANK.

OFFICE HOURS:

Dr. Palmer's, 10 to 12, a. m., 4 to 6 p. m.  
Dr. Wright, 7:30 to 10, a. m. 1 to 3, p. m.

## H. L. WILLIAMS,

DENTIST,

Graduate of the University of Michigan Dental College. Office with Palmer & Wright, over Kempff's Bank.

Chelsea,

Mich.

## G. W. TURNBULL.

Having been admitted to practice as Pension Attorney in the Interior Department, is now prepared to obtain pensions for all ex-soldiers, widows, etc., entitled thereto. None but legal fees charged.

## DON'T

## FAIL TO VISIT

—THE—

## Restaurant and Bakery

—OF—

## WM. CASPARY.

### TRAINS LEAVE:

EAST,—5:30, 7:13, 10:31 A. M. 3:59 P. M.  
WEST,—10:13 A. M. 6:19, 9:30 P. M.

For stamping call on Mrs. Staffan.

Found! A comb. Apply at this office.

Yesterday morning was the coldest of the season, four above.

Glazier's cold storage room has been filled with ice the past week.

Mrs. Orrin Walworth of Eaton Rapids, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Cole.

A large number of Chelseaites went to Ann Arbor Tuesday evening to hear Stanley lecture.

The weather vane on the school flag staff froze fast last Thursday night, and did not move until Tuesday afternoon.

We trust that our readers will bear in mind that the price of the STANDARD is \$1.00 when paid in advance, or \$1.50 when not.

Edward Vogel not qualifying as secretary of the Congregational Sunday school, Miss May Judson was elected secretary last Sunday.

At the annual meeting of the Congregational church and society held on Monday evening, Messrs. E. G. Hoag and Wm. Judson were elected trustees, and Geo. J. Crowell, clerk.

Geo. P. Glazier leaves to-morrow for Arkansas City, Kansas, to attend the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Home National bank of that city, Tuesday, January 13.

W. J. Knapp wants you to bear in mind that he can supply you with everything in the hardware line. He has several heating stoves which he will close out cheap. See advertisement.

In this issue will be found the report of the condition of the Chelsea Savings Bank, which, as usual, is in a most flourishing condition. The bank is steadily growing in every department, under its efficient management.

It has been decided by the Congregational people to tender their pastor and family, a donation at the Town Hall next Wednesday evening, January 14th. You are cordially invited to be present and partake of the bountiful supper which will be provided by the ladies.

Roy Hill is down with an attack of typhoid fever.

Mrs. U. H. Hinckley of Parma, was a Chelsea visitor last week.

Evening prayer meetings have been held by the several churches this week.

Mrs. Avery and daughter of Three Oaks, visited friends in this place last week.

Mr. J. Steger of Toledo, was the guest of his brother, A. Steger, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dancer of Stockbridge, were among relatives in this village, Sunday.

The Y. P. S. C. E. did not elect officers last Tuesday evening, not a quorum being present.

The annual meeting of the members of the Congregational church will be held next Monday evening.

William and Johanna Newman and Willie Breitenbach, were guests of Rev. and Mrs. Haag, last week.

The W. R. C. will hereafter meet the first and third Friday evening in each month instead of in the afternoon as heretofore.

Henry Dancer, who has been with Holmes and Dancer for a year or more has accepted a similar position at Ann Arbor with Schairer & Millen.

Victor Hindelang was in town several days last week. He is still with the Gale Manufacturing Co. of Albion, having charge of the state of Ohio.

Five persons, Mr. and Mrs. August Mensing, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Vogel, and Mrs. Bert McClain united with the Congregational church last Sunday.

Owing to a typographical error in the legal notice, printed in an Ann Arbor paper, the E. A. Pierce farm will not be sold until Monday, Feb. 23rd.

Have you noticed Holmes & Co's snow house? If not, take a look at the south window of the dry goods department. Dallas Wurster was the architect.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Gates and Miss Maggie, left yesterday for Bordentown, N. J., where they expect to spend several months with acquaintances.

A gymnasium for ladies and gentlemen has been established in this village in the Babcock block. The members meet every Friday evening, being instructed by Prof. Bowen of Ypsilanti.

Mrs. Sibley of this place and Mrs. Smith of Whittemore Lake, visited at Sebawaing last week. While there, Mrs. Sibley went down into the coal mines which are nearly one hundred feet deep.

H. S. Holmes & Co. are meeting with excellent success in their annual clearing sale, drawing customers from miles around. Everything goes at reduced prices. Don't fail to see them now if you want anything in their line within the next six months.

The writer has had the pleasure the past week of feasting on honey and butter from the apiary and creamery of Mr. Evans, of Iowa, a brother of Eugene Evans of this place, who was made the recipient of quite a quantity of each as a Christmas present. The honey is gathered by the bees from basswood blossoms, and is extra light and very delicious, while the butter is of extra nice flavor.

Abolish the game warden and the deputy game wardens. Why do we create new offices except for new office holders? Why should not the sheriff and his deputies enforce the game laws as well as the other laws of the state? What earthly use is the state game warden any way? What good did he ever do except to aid in depleting the state treasury?—Argus. So far so good. Now why not abolish the state board of health, the board of pharmacy, the board of charities and a dozen or more of other kinds which are of no earthly use? Now let us see what your administration will do.

Holmes and Dancer, the leading firm in Stockbridge, will soon occupy the new Forbes store in that place.

Messrs. Cooper & Wood, the millers, have now the means of making buckwheat flour equal to eastern flour, using roller process. Farmers will do well to call on them.

Selby A. Moran is now sole proprietor and publisher of the Ann Arbor Register. The job and book printing and binding departments are now conducted by a stock company.

Dr. Carrow, of the University, assisted by Drs. Palmer & Wright, and Dr. Williams, Friday last removed a cataract from the eye of Mr. Upthegrove, Mrs. Stiegelmaier's father, who is fifty-six years of age. It took about ten minutes for the operation, and at this writing he is doing nicely, being able to see some.

It is positively disgraceful that nothing is done in Ann Arbor to compel saloons to keep closed doors, back as well as front ones, on Sunday. Why are the city officials so lax in regard to this matter? Is it because they are afraid if they enforce this law that they might get left out in the cold some day when they are up for office.—Democrat.

A pleasant company gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Turnbull Wednesday last to witness the marriage of Miss Phebe Turnbull to Mr. Harold Morly, of St. Thomas, Canada, Rev. O. C. Bailey performing the ceremony. The happy couple left on the afternoon train for the East, followed by the best wishes of many in this community.

A father can give his young son no better present than a year's reading of the Scientific American. Its contents will lead the young mind in the path of thought, and if he treads there a while, he will forget trifles and be of some account, and if he has an inventive or mechanical turn of mind, this paper will afford him more entertainment, as well as useful information than he can obtain elsewhere. Copies of this paper may be seen at this office and subscriptions received. Price, \$3 a year, weekly.

The board of supervisors convened last Monday, and about the first resolution offered, was one by supervisor Gilbert authorizing and instructing the sheriff and the county committee on public buildings to establish a stone yard in close proximity to the county jail as shall be practicable, and cause said yard to be supplied with field stone from the county about the city of Ann Arbor, and the said sheriff shall employ such convicts (tramps, vagrants, etc.) in the work of preparing such stone, as a proper material to place upon the public streets and highways, and the said committee is further authorized to sell and dispose of said prepared material in its discretion to the city of Ann Arbor, or to any township, to the best advantage. Supervisor Gilbert deserves the thanks and support of every taxpayer in the county. We hope the resolution will be adopted.

### NOTICE

School district No. 3, frac. Sylvan and Lima, having voted free text books at the last annual meeting and the board was instructed at the same meeting to advertise for proposals to furnish such books as are authorized by law, for the term of one year, commencing Feb. 1, 1891, to Feb. 1, 1892. The board is now ready to receive proposals, reserving the right to reject any or all. W. J. KNAPP, Director.

### NOTICE

Ann Arbor, Mich., Dec. 22, '90. The annual meeting of the Washtenaw Mutual Fire Insurance Company, will be held in the court house in the city of Ann Arbor, Mich., on Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing three directors in place of those whose terms of office then expire, and for the election of a board of auditors for one year, and to transact such other business as may properly come before such meeting. A full attendance is desired. H. D. PLATT, W. K. CHILDS, President, Secretary.

1891.

1891.

## H. S. HOLMES & CO.

## Annual January Sale!

We find that we have too many goods for this season of the year, and no money. So have concluded to sell

## ALL GOODS CHEAP!

During January. Our Dry Goods Department

Will offer especially low prices in Dress Goods, including Black goods, Domestic, Gingham, (as a great drive we offer a check gingham at 5c. per yard) Prints, good ones, at 5c. including shirting prints. Carpet warp and Stark "A" bags at lower prices than ever sold. Shirtings, Ticks and Denims all marked down.

### Our Boot and Shoe Department

Will offer all Rubber Goods and Ladies' Kid shoes—all new goods—at prices lower than "old stocks" are offered. Ladies, Misses and Childrens Rubbers 25c. Men's Mishawaka boots at \$4.25 per pair. Everything marked down for cash only. We offer in our

### Grocery Department

16 pounds granulated sugar for	\$1.00	35 cent Japan tea	29c
20 pounds "C" sugar	1.00	7 cent crackers	5 1/2c
50 cent Japan tea	39	40 cent molasses, a good one	29c

### Clothing Department

5000 dollars worth selected out in suits for Men, Boys and Children, at just half price. 300 pair odd pants at half price. Everything down! Gloves and Mittens. 100 pair mens blue overalls worth 75c., sale price 50c. A good white shirt 44c. "Wonder" white shirts 75c. Carpets and Curtains cheap. Cloaks! Cloaks!! If you want only one come and see us. Price no object.

Remember this sale closes January 31st, and is made to convert goods into cash. Butter, eggs and dried apples taken as cash. It will pay you to come 31 miles to trade with us during January.

Respectfully,

H. S. HOLMES & CO.

## CHELSEA ROLLER MILLS

### MARKET REPORT.

Corrected Weekly by Cooper & Wood

Roller Patent, per hundred,	\$3.00
Housekeeper's Delight, per hundred,	2.75
Superior, per hundred,	1.50
Corn Meal, bolted, per hundred,	1.50
Corn Meal, coarse, per hundred,	1.10
Feed, corn and oats, per ton	22.00
Bran, per ton,	16.00

No short weights.

### Markets by Telegraph

DETROIT, Jan. 9, 1891.

BUTTER.—Market quiet at 16@19c for best dairy. 8c for fair grades.  
EGGS.—Market easy at 25c per doz for fresh receipts.  
POTATOES.—Market quiet at 95c per bu for store lots.  
WHEAT.—No 2 red spot, 14 cars at 96, 2 car at 96; May 1,000 at 100.  
No. 1 white 2 car at 95.  
CORN.—No. 2 spot, 52c.  
OATS.—No. 2, white, spot 46c.

### Home Markets.

BARLEY.—\$1 25@1 40 1/2 100  
EGGS.—22c 1/2 doz.  
LARD.—Country wanted at 6@7  
OATS.—Remain steady at 40@42  
POTATOES.—Slow sale at 70c.  
BUTTER.—Weak at 12@16c.  
WHEAT.—Is in good demand at 88c for red and 86c for No. 1 white.  
CORN.—Quiet at 50c 1/2 bu.

**Cook's Cotton Root Compound**  
Composed of Cotton Root, Tansy and Pennyroyal—a recent discovery by an old physician. Is successfully used monthly—Safe, Efficacious. Price \$1, by mail, sealed. Ladies, ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound and take no substitute, or inclose 2 stamps for sealed particulars. Address FOND LILLY COMPANY, No. 3 Fisher Block, 131 Woodward ave., Detroit, Mich.  
Sold by Glazier, the Druggist, Chelsea

## NOW

—IS THE—

## SEASON

—FOR—

## AXES, CROSS CUT SAWS, AND CORN SHELLERS.

Our stock is complete; all the best makes at lowest prices. We keep a full line of stoves of all kinds. Special low prices on HEATING STOVES to close out. Skates all sizes. Best goods at lowest prices.

W. J. KNAPP,

Chelsea, Mich.



## CHELSEA STANDARD.

WM. EMMERT, Publisher.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN

BODEMANCHE and John Davenport, two Indians of the Cœur d'Alene, Washington, reservation, this season raised and sold for cash 5,000 bushels of oats.

ONLY one official execution has taken place in Turkey for many years. We should almost imagine that an Electrical Execution law is in force in the Empire of the Sultan.

A MAN who hit on the idea of popping corn in an attractive stall in the busiest part of Fulton street, New York, in full view of the shopping crowd, is making lots of money.

In the Pacific Coast States, at least, the potato crop has not been a failure. In some parts of southern Oregon from 30,000 to 40,000 pounds of potatoes have been raised from a single acre.

THE author of "Silver Threads Among the Gold" is soon to be united in marriage to a Wisconsin widow. If she ever finds a golden hair among his silver ones it is liable to go pretty hard with him.

A MORE horrible story than that of the St. Louis fireman who threw a shovel of hot coals on the back of a little boy has seldom got into the telegraphic dispatches. This is a case where lynch law seems almost justifiable.

THE question of abolishing the Grand Jury system is now being agitated in Canada. The abandonment of the system everywhere as a useless incubator would be in accord with public sentiment and with the need of simplifying the administration of law and justice.

CAN we look forward to a time when the chemist will manufacture our sugar, when the sugar cane and the beet root will cease to be planted because their products can be more cheaply manufactured from coal or wood? Results apparently as improbable have happened.

A SACRAMENTO woman once fed a tramp, who has just died at Portland, Ore., and bequeathed her \$15,000. Charitable people all over the country will now drop cold bits into the mouth of the tramp and sit down virtuously to await a legacy.

A PHILADELPHIA clergyman is undergoing trial on a charge of beer-drinking and dancing at a picnic, and it is understood that he proposes to waltz all over his opponents when it comes to his turn to testify, in view of which event he may as well plead guilty now and have done with it.

It is said that the bank of France is taking things quietly with \$250,000,000 in gold and silver coin in its vaults, every piece of which, according to the New York World, is a shining witness to the Frenchman's ability to enjoy today's sunshine like a butterfly and provide for tomorrow's frost like an ant.

THE fact that the murderer is not haunted by visions of his dead victim till he is locked in jail is again illustrated by a case at Winchester, Ky. If this is always true, it is a good argument for imprisonment for life instead of the death penalty. Lock the man up and let the ghost have a chance to avenge itself.

THE Chinese are now engaged in the murder of Christians, in some of the provinces of the Celestial Empire. It might be in order for the United States to interfere but for two or three circumstances, not the least important of which is the fact that there have been more Chinamen killed in this country than American Christians in China. This might prove a little embarrassing.

A LEGAL writer announces that it is almost impossible for a person to commit murder in such a way as to satisfy the specifications of the statutes. His conclusion is that a murderously inclined individual who hopes to do any higher class of butchery than a second degree murder should first consult a lawyer and afterward exercise great care in following out the plans and specifications laid down by the law.

THE latest English fad is Mohammedanism, and a Moslem society has been started for the purpose of converting the English nation to that faith. As all English fads are sent over here when they become too utterly worn out to be of service there, it is to be expected that this one will ultimately reach us; so those who are wise and yet wish to be in the forefront of the thing when the wave strikes us, have now an opportunity to begin to inform themselves

about Mohammedanism. Copies of the Koran are to be had at any book-store; although, by the way, no one is really in the current who does not spell it "Qur'an."

A CLERGYMAN writing to the Chicago News says: "I know that the press as a whole is as independent as the pulpit. The sects determine the theology of the preachers, and the political parties determine the politics of the editors. Parts as we are of a social fabric, few of us in any position are really free and independent. We do not expect, therefore, more from editors than other men." What a relief it is to know this.

THE latest Parisian eccentricity, which will, of course, soon be imitated here, is to hang up antique watches as wall ornaments. Of course the watch alone would hardly "carry" well enough to be effective, but it is the trick to drape about the timepieces the choice specimens of old brocade which it was not long since the fashion to collect. Those who have really antique watches may now bring them forward and set the fashion of displaying them. Those who have not, on the other hand, are perhaps better off, since they may have the amusement of setting about getting them.

WHERE will the next great war be fought? It may be where the French and German frontiers touch, in Europe; where the English and Russian possessions approach each other in Asia or where England, Germany, France, Italy, Spain and Portugal are endeavoring to establish themselves in Africa. The European war will be the first, and it is possible that there may be blood on the soil of Asia before there is a contest on the Dark Continent, but there is little doubt that many a man will give up his life and many a hard fought field will be won and lost before the boundaries of the new Africa will be settled in any recognizable fashion.

ANOTHER point to which legislation might be directed with the most productive results is some law which would operate to make it impossible to form trusts and combines, such as those which now dominate the business of our land. The forces of competition in trade should be unhampered. They should be free as possible, for in the freest and fullest competition alone will be found one of the most potent remedies for the evils of centralization. Trusts are organized and maintained to destroy competition, or to so regulate it that it shall be shorn of its natural and inevitable tendencies. It is, therefore, imperative that some legislation be had, if possible, that will crush out this hydra-headed enemy of the people.

CANADA has several problems of an interesting and far-reaching character which are engaging the attention of the people. The first and widest of all is what is to be her destiny. At this moment, with five millions and more of people, with great wealth, rapidly developing industries, with two of the greatest railway systems in America or the world, and with all the elements of national life, Canada is nothing but a "colony," an "appendage" to the British crown. The position is humiliating, but it pays. The people of Canada have all the advantages of British prestige for their protection. All the ministers and consuls of the empire are the servants of the Canadian people without cost, and they have been able to work out large problems of domestic economy undisturbed by any haunting sense of foreign aggression, or any responsibility for the happenings of the world at large. But it is absurd to say that Canadians will be content much longer to hold the position of colonists. The hour is approaching when the question will come up for serious and definite settlement. All thoughtful persons recognize this.

### Women Who Are Cruel.

As I was sitting in a dry goods house a few days ago waiting for a friend, I observed a lady trying on coats, writes the Toledo Commercial's "Woman About Town." There was something wrong with every one; one was too tight, another too loose, yet another too short, while the fourth was too long. She failed to find the happy medium or rather did not recognize it when she saw it. Well, the clerk worked and tried her best to make a sale. Her dinner hour arrived, but she stuck to her customer. After a long time she remarked that she had had a late breakfast and did not desire dinner, and she observed that she could usually get lots of attention during the noon hour. So she could.

"But does she suppose," said one of the clerks, "that we live on wind? Our work is hard and we breakfast early." Some ladies do not seem to realize these facts; they keep a clerk all through the dinner hour just to help them to pass away time. It is pure and utter selfishness.

TIGHT shoes cultivate ache corns.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

## THE FARM AND HOUSE.

### SOMETHING OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURAL READERS.

About Posts—How to Lay Plank Walks and Stable Floors—Cultivating Field Beets—Wall-Pocket for Magazines—Liberal Feeding—The Poultry Yard.

#### THE FARM.

##### About Posts.

On this subject G. F. Wilcox, of New York State, writes as follows to the American Agriculturist:

Last spring I dug out a line of fence posts that had been in the ground more than twenty-one years and had occasion to compare the relative durability of chestnut and yellow locust. The chestnut posts were nearly all so far decayed that they would readily break at the surface of the ground, but the locust posts, to all appearance, had twenty years more of service in them as posts. One gate post, locust, about one foot in diameter, was rotten to the depth of an inch in thickness around the outside. Beneath this the wood was sound, hard and uncolored. It appears a peculiarity of the locust that the wood does not readily become affected in its interior. Decay is complete as far as it goes, but it goes very slowly. I have also removed a grapevine trellis, built with large posts over twenty years ago. All the posts were chestnut but one, and that was yellow locust. The chestnut posts were decayed clear through, improved but the locust was not affected except to the depth of more than half an inch. I think that post would stand fifty years more.

Is it not worth while to grow yellow locust? The only drawback is the borer, and that usually is not universal. The locust is easily propagated from seed, and is a rapid grower. I have known a seedling to grow seven feet in height in one season. Under favorable conditions the tree will easily increase from half to three-quarters of an inch in diameter each year, for the first twenty years. I should think it would be the best of all timber for railroad ties unless its hardness prevents driving spikes. Figure out what ten acres of locust timber well set and cared for until the trees attain a diameter of ten inches and a height of forty feet would be worth. It might be a better investment than a life insurance, and cheaper, besides affording some pleasure in looking at it.

The post as well as the fence of the future will be of iron. With the abundance and cheapness of this metal it ought not to be very far in the future. The iron posts now on the market are either too costly, or too light for durability. Probably angle iron will be the form and material of the future iron post, and I will here suggest a form for the opinion of experts. The two points at which a post should not yield, to stand well, are the bottom and at the surface of the ground. In this model great bearing at the surface is obtained by riveting to the post a section of much larger angle iron. The bottom of the post is simply spread by hammering when hot. This makes a post like the one shown in the illustration. Of course the post could be driven into the ground, and wind and frost would little affect it. Holes should be punched to tie wires in.

#### How to Lay Plank Walks and Stable Floors.

If the reader will study the grain in the end of the planks in any walk, or as represented in Figs. 1 and 2, it will be seen that in the first the grain forms successive cups or gutters, which catch and hold the rain water, which causes the plank to decay quickly. It will also be seen that the same grain as it runs along the face of the plank makes long, sharp splinters, which in rain and shine

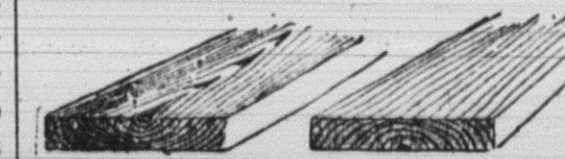


FIG. 1. WRONG WAY. FIG. 2. RIGHT WAY.

soon warp up and endanger the feet, and tear the dresses and are unsafe in many ways, besides rotting out the planks so much quicker. Now turn this same plank over, as shown in Fig. 2, and it will be seen how each close grain makes a little roof over its fellow, and all liquids percolate through the loose grain and drain away, allowing the plank to dry quickly, while the splinters are nowhere to be seen. Planks and boards should therefore be laid properly as in Fig. 2 and not as in Fig. 1.—American Agriculturist.

#### Cultivating Field Beets.

Beets for early table use are usually planted much too closely for profit, though if to be used while young the narrow spaces between the rows may be allowable. But the main crop for stock, and these are also just as good for the table if grown without check, should be planted in rows three feet apart, so that the work can be mainly done by the cultivator. If the beets grow without any interruption, the largest will not be tough or hollow. These defects are caused by hot, dry weather, which shrivels the leaves. After this rains may start the beet to growing again, but it will never be as good as it would had growth never been stopped for a single day.

#### THE ORCHARD.

##### Potash Salts for Fruit Trees.

Almost all fruit-bearing trees need more available potash. Even if analysis shows this mineral in the soil, it needs an additional supply in soluble form. If wood ashes can be got they are the best, as they supply more mineral elements needed by the tree as well as potash. But potash salts are much better than nothing, and every tree that shows signs of blossoming should have an especially liberal supply. The earlier they are ap-

plied the better, for the spring rains and melting snows will dissolve the potash and carry it down to the roots.

#### Grapes in Northern Latitudes.

The summers in this continent are much warmer than they are in England or any of the British Isles. It is the heat of summer rather than a continued mildness through the year that is essential to successful grape growing. In the growing season, between April and October, the higher the latitude the longer the sun shines each day. Thus the grape becomes possible even in Minnesota and Dakota, provided the vines are protected during winter. Summer in these regions is usually dry and very hot, but a well-rooted grape vine is not easily injured either by heat or drought.

#### Deep Transplanting.

There are several reasons why in setting out young fruit trees they should not be set deep in the soil. 1. A deep hole is liable to become partly filled with water, to the detriment of growth, and causing it to become baked in summer drought. 2. The soil is more likely to be thrown in with the spade in large lumps and masses. Deep planting is often adopted as a remedy for short roots which have been cut in digging, instead of long horizontal roots which will hold and brace the trees. A stratum of finely pulverized soil six inches thick, is better than a foot of hard lumps as large as bricks. Depth in planting is frequently supposed to obviate staking trees, to hold them stiff in their position, while plenty of long horizontal roots is better than either or both. As some planter has remarked, if the roots are set near the surface, the small fibers can strike downward if there is a good bed of soil beneath, but little benefit is derived by their striking upwards to the surface. A mellow surface soil is important, serving as a mulch and maintaining moisture for the roots. A hard or baked crust, especially if allowed to become infested with grass and weeds, is often fatal to success or growth.—Ohio Farmer.

#### THE HOUSEHOLD.

##### Wall-Pocket for Magazines.

TO make the article represented in the engraving, procure a board twenty-one inches long and ten inches wide; have it sawed to the shape shown in the illustration, and cover with some pretty dark cloth or cretonne. Take two bands of ribbon each twenty-four inches long; or, if preferred, two bands of the material used. Embroider and tack them on the board, as shown in the engraving, being careful to leave the ribbon full enough to slip the papers between it and the board. Place a screw-eye at the top of the board to secure it to the wall and finish the ribbon ends with a small tassel. It is both serviceable and pretty.—American Agriculturist.

These simple foods, the base of which is usually some one of the grains, play an important part in the dietary for the sick, if properly made; but the sloppy messes sometimes termed gruel, the chief merits of which appear to be that they are "prepared in ten minutes," are scarcely better than nothing at all. Like all other dishes prepared from the grains, gruel needs a long, continuous cooking. They should, when done, be the very essence of the grain, possessing all its nutritive qualities, but in such form as to be readily assimilated.

#### Gruels for the Sick.

In the preparation of gruel, a scrupulously clean double boiler or stewpan is of the first importance. It is a good plan in every household to reserve one or two cooking utensils purposely for the preparation of gruels and other delicate food, and not be obliged to depend upon those in daily use, as utensils used for the cooking of fruits, vegetables, meats, etc., unless cleaned with the utmost care, will sometimes impart a sufficiently unpleasant flavor to the gruel to render it wholly unpalatable to an invalid whose senses are preternaturally acute.

If it is desirable to strain the gruel before serving, have a hair sieve of a size to stand conveniently within a large bowl or basin, turn the gruel into this, and with a wooden or silver spoon rub it through the sieve. Have a second clean wooden or silver spoon if necessary, to remove that which hangs beneath the sieve. On no account use the first spoon for the latter operation, as by so doing one is apt to get some of the gruel into the gruel, and destroy its smoothness. When as much of the gruel as possible has been rubbed through the sieve, turn the strained liquor into a clean saucepan, reheat to boiling, and season as desired before serving.

#### Hints to Housekeepers.

Use newspapers to polish windows and mirrors.

If the surface of fine wood cabinets has grown dull go over it with a very little linseed oil on a soft woolen rag.

PAINT on windows can, it is said, be removed by melting some soda in very hot water and washing them with it, using a soft flannel.

A FEW drops of ammonia in a cup of rain-water, carefully applied with a wet sponge, will remove the spots from paintings and chromos.

TO PREVENT flies from spoiling gilt frames and fittings, brush them with a camel's hair brush wet in water in which onions have been boiled.

It is a good plan to go over the bedsteads before beginning any of the cleaning, as delay in these days when the sun has become strong is apt to increase the trouble there.

PLASTER busts and statuettes may be cleaned, when it is not desired to paint them, by dipping them in thick liquid starch and drying, and when the starch is brushed off the dirt is brushed off with it.

We all know how soon cheese dries up and is unfit for the table, but this same waste cheese can be made as good as

new, and very nice looking, by grating it fine on a horseradish grater. Prepare only as much as is needed for immediate use, and you will find it good enough for anybody.

WARM bread or cake can be cut without becoming moist and heavy, if the knife, a thin, sharp one, is dipped into boiling water, wiped quickly, and the bread cut immediately, before the knife has time to cool. A napkin should be laid double on the plate where the warm slices are laid.

#### THE PULTRY YARD.

##### How to Pack Eggs.

It always pays to pack eggs in egg cases. They are self-counting; being uniform in size, and will carry the fragile fruit much safer than any other way. An exchange says that market reports quote eggs with such a large range in prices, because of the unfudicious management and unskilled handling. It is best to make two grades, those absolutely clean and fresh and those not up to the standard in color, cleanliness or freshness.

##### The Color of Eggs.

It has always been our opinion, says an exchange, that food given to poultry has much to do with the color of the yolk of their eggs, and we still hold to that opinion, and say that the more fish, meat, cabbage, and stimulants you give your poultry, the lighter color the yolks on the eggs will be. If you want yellow yolk eggs feed the best yellow corn you can get. You will find this to be true and you have only to try it to prove the assertion.

##### A Hardy Fowl.

The Plymouth Rocks have proved their great adaptability to variable climates, atmospheric changes and unfavorable conditions. They have the ability to stand the summer's heat and winter's frost; neglect bad usage, uncomfortable quarters and poor food, without showing signs of deterioration. They make good foragers when at liberty, on the farm they become self-reliant and will provide for themselves a good share of their living for eight months in the year. They will bear confinement well as they are neither wild nor of a roving disposition. They have a pleasing appearance, one that would strike the ordinary observer with the idea of usefulness, nor is this idea illusory, as they embrace more practical merits than any breed that we know of. The farmer will find them his fowl in every respect.

#### THE STOCK RANCH.

##### Liberal Feeding.

It is always an item to feed stock so as to be able to secure the largest amount of gain at the smallest cost. Liberal feeding does not by any means imply wasteful feeding. At no time is it good economy to feed stock more than they will eat up clean. This is true whether you are feeding for growth or to fatten for market. It is not necessary to keep growing stock fat, and usually it is wasting feed to keep in any other condition. But when you are feeding to fatten it is an item to feed so that the largest possible gain can be secured. A failure to do this is a failure to derive the largest amount of profit in feeding, and the best gain with the stock.

If fed more than they will eat they will waste feed, and this is adding to the cost without a corresponding gain. After stock has matured, unless it is intended for breeding, the sooner it is fattened and marketed the better. It rarely pays to fatten matured stock, only to finish for market, and with good management in feeding during growth, very little feeding will be necessary to finish off. Neither does it pay to feed stock after they are fattened for market. It requires the very best of management at this time to keep them from losing, and it will only be in exceptional cases that feeding after that time can be made profitable.

With stock that have been fed and kept in good condition with the expectation of fattening in the fall, care should be taken when feeding to fatten is commenced, not to feed too heavy at the start. An economical plan will be to gradually increase the quantity each day until you are giving them all they will eat up clean, and then keep this up. The stock will thrive better and there will be less waste of feed than if too much is given at the start. The different foods should be fed in different ways, and as far as possible each kind should be given in a way that will secure the best return at the lowest cost.

To many who are accustomed to waste feed it may seem a small matter to economize in feeding, yet it is only by economy in the feed that we are able to fatten the largest number of stock and realize the best profits from the farm products that are fed out. In other words, feed liberally, but not wastefully.—N. J. S., in Farm, Field and Stockman.

##### Figs.

A subscriber asks: 1. "How many pigs should be together in one pen, and what should be the dimensions of the pen?" 2. What are the causes of butter not keeping over four days? We work it well; have a spring; the cellar is cool and the cream is only one week's gathering." The number of pigs is a matter of preference. Two pigs together will thrive better than one alone. Six pigs should be a maximum number. They should forage when young, but a pen ten feet square will be ample room, if it be kept clean and dry after they are confined. The difficulty of the butter is the age of the cream for churning. Three days' cream may be used, and if cream from a single day's milking can be used, it is better. Mixed cream (of different ages) causes the butter to be somewhat bitter.

##### A Simple Remedy.

It frequently happens that stock are quite badly cut upon or by barbed wire. Though not severe enough to need a stitch they heal slowly. Here is a simple remedy which will not only keep away flies, but will drive out maggots from wounds where they are found, and heal them rapidly. Take the inside bark of the elder, and boil in lard until a strong salve is made. Add a little tar. Apply plentifully, and as frequently as necessary, and unless the wound is extremely severe, it will soon heal.



# THE BLUE AND THE GRAY

## BRAVE MEN WHO MET UPON THE FIELD OF BATTLE.

Thrilling Stories of the Rebellion—Old Soldiers and Sailors Recite Interesting Reminiscences of Life in Camp and on the Field.

### REUNION.

The Trooper's Address to His Sword on Finding It Twenty-five Years After the War.

By HENRY C. BURNS.

We meet again, old trusty blade  
Of eighteen sixty-three,  
Let's clasp once more your grim old hand,  
Thou shield of liberty!

We meet again, though parted long,  
These five and twenty years,  
How proudly by my side you hung  
When we were volunteers.

On many a Southern battlefield,  
When life was young and fair,  
In parry, cut and point you swung,  
Old sabre, bright and bare.

"Forward march! Trot! Gallop! Charge!"  
The crash came hand to hand;  
Amid the gunners and the smoke,  
How gloriously grand!

Ah, those were days, old sword, old friend,  
Worth bringing back anew;  
We both are gray and war-worn now,  
Old comrade, stand and true.

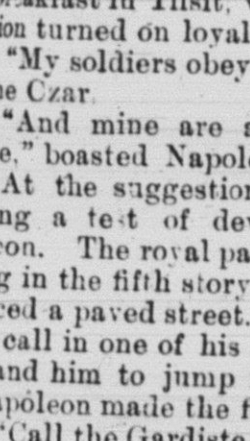
May days like those ne'er come again,  
The green fields crimson dyed,  
Nor brother against brother stand,  
With sabers by their side.

The world looked on in wonder then,  
Ah, stood with bated breath,  
While you and I, old comrade true,  
Were standing at the death.

The old flag floats more proudly now,  
How beautiful the scene,  
I hear some say "What fools are these,"  
Not dreaming what we've been.

### Soldierly Obedience.

By COL. ALEX. DUKE BAILIE.



HERE does intelligent, proper response to rational command cease and dog-like submission to murderous vanity begin? Some military men claim that the duty of a soldier is "blind obedience to every order of a superior officer."

The editor of *Gil Blas* (French), in a late issue, vouches for the truth of this story: "Napoleon I. was entertaining the Czar Alexander and the Prussian king at breakfast in Tilsit, when the conversation turned on loyalty.

"My soldiers obey me blindly," said the Czar.

"And mine are anxious to die for me," boasted Napoleon.

At the suggestion of the Prussian king a test of devotion was agreed upon. The royal party was breakfasting in the fifth story of a building that faced a paved street. Each ruler was to call in one of his soldiers and command him to jump from the window.

Napoleon made the first test.

"Call the Gardiste Mareux," he commanded, and Mareux appeared.

"Will you obey any order I may give you?" asked Napoleon.

"Yes, sire."

"Blindly, whatever it is?"

"Blindly, sire."

"Then jump out of that window."

the public service and to the community.

These are some of the questions with which the military service has to deal, not theoretically alone, but practically. The soldier is not enabled to solve them by being told simply that he, like the private citizen, is bound to obey the laws of the land. Responsibility must attach to somebody for violation of law.

There is a formidable array of authorities in support of the view that the illegal command of a superior is not, in the eyes of the common law, a justification for the unlawful act of a subordinate. But the rulings are generally coupled with reservations or explanations which greatly restrict their operations in practice. Then, again, there are arguments and authorities directly in support of the opposite views. Whether a command is lawful often depends upon circumstances with which the superior is acquainted, but of which the subordinate is ignorant. The limits of authority are not determined by written law.

Whatever is necessary for maintenance of military discipline falls within the scope of military authority. "The soldier forfeits that portion of his civil rights which would interfere with the discipline of the army," says Burke. "He is bound," says Clode, "to obey and to give his personal service under the punishments imposed upon him by the articles of war. No other obligation must be put in competition with this; neither parental authority nor religious scruples, nor personal safety, nor pecuniary advantages from other service. All the duties of his life are, according to the theory of military obedience, absorbed in that one duty of obeying the commands of the officers set over him."

By a principle inherent in the system the subordinate position held by the person to whom a command is addressed forbids the presumption that he may decide whether or not the thing commanded is necessary for the maintenance of discipline. The person who gives the command is recognized as the one who has the means of deciding as to the necessity, and to him attaches the responsibility of deciding correctly.

Whatever the right to give an order may be, the right to disobey cannot be founded on the fact that the thing commanded is not a usual or recognized subject of military order; for circumstances within the knowledge of him who gives the command may bring within sphere of military authority that to which it would not ordinarily extend. While members of the military service are bound by a solemn oath to obey all lawful orders of their superiors, they are not sworn to disobey unlawful ones. Disobedience of an unlawful order is left entirely to the discretion of the actor in each particular case, subject to approval or punishment as may be subsequently adjudged. In all cases where there is the least doubt as to the lawfulness of orders, the moral obligation of the oath calls for obedience.

Obedience to unlawful orders is



often not only justifiable but highly meritorious. This is shown by the readiness and unanimity with which indemnity laws are passed for the protection of those concerned, and by the public approval and favor some times shown to the most conspicuous actors in disobedience. The fame acquired by General Dix for his order to shoot on the spot any man who attempted to haul down the American flag is a case in point.

"It is only then in words which, if executed, would effect some palpable outrage against moral or religious obligations, which all laws profess to regard, and which cannot be superseded by the partial regulations of a particular society, that soldiers can hope for indemnity in resistance of the commands of a superior. And, even then, when the alternative is between two offenses, and the choice must be determined by the adoption of the less instead of the greater—of the disobedience of command, or the commission of some outrageous civil or military crime—the responsibility will always be upon the inferior to show that the commands he would otherwise be bound to obey are manifestly and palpably illegal; else he may involve himself in the guilt, and certainly in the penalty of a positive crime, under the supposition or pretense of avoiding an imaginary one.

Prompt, ready, unhesitating obedience in soldiers to those who are set over them is so necessary to the safety of the military state, and to the success of every military achievement, that it would be pernicious to have it understood that military disobedience, in any instance, may go unquestioned." "Except in the solitary instance where the legality of

an order is glaringly apparent on the face of it, a military subordinate is compelled to a complete and undeviating obedience to the very letter of the command received.

Hence it is scarcely possible to imagine a case where a subordinate would be at liberty to depart from the positive command of his superior." (Samuel's Law Military.)

So long as the orders of a superior are not obviously and decidedly in opposition to the well-known and established customs of the army, or the laws of the land—or, if in opposition to such laws, do not tend to an irreparable result—so long must the orders of a superior meet prompt, immediate and unhesitating obedience. Reflection and consideration, therefore, when tending to question the order of a superior, must, in some sense, be considered as a military offense." (Simmons on Court-Martial.)

And so the substance of conclusions arrived at by all authorities on military law is that almost blind obedience is the safe rule for every subordinate, from the general next under the President, who is also Commander-in-chief, to the drummer boy. If the President, as Commander-in-chief, issue an order, the responsibility rests with him, and his right to issue such order may be tested by impeachment.

We had many troublesome questions and many dangerous places to avoid during the early years after the war with the South. Now that calm view can be taken, it is almost generally conceded that our army behaved in the South with remarkable prudence and wisdom, and yet orders were obeyed. This speaks well for the intelligence of our army from highest to lowest.

Except in its more important bearing upon the discipline of the service, the question of obedience or disobedience is a personal one affecting the individual citizen or soldier, and not the nation at large. If ever the liberties of this people are so far jeopardized as to rest upon the disobedience of unlawful commands issued by superiors to their subordinates in our little army, they will be already lost, whether the commands be obeyed or disregarded.

### Unmasking a Female Spy.

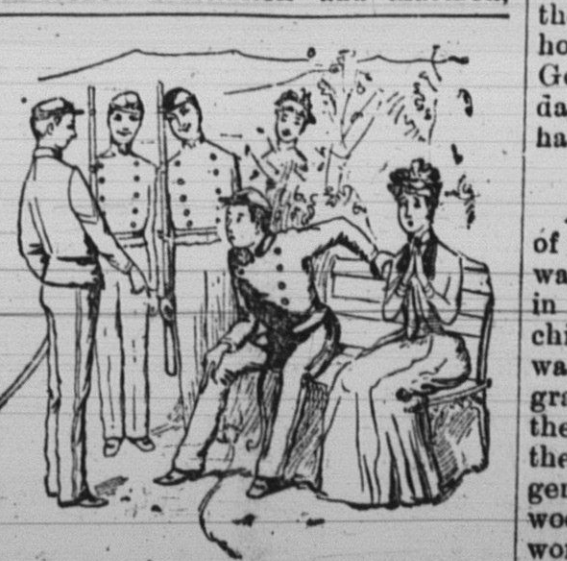
By JOSEPH A. NUNEZ.



IN the fall of 1863, while I was stationed at Memphis, I had occasion to go up the Mississippi to Cairo, to receive there some funds that had been shipped to me. The boat on which I started was a stern-wheeler, rather frail, but we plowed up the stream, making the usual stoppages, now on one side of the river and then on the other, fighting shy of suspicious-looking spots and sheering from shore when there were hostile indications. At one umbrageous spot on the Arkansas side we had a startling salute from a lurking foe. Quite a little fusillade it was, and several of the shots struck our Texas (where the officers of the boat had quarters, above the upper deck) and astonished some of our non-combatants. But, as the Texas was tin-lined, the shades of evening falling, and the distance considerable, no damage was done, and the faint-hearted could console themselves with the language of Mr. Lincoln, "The panic's fictitious, and there's nobody hurt."

Cairo, at that time, was a very busy place, but it had the worst hotels on the continent. After a night of unrest at this first-class hotel and a very indifferent breakfast in the morning, the next thing in order was to go to the express office, but a crowd at the Provost Marshal's office excited curiosity. In the middle of the large room there stood a well-dressed female, not more, apparently, than 30 years of age. She was above medium height, had good features, shapely form, raven hair, and flashing eyes. She was indignantly protesting against the charge of being a rebel spy and of running quinine and other contraband wares into the Confederacy.

It was a delicate position for chivalric gentlemen to be placed in, but finally some well known Union ladies were summoned, and they, with the defendant, retired to a private room, the doors of which were properly guarded. When they all returned the defendant was an exposed culprit. She had lost her defiant and indignant air, and looked crestfallen and alarmed.



while the committee who had investigated her found such a store of quinine, sewing silks and other articles contraband (detached from her skirts, underclothing, and even her hair) as would have started a modest business in a quiet way. She was held for a time in durance vile, and ultimately sent beyond our lines.

## A TELEPHONE TO THE SUN.

A Marvelous Experiment Edison Now Has Under Way in New Jersey.

At Ogden, N. J., there is a mass of iron ore a mile long standing perpendicular and extending into the bowels of the earth to great but unknown depths, said to contain several hundred million tons of magnetic material. As the violent storms and uprushes in the sun produce disturbances of the earth's magnetism, which are recorded on the magnetometers at the Kew and other observatories, it has occurred to Mr. Edison that the strength of the solar disturbance, as exerted by our planet, and could "be increased enormously by utilizing a vein of magnetic iron ore, and running around the body of ore several miles of wire, forming an inductive circuit, into which powerful electric currents would be thrown by any disturbance of the earth's magnetism." "By the use of instruments every change," he says, "could be recorded, and by the use of the telephone all sounds produced on the sun would be heard on our planet." He is, accordingly, erecting telegraph poles on each side of the Ogden ore hill and parallel with it, on which he is coiling an insulated wire many times around the whole area where the earth's magnetic lines leave the iron mountain and extend into space. The two ends of the long wire will be taken into his observation station and connected with the receiving telephone.

From every point of view—poetic, spiritual and scientific—promises to be one of the most thrilling experiments ever made. Its successful conductor—like Wordsworth's

—curious child, who dwelt upon a tract of inland ground, applying to his ear the convolutions of a smooth lipped shell—hearing "sonorous cadences" and holding converse with the unseen universe itself—will be able to listen to the awe-inspiring rush and roar of the sun's mountainous billows of fire as they slutter forth in inconceivable fury from his cyclopean furnaces. What a sermon will be preached into the receiving instrument! A voice from the central orb of our planetary system—type answering to anti-type thundering forth the eternal power and God-head of Him whom the Christian pulpit, often too feebly for our dull ears, proclaims "the light of this world."

From a scientific point of view the value of this experiment may be immense. Every new fact brought certainly to light respecting the actual phenomena in "the regions beyond," however insignificant it may seem at first, science in her onward path of research, the keystone of an arch, serving to bridge some hitherto impassable chasm. Almost every great outburst of a solar cyclone is followed by a magnetic storm on our little planet, and simultaneously the ices of its polar circle glitter in the light of the Aurora Borealis.

Familiar examples of this are found in all astronomical and magnetic observations. The magnetic storm of November 17, 1892 (succeeding the appearance on the 16th of a sun spot which measured at Allegheny observatory, covered 2,200,000,000 square miles), seriously interrupted the telegraph lines at New York, and cable messages were delayed nearly an hour, while at Chicago the switchboard was a dozen times on fire. As an experiment, one of the Western Union wires between Washington and Baltimore was worked with the earth current alone. There is every reason, therefore, to expect the strength of all such disturbances will be increased enormously in Mr. Edison's inductive circuit of the Ogden iron mountain; that by the use of this instrument the variations of intensity can be recorded, and, as he hopes, "sounds produced on the sun will be heard through the telephone."—*New York Herald.*

### A Wonderful Clock.

Darius L. Goff, at Pawtucket, R. I., has a fancy for mechanical and electrical experiments. He has in his front hall a tall, old-fashioned clock, an heirloom, which, strange to say, never runs down. It stands near the front door, and is connected with it by a rod with gearing attachments. Whenever the door is opened or closed the winding arrangements are given a turn, so that the act of entering or leaving the house keeps the clock constantly wound. But that is not all. By means of electrical appliances operated by the clock in its movements, the gas jet in the hall is raised at dusk and lowered at bedtime, an early rising bell is rung to summon the family from their repose and still an hour later the clock rings the breakfast bell. Whenever it strikes the hour, softly musical cathedral chimes are struck simultaneously in the chambers, and for a moment the house is filled with melody. Had Mr. Goff lived and conjured in witchcraft days he would certainly have been hanged.—*Boston Advertiser.*

### Winning a Wife in Darkest Africa.

A plot for a new novel, with a gloss of novelty, illustrating the old-fangled ways of an ancient race seen by Stanley in Africa: He was a young Yambuya chief, stalwart proud and black; she was a Yambuya maiden, handsome, graceful and swarthy. He was brave in the field, bold in the hunt and merry at the feast; she was true-hearted and gentle and could carol like a bird. He wooed her, but she was coy. He almost won her but she shrank from his embraces. He gave her flowers for her hair, charms for her fingers and handkerchiefs for her wardrobe; she required him to fetch her the skin of a tiger, the jaw of a serpent and the head of her rival. The next day she got them all and ere the set of the sun they were wedded. They lived in happiness ever afterward, he proud of his prize, the vain of her babies.

# THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

## THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson and Where It May Be Found—A Learned and Concise Review of the Same.

The lesson for Sunday, January 11, may be found in Kings 12: 25-33.

INTRODUCTORY.  
This lesson in "Idolatry in Israel" will be valuable to us according as we apply it to ourselves. The tendencies toward idolatry in America, and in Christian America at that, are too marked to be overlooked. The teacher should warn against these dangers and point out, from Israel's career where the bad issue begins. The eccentric Non-Such professor has a two-fold division for text work which we regard as most wise and sagacious. It is, briefly stated, first, cut out your garment then put it on. In our "Explanatory" we endeavor to do the first, and in our "Expository" the second. It is to the teacher and pastor, however, that we must look to make it fit.

WHAT THE LESSON SAYS.  
Jeroboam. A widow's son. (1 Kings 11: 26.) The responsibility put thus upon him doubtless helped to develop his strong character.—Shechem. Its name meaning strength. Strong also in historical prestige. Abraham made it sacred (Shechem), Gen. 12: 6. It was a City of Refuge, Josh. 21: 21. It was the scene of the promulgation of the law, Josh. 24: 25. In the New Testament days it was called Sychar (John 4: 5). Nablus, a city of 5,000, now occupies the spot.—Built Penuel, i. e., built up, strengthened. This is that Penuel or Peniel (face of God) where Jacob wrestled with Jehovah (Gen. 32: 30, 31).

WHAT THE LESSON TEACHES.  
Now shall the kingdom return. He is beginning to doubt so soon. And right here begins his own downfall. Peter walked the wave right bravely and justly till he took his eye away from his Master and fastened it upon himself and his own efforts. Then he fell. "O, thou of little faith, wherefore dost thou doubt?"—that tells the secret of his downfall. It is the weak point in Jeroboam's character. He was a strong man, well fitted to rule, with splendid possibilities before him. There was the trouble. He put his thought and effort upon himself. He forgot that all he was or could hope to be was through the purpose and by the grace of God, meekly accepted. He overlooked that promise made to him back there "in the field." "And it shall be, if thou wilt hearken . . . that I will be with thee and build thee a sure house." It shall be and here he is saying in miserable skepticism, Now shall the kingdom return. Faith with the kingdom does begin to return from him because of his unfaith. O, let us be careful, lest with the very next breath after we say "thy kingdom come," in the Lord's prayer, we be found saying doubtfully, self-dependently, now shall the kingdom return; and what shall I do to prevent it? Right here we lift an alien altar. Gregory at Rome, Henry VIII. in England, was each a Jeroboam in his way. And this became a sin. No, it was not intended as a sin. It just became one—that was all. So do all sins arise. Eve did not mean that the taking of the apple should be a transgression. It speedily became such, mistrust and disobedience bearing their early fruit. Abraham did not intend that his prevarication, whereby his wife should be called his sister, should be a sin. It was simply a word of convenience, it enabled both him and his wife, forsooth, to live, for the time being, comparatively unmolested, in the enemies' country. But it soon became a sin, and Abraham was rebuked for it, and before the eyes of the heathen, as often God's people are to-day. Solomon did not intend that his adoption of the fashions and customs of the nations should be a menace to God. He merely wished to establish his realm and reign in the good esteem of the kings around about. But even now, in the lesson before us, we begin to see the bitter fruits of such compromise. The first cigar, the first glass, the first game of cards—O, no, they were not meant for sin. Just for amusement, or to pass a pleasant hour, or to make one's self agreeable to the people of the world. But this thing has become sin, fearful sin. An apparent trifling departure from Christly command and apostolic procedure. Just for convenience, if you please. Alas, alas, the sin it has put upon God's own Zion.

Even unto Dan. They go the whole road. Yield an inch, and it will presently be an ell. When Lot starts down the way toward Sodom he does not stop till he reaches the end of the line. Presently we find him leaving his pitching tents and verily dwelling in the city of destruction. Perhaps Jeroboam fixed upon Bethel as a slight departure, then yielded a little further to conciliate the northern tribes, giving them a provisional or perhaps a tentative place of meeting, one which could be used in time of extremity when it was exceedingly difficult or painful to push the way down to the farther city. Now behold he sees the people preferring the farthest point. They have wholly swung off. They are thorough-going idolatrous. Doubtless it was a tender, kindly thought that first suggested clinic baptism and all other substitutes for the true and original ordinance. Now see, even Bethel is not enough. The confederated tribes of Israel have gone clean over to Dan. And they verily think by so doing to worship God. Worship it may be, through God's condescension, but O, why not come back to Zion? Thus only unity.

He placed in Bethel the priests. Yes, you can always find priests to watch the high places. First a sinful departure. Then that departure organized, for we read that "he made a house of high places." Now he puts his priests there to establish and perpetuate the iniquity. There is never an apostasy so pronounced and atrocious but that a puritan priesthood can be found to give it apparent sanctity and so to mislead the very elect. Mormonism has done vilely, but with all its viciousness it has never been priestless. Indeed, its high officers have fostered and promoted its misdoings. Man-placed priests, Jeroboam's brotherhood of the high places, beware of them. Only the servants whom God anointed are to be trusted. "By their fruits ye shall know them." O, that the priests and prophets were all God's men, to lead the straying flocks, back to God's house! Luther started out from Dan to Jerusalem, but he got no further than Bethel. Cramer also, but he halted part way; and Anglicanism has its altar to-day somewhere up among the hills of Samaria.

So he offered upon the altar which he had made. Men are always ready to do that. Let them make their own altar, and how easy the sacrifice! Altars of fashion, altars of selfishness, altars of worldliness—sin's altars all, but O, how many are making offerings, some of them toilsome and painful and to the very giving of the life. And yet what does it amount to? Sacrificing upon the altar which he had made, so goes the wild, rebellious world. And alas, too often, so goes the church. How far high-churchism is to go in this country, as in England, no one knows. But it has gotten as far as Bethel already and some of its priests are already lifting their eyes toward popish Dan. Is it not time for a protest, a Protestant protest? Lord, thine altars, we weep for thine altars?







# CHRONOLOGY OF 1890.

## RAW MATERIAL FOR HISTORY—RECORD OF A YEAR.

### Victims of Steamship Wrecks, Mine Disasters, Fire Horrors, Boiler Explosions, Railroad Collisions and Epidemic Disease—Great Floods of the Year—Incidents of Each Month.

The year 1890 opened inauspiciously as far as accidents were concerned, and the national administration, outside of politics, was singularly unfortunate early in the winter. At the beginning of the social season in Washington the wife of the President suffered an affliction in the loss of her sister. Then came the death of Walter Blair, the eldest son of the chief member of the Cabinet. Within a fortnight Mr. Blair mourned the loss of his eldest daughter, Mrs. Coppinger, and then came the terrible calamity that befell the family of Secretary Tracy. From the standpoint of the philosopher, the latter year would observe that neither wealth nor high official station exempts anybody from the ills of human life. It is estimated that the railroads of the United States lose \$2,000,000 yearly by land-slides, \$5,000,000 by floods, \$1,000,000 by fire, and \$9,000,000 by collisions.

Important occurrences follow, with dates:

#### JANUARY.

- Several houses killed at St. Louis, Mo., and many small fires started by electric wires which were broken by a storm.
- Announcement made of the discovery of Cleopatra's tomb in Egypt.
- Fire at Lexington, Ky., cremated thirty-five valuable horses, among them the trotter Bell Boy, for whom \$51,000 had been refused, and whose owner had once refused \$100,000 for him; total loss, \$350,000.
- Number of cases of influenza at 400,000 in Berlin to date, estimated at 600,000; number of deaths due to the disease, 650. Drunkenness greatly increased at Paris, because physicians prescribed alcoholic drink as a preventive.
- The Pope issued an order that in countries where the government is opposed to Catholicism Catholics must obey the state where such a course does not entail disobedience to the divine laws; also, they must not tie the church to any political party.... The Senate of the Legislature passed its first bill to provide for refunding the indebtedness of the State.
- About a thousand fishing boats wrecked off the coast of Japan; nearly all on board, between 2,500 and 3,000, perished.
- Incoming steamer at New York reported the worst weather ever before known on the Atlantic Ocean.
- Andrew Charter (colored), aged 8 years, received at the Nashville penitentiary, to serve one year or larceny.
- Near Cascade, Cal., the tracks of the Central Pacific Road were covered by snow to a depth of fifty feet; trains in the Sierras were snow-bound and passengers lived on canned goods for a fortnight.

#### FEBRUARY.

- Burning of the residence of Secretary of the Navy Tracy at Washington; Mrs. Tracy, her daughter Mary, and a French maid, Josephine Morrell, lost their lives.
- Celebration at New York of the centennial of the United States Supreme Bench; addresses made by ex-President Cleveland, Associate Justice Field, and others.
- Explosion in Alachua colliery, near New York, Wales; 170 lives lost.
- In the municipal election at Salt Lake City the Gentiles were successful by over 800 majority, the event being considered the virtual overthrow of Mormon rule in Utah.
- Dead-lock in Iowa House of Representatives ended by compromise, having lasted over five weeks.
- Sixty persons drowned by the giving way of a great reservoir at Prescott, Arizona.
- Seventy bodies of murdered infants found on the premises of a midwife named Koskiski, whose house was burned at Warsaw, Poland.
- Loss of the steamer Quetta in Australian waters; 113 persons drowned.
- Near Chapel Hill, Texas, a hailfall to the depth of eighteen inches to two feet was reported.
- Explosion in the Morsa colliery, Glamorgan-shire, Wales; 85 miners perished.
- Prince Bismarck, Chancellor of the German Empire, tendered his resignation and retired to private life.
- Louisville, Ky., swept by a cyclone; 103 persons killed. Along the line of the storm in Kentucky, outside Louisville, 150 persons were killed; at Clay the dead numbered twenty-three.

#### MARCH.

- Strikes spreading in Europe; throughout Catalonia, in Spain, 40,000 factory employees and 2,000 shoemakers in England quit work, and the colliers at St. Etienne, France, demanded an advance in wages.... Levees along the Mississippi River broke, and a vast amount of damage resulted; a town of Skipton, near Vicksburg, was swept out of sight by the water from a huge crevasse, and in Deas County, Arkansas, a section of land 50,000 acres in extent was covered by the flood, the settlers living on the tops of houses and in trees and suffering for food.

#### MAY.

- At Laurel Fork, W. Va., James Seate, aged 101, and Mrs. Terence, aged 81, were married; the groomsmen were 81 and the bridesmaid 78.... Hermit, the winner of the sensational Epsom Derby of 1867, when 66 to 1 was bet against him, died of old age; he was the property of Henry Chaplin, Minister of Agriculture of England, who won a fortune on him.
- Fire in Longue Pointe Lunatic Asylum, near Montreal, Quebec; over 150 lives lost.... Burning of the Singer sewing machine factory at Elizabethport, N. J.; loss, \$5,000,000.
- Powder explosion at Havana, Cuba, results in loss of thirty-four lives.
- Ellis Island, New York harbor, turned over to the United States Government as a landing place for immigrants.... Report that New York lawyers entered into an agreement to refuse answering questions of census enumerators touching acute or chronic diseases, or defects of mind or body.

#### JUNE.

- Bradshaw, a Nebraska town, laid in ruins by a cyclone.
- Democrats of the Fourth District of Indiana unanimously elected the act for Congressman William S. Holman—the nineteenth time he has been similarly honored by his party.
- Cholera made its appearance at Valencia and Malaga, in Spain.
- Explosion of fire-damp in a coal mine at Dunbar, Pa.; thirty-four killed.
- The lower house of the Louisiana Legislature passed a bill extending the franchise of the lottery company twenty-five years; the company is to pay into the State Treasury \$1,250,000 yearly.... In a match race at Sheephead Bay, Long Island, the four-year-old colt Salvator established a record that is likely to remain unbeaten for many years—he having run a mile and a quarter in 2.35.

#### JULY.

- The President signed the bill admitting Idaho to the Union, and the forty-third star on the American flag was added.
- Discovery of gold, the richest "strike" on record, reported near "Tin Cup, Colo.".... Farther North, in Idaho, swept by a cyclone, 100 persons were killed.
- Seven hundred persons killed by a cyclone in Muscat, a province of Arabia.
- The President approved the act for the admission of Wyoming to the Federal Union.... Senator J. Fisher Smith, of Louisiana, died soon after the passage of the lottery bill by a two-thirds vote; he had been ailing, but was carried to his seat, as his vote was necessary to override the Governor of the steamer Tigra, in the Chicago River; forty stevedores and longshoremen hurled to instant death.
- Lake City, Minn., swept by a cyclone which capsized the steamer Sea Wind with 100 persons on board. The same cyclone struck on its way through the charming summer resorts of Northern Minnesota, adding scores more of victims to its fury, besides wounding a great number and destroying much valuable property.
- White Star steamer Teutonic made the passage from Queenstown to New York in 5 days 13 hours—best on record.
- Explosion of fire-damp in coal-pit at St.

Etienne, France; 123 miners reported killed.

#### AUGUST.

- Railway accident near Innsbruck, in the Tyrol; 123 people perished.
- Bridget Doody died at Mineral Point, Wis., aged 123 years; she was born in Ireland, and the parish record shows the date of her birth.
- Explosion in government powder mill at Canton, China; 200 houses destroyed and over 1,600 lives lost.
- Wilkesbarre, Pa., and vicinity visited by a terrible cyclone, loss of life in devastated district exceeded 100.
- Wreck on the Old Colony Railroad at Quincy, Mass.; twenty-two persons perished.
- Tokay, Hungary's famous wine-producing town, wiped out by fire; only thirteen houses were left in the place.... Great rejoicing marked the practical completion of the Canada-United States tunnel under the St. Clair River at Port Huron, Mich.
- The Grand Master of Missouri Odd Fellows declared that the Grand Lodge had the authority to dismiss saloonkeepers from the order.
- On the straight course at Monmouth, N. J., the horse Salvator ran a mile in 1.35 1/2.

#### SEPTEMBER.

- Great floods in Central Europe; 40,000 persons made homeless by the overflowing of the Drave, Elbe and Danube rivers.
- Twenty men killed by a premature blast at Spokane Falls, Wash.
- California celebrated the fortieth anniversary of the admission of that State into the Union.
- First snow fall of the season in the United States reported from Fort Assinaboine, Montana.
- Four million people rendered homeless in one province of China by the Yellow River floods.
- Mining disaster at St. Wendel, Germany; 150 miners entombed.
- Turkish man-of-war Erzogroun foundered in the Japanese Sea; 593 lives lost.
- Wreck at curve on Reading Railroad, near Shoemakersville, Pa.; fifty persons killed.

#### OCTOBER.

- Forest fires in the Black Hills reported the most destructive in the history of the country; loss to mining camps and ranches and to timber interests very heavy.
- Fifteen lives lost by an explosion at the Dupont powder-works, near Wilmington, Del. the shock was plainly felt at Philadelphia and Chestnut, N. J., and other points thirty to thirty-five miles away.
- Wreck of the Spanish steamer Vizcaya off Barbagat, N. J.; ninety-seven lives lost.
- British cruiser Scorpion founders at sea, off the coast of Spain; 270 lives lost.

#### NOVEMBER.

- Cholera ravaging the State of Guatemala; 1,200 deaths in the city of Guatemala in seven days.
- At Cordova, in the Argentine Republic, the canal burst its embankments; 100 lives lost and hundreds of houses destroyed.
- President Harrison issued a proclamation inviting all the nations of the earth to participate in the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893.

#### THE DISTINGUISHED DEAD.

##### JANUARY.

- Hon. George H. Baker, poet, playwright, and ex-Minister to Turkey and Russia; Philadelphia, aged 60.
- Augusta, once Empress of Germany and Queen of Prussia, aged 78.
- Judge Wm. D. Kelley, the father of the House of Representatives; Washington, D. C., aged 75.
- Dr. Doellinger, head of the "Old Catholic" movement in Southern Germany.
- Lord Robert Cornelius Napier of Magdala; London, England, aged 50.
- Walker Blaine, eldest son of the Secretary of State; Washington, D. C., aged 35.
- Prince Amadeo, Duke of Aosta, brother of the king, and formerly King of Spain.
- Adam Forepaugh, the veteran showman.
- Ex-Senator H. H. Riddleberger, of Virginia.
- Ex-Lieut. Gov. Gross, of Illinois.... Rev. Father Sroup, head of the Catholic Order of the Holy Ghost in America.

##### FEBRUARY.

- Mrs. Alice Coppinger, eldest daughter of Secretary Blaine.
- Captain General J. Salamanca, of Cuba.
- Cardinal Pecci, brother of the Pope.... William Goldthwaite, one of the old-time quill-players; New York, aged 47.
- Count Julius Andrássy, Hungarian statesman.
- Joseph Gillie Biggar, M. P., well-known home-ruler.
- John Jacob Astor, grandson of the man of that name, and the richest man in America; New York, aged 70.
- Mrs. Lovel Greeley, sister of the late Horace Greeley; Spring Creek, Pa., aged 75.

##### MARCH.

- Ex-Gov. James E. English of Connecticut.
- Abraham Lincoln, 17-year-old son of United States Minister Robert T. Lincoln, at London, England.
- Matilda Ruley, at Raywick, Ky., aged 123 years.
- Ex-Congressman Wm. Preston Talbot of Kentucky, who was shot by Chas. E. Kincaid, a newspaper man, at the Capitol, Feb. 11.
- Major General George Crook, U. S. A.
- Gen. Robert C. Schenck, ex-Minister to England.... At Salinas, Cal., "Old Gabriel," an Indian, aged 151 years.
- Prof. Richard Dale Owen, scientist; New Harmony, Ind., aged 80.
- Archbishop Michael Heiss of the Catholic diocese of La Crosse, Wis.... Justice James V. Campbell, of the Michigan Supreme Court.
- David Dowd, a New York millionaire who during the war rendered great service to the Government in organizing the national bank system.
- Vice Admiral Stephen Rowan, U. S. N.

##### APRIL.

- Gen. Thomas C. Anderson, prominent Republican politician and a member of the famous Louisiana Returning Board of 1874 to 1876.
- William Galloway, who ran the first locomotive on the Baltimore and Ohio Road, and probably the oldest railroad engineer in the world; Baltimore, aged 81.
- Aristides Welch, a widely known breeder of famous horses; Philadelphia, aged 79.
- George B. Stuart, organizer of the U. S. Christian Commission; Philadelphia, aged 74.
- Samuel Jackson Randall, Pennsylvania's well-known Democratic statesman.
- Captain William L. Couch, a leader of the Oklahoma boomers.

##### MAY.

- Bishop Burgess, of the Catholic Diocese of Michigan.
- U. S. Senator James B. Beck of Kentucky; Washington, D. C., aged 68.
- Ex-Lieut. Gov. Andrew Shuman, of Illinois.
- Ex-Judge Thomas Drummond, of the U. S. Circuit Court, Southern Judicial District; Wheaton, Ill., aged 83.

Indian police; he was the Daniel Boone of Minnesota, and, being himself a quarter-breed, had great influence among the savages; during the Indian troubles he saved the lives of many whites.

#### SEPTEMBER.

- Gen. E. F. Noyes, jurist, diplomatist, and ex-Governor of Ohio.
- Hon. I. P. Christy, ex-U. S. Senator from Michigan.
- Dion Boucicault, playwright and actor.
- Gov. C. C. Stevenson, of Nevada.
- Ex-Gov. Philip Francis Thomas, of Maryland.
- Gen. W. W. Belknap, ex-Secretary of War.
- Associate Justice S. F. Miller, of U. S. Supreme Court.
- At the Columbus (Ohio) penitentiary, Pete McCartney, the noted counterfeiter.
- King William III, of Holland.
- August Belmont, leading financier and influential Democrat of New York.
- Benjamin P. Shillaber ("Mrs. Partington"), veteran humorist and author.
- Joe Coburn, the once famous pugilist.
- Washington McLean, formerly a leading politician of Ohio.
- Gen. George C. Glity, distinguished member of the Wisconsin press.
- Sitting Bull, the Sioux chief—slain while resisting arrest.
- Gen. Alfred H. Terry, U. S. A. (retired).

#### LEGAL EXECUTIONS.

##### JANUARY.

- Calvin Morris at Houma, La.
- James Holcombe at St. John, La.; Isaiah and Charles Dent at Clinton, La.

##### FEBRUARY.

- Wong Ah Hing at San Francisco, Cal.
- Ellison Mounts at Pikeville, Ky.
- William Seeley Hopkins at Bellefonte, Pa.; Schoeppe and Coles at Philadelphia.
- Rev. Henry Duncan at Ozark, Ala.
- G. A. Black at Laramie, Wyoming; George Clarke at Waynesburg, Pa.
- Dick-Hawes at Birmingham, Ala.

##### MARCH.

- Felix Camp at Charleston, W. Va.
- Robert Raines at Hartsell's, Ala.
- M. J. Chenham at Grenada, Miss.
- Prince Saunders at Plaquemine, La.
- Robert McCoy and William Hicks at Homer, Ga.
- Alfred Andrews at Bellefonte, Pa.; William H. Bartholomew at Easton, Pa.; Zachariah at Waynesburg, Pa.; William Carter at Ebensburg, Pa.
- Charles Simmons at Mount Pleasant, S. C.
- Martin Futrell at Hernando, Miss.
- Ben Elsey at Birmingham, Ala.

##### APRIL.

- James Palmer at Concord, N. H.
- Bob Hill at Augusta, Ga.; Sandy Jones at Birmingham, Ala.; William Davis at Union, S. C.
- Josiah Potts and Elizabeth, his wife, at Elko, Nev.; Peter E. Davis at Belleville, Ontario; Fritz Dubois at Quebec.
- Harry Ballard, Parker Harris, Edward Carr, and Frank Brenneiss at Memphis, Tenn.
- William Brooker at Pine City, Minn.

##### JUNE.

- John Stansberry at Fort Smith, Ark.
- Harry Bivins, alias Dudley, at Scranton, Miss.
- Kelly Stewart at Live Oak, Fla.

##### AUGUST.

- Rachel Cateo and William Clyburn at Lancaster, Pa.
- William Kemmler put to death by electricity at Auburn penitentiary, N. Y.
- John Phillips at Boynton, Va.
- Otto Leuth of Cleveland and John (alias "Brooklyn") Smith of Cincinnati at Columbus, Ohio.

##### OCTOBER.

- James Maxwell at Morris, Ill.
- Harry Williams at Rolling Fork, Miss.
- Thomas G. Woolfolk, who murdered nine members of his family at Perry, Ga.
- John Reginald Birchall, at Woodstock, Ont.
- Jack Staples, at Knoxville, Tenn.

##### DECEMBER.

- Ellis Miller, at Columbus, Ohio.
- William W. Blanchard, at Sherbrooke, Ont.
- Arthur H. Day, at Welland, Ont.; Elmer Shurkey and Henry Popp, at Columbus, Ohio.
- Four Indians—Lallace, Pierre Paul, Antley, and Pascale—at Missoula, Montana; Koni La Montague, at Sherbrooke, Ont.
- Mary Eleanor Wheeler, alias Mrs. Pearcey, at London, England.

#### VICTIMS OF JUDGE LYNCH.

##### FEBRUARY.

- George Corbett at Crawfordsville, Ark.
- Brown Washington near Madison, Ga.
- Alker and Withford Irving at Princeton, N. J.
- Amos Stanton at Bromfield, Neb.
- Henry Williams at Gadsden, Tenn.
- Benjamin Grewel at Robinson Station, Ky.
- Robert Mosley near Huntsville, Ala.
- C. M. Miles in Indian Territory.
- Ed Bennett at Hearne, Texas.

##### JUNE.

- George Swayze at East Feliciana, La.
- Green Jackson at East White, Fla.
- William Beaver near Warren, Ark.
- Charles Pratt at Blair, Neb.
- Thomas Woodward at Humboldt, Tenn.

##### SEPTEMBER.

- Thomas Smith at Poplar Bluff, Mo.
- Ernest Humphreys at Princeton, Ky.
- Frank Wooden at Homer, La.
- Bill Singleton at Macon, Ga.
- Near Valdosta, Ga....

##### NOVEMBER.

- Ned Stevens at Savannah, Tenn.
- Moses Lemon at Keokuk, Miss.
- Dan Williams, near Quincy, Fla.
- At Boydton, Va., five negroes who were in jail for murder.
- Near Huntington, Oregon, three unknown tramps—by railroad men.

#### Victimized Reporters.

Among the amusing pranks played by reporters, the practical joke played on his colleagues by Peter Finnerly, the oldtime Parliamentary reporter, remains one of the best on record. The special victim in this case was a reporter named Morgan O'Sullivan who, feeling too drowsy during a dull debate to keep his eyes open, asked Finnerly to supply him with any important speeches made during his nap, and then went to sleep. When he awoke, Finnerly gravely informed him that during his nap there had been an important speech delivered by Mr. Wilberforce on the virtues of the Irish potato. Morgan never pausing to think that the subject had a suggestion of the ludicrous, would not be pacified until the speech had been dictated to him by Finnerly. The speech, entirely Finnerly's concoction, made Wilberforce say: "Had it been my lot to be born and reared in Ireland, where my food would have principally consisted of the potato—the most nutritious and salubrious root—instead of being the poor, infirm, stunted creature you, sir, and honorable gentlemen, now behold me, I should have been a tall, stout, athletic man; and able to carry an enormous weight. I hold that root to be invaluable, and the man who first cultivated it in Ireland I regard as a benefactor of the first magnitude to his country." Morgan took all this in, and so delighted was he with the speech that he gave it to his colleagues, with the result that next morning every paper of note (except Finnerly's paper, the *Morning Chronicle*) had this amazing report of Wilberforce's great speech on the potato.

SOME men are so far-seeing that they stumble over their insight and knock all the brains out of their knee pans.

## INDIANS WERE VICTORS

### THEY REPULSED THE SOLDIERS OF UNCLE SAM.

#### Another Terrible Battle with the Redskins Near Pine Ridge Agency—The Troops Go Out to Meet the Indians and Are Driven Back—Six Soldiers Killed.

[Pine Ridge, S. D., dispatch.]

The day opened with an attack on the wagon train of the Ninth Cavalry, within a mile and a half of the agency. Col. Henry and four companies of the Ninth arrived at daybreak. An hour after, the Indians fired into the wagons. In a few moments both the Seventh and the Ninth were out and in line of battle on the bluffs north of the agency. The firing was soon plainly from here. In one hour the skirmish was over and the soldiers started for breakfast, but were destined to go without.

A courier arrived with word that the Catholic Mission was on fire, and the teachers and pupils being massacred. In twenty minutes the weary, hungry, and exhausted cavalymen were once more in motion. They found that the fire, the black smoke of which could be plainly seen, was the day school, one mile this side of the mission.

The Indians were found to number 1,800 and over. The Seventh formed a line and began the fighting, which was carried on by only 300 or 400 Indians at a time, while the great mass kept concealed. Col. Forsythe suspected an ambush and did not let them draw him on into dangerous ground. Col. Henry started one hour later than Forsythe and, owing to the exhaustion of his horses, had to travel slowly. The Seventh became surrounded by Indians, but just as the circle was ready to charge the Ninth broke in upon the rear and they fell back. The weary soldiers slowly retreated, reaching the agency at dark.

The infantry had been ordered out, but was stopped by the sight of the head of the column of cavalry. The soldiers, brave and heroic as they are, were overpowered.

There are not enough troops at this point to clean out these Indians, who are still camped within seven miles of the

are dead. He further says the settlers here are not now in danger.

Reliable news is also at hand that Col. Henry is now approaching the agency with 700 Indians captured in the Bad Lands. This is believed to include all the remnants of the rebels on the reservation, and hopes are entertained of a speedy settlement. It has cost the lives of about 250 Indians and twenty-five or thirty soldiers killed and wounded to effect this result, if indeed it may be said that peace is yet established.

The bodies of gallant Capt. Wallace and the other dead soldiers arrived here at noon from the agency, and will be shipped to Fort Robinson, the nearest military post. Rushville is crowded with settlers. The churches and all public rooms are thrown open, and no effort is being spared to make the refugees comfortable. They are here, as previously reported, on the advice of Gen. Brooke. They are not only ready to defend their homes, but many are anxious to enlist with the regulars if further fighting should occur.

#### NOT AN INDIAN WAS LEFT.

##### How the Reds Went Down Before the Fire of the Soldiers.

The Omaha *Bee's* correspondent at the camp on Wounded Knee telegraphs as follows concerning the battle there:

In the morning, as soon as the ordinary military work of the early day was done, Maj. Whitesides determined upon disarming the Indians at once, and at 6 o'clock the camp of Big Foot was surrounded by the Seventh and Taylor's scouts. The Indians were sitting in a half circle. Four Hotchkiss guns were placed upon a hill about 200 yards distant. Every preparation was made, not especially to fight but to show the Indians the futility of resistance. They seemed to recognize this fact, and when Maj. Whitesides ordered them to come up twenty at a time and give up their arms, they came, but not with their guns in sight. Of the first twenty but two or three displayed arms. These they gave up sullenly, and observing the futility of that method of procedure, Maj. Whitesides ordered a detachment of K and A troops on foot to enter the tepees and search them. This work had hardly been entered upon



TWO STRIKE'S BAND ATTACK A SUPPLY TRAIN.

agency. If the infantry had gone out, the chances are that the agency would have been burned to the ground by the 2,500 so-called friendlies, who are still camped near here.

Every one is exhausted. No sleep, little food, hard riding, and steady fighting have exhausted every one.

Owing to the firing being at long range, the damage done the troops was small.

Lieut. Mann, of Company K, Seventh Cavalry, was wounded. He was shot through the side. The First Sergeant of Company K is also wounded.

The fights of yesterday and to-day leave Company K without a single officer, either commissioned or non-commissioned.

Clauson, a private in Troop C; Kirkpatrick, of Troop B; R. J. Nolan, of Troop K, and W. Kern, of Troop D, Seventh Cavalry, were wounded.

The only man killed was a private of Troop E, Ninth Cavalry, but his name has not been ascertained.

A special to the Omaha *Bee* from Pine Ridge Agency says:

"The Seventh and Ninth Cavalry arrived here late this evening and found the wildest excitement prevailing. Immediately after their arrival a courier brought word that the Catholic mission, occupied by children, sisters, and priests, had been attacked and the small buildings and haystacks surrounding the church burned. The Indians were under the command of Little Wound and Two Strike. The cavalymen immediately remounted on receipt of the news and hastened to the scene of the trouble. A courier just in says that a collision occurred between the troops and the Indians, and that six soldiers were killed. The fight was still in progress when he left."

The Omaha *Bee's* special from Rushville says:

Advices from the seat-of-war give the news of another encounter between the troops and Indians at a point within four miles of the agency. The Seventh and Ninth Cavalry were just coming in from yesterday's battlefield, followed at some distance by their provision train. On reaching the point named, a large band of Indians, headed by Chief Two Strike, dashed suddenly upon the train, captured it, and were making off toward the Bad Lands, when the cavalry wheeled and gave pursuit. In the battle which followed over thirty Indians were wounded, but no soldiers were killed.

According to the latest reports Two Strike's Indians had yesterday been considered peaceable and subdued, but their sudden change of mind causes the gravest fears here that perhaps none of the so-called friendlies can be relied on. However, word from Gen. Brooke to the settlers to-day is somewhat reassuring, it being to the effect that a great body of the savages have remained loyal all the while, and that nearly all the rebels

when the 120 desperate Indians turned upon the soldiers, who were gathered closely about the tepees, and immediately a storm of firing was poured upon the military. It was as though the order to search had been a signal. The soldiers, not anticipating any such action, had been gathered in closely, and the first firing was terribly disastrous to them.

The reply was immediate, however, and in an instant it seemed that the draw in which the Indian camp was set was a sunken Vesuvius. The soldiers, maddened at the sight of their falling comrades, hardly awaited the command, and in a moment the whole front was a sheet of fire, above which the smoke rolled, obscuring the central scene from view. Through this horrible curtain single Indians could be seen at times flying before the fire, but after the first discharge from the carbines of the troopers there were few of them left. They fell on all sides like grain in the course of a scythe.

Indians and soldiers lay together, and the wounded fought on the ground.

Off through the draw toward the bluffs the few remaining warriors fled, turning occasionally to fire, but now evidently caring more for escape than to fight. Only the wounded Indians seemed possessed of the courage of devils. From the ground where they had fallen they continued to fire until their ammunition was gone or until killed by the soldiers. Both sides forgot everything excepting only the loading and discharging of guns. It was only in the early part of the affray that hand-to-hand fighting was seen. The carbines were clubbed, sabers gleamed, and war clubs circled in the air and came down like thunderbolts. But this was only for a short time. The Indians could not stand that storm from the soldiers. They had not hoped to. It was only a stroke of life before death. The remnant fled, and the battle became a hunt.

It was now that the artillery was called into requisition. Before, the fighting was so close that the guns could not be trained without danger of death to the soldiers. Now, with the Indians flying where they might, it was easier to reach them. The Gatling and Hotchkiss guns were trained, and then began a heavy firing, which lasted half an hour, with frequent volleys of musketry and cannon. It was a war of extermination now with the troopers. It was difficult to restrain the troops. Tactics were almost abandoned. The only tactics was to kill while it could be done. Wherever an Indian could be seen, down to the creek and upon the bare hills, they were followed by artillery and musketry fire, and for several minutes the engagement went on until not a live Indian was in sight.

GEN. CASSIUS M. CLAY, who has been seriously ill for some time, at his home at White Hall, Ky., is convalescing. This is his first sickness in forty years.



# Dr. Elfenstein's Mission

## A Remarkable Romance.

BY EMILY THORNTON.

### CHAPTER XIV.—Continued.

Sir Reginald was a very unpleasant sick person.

Of a fiery disposition, he would rate soundly any person who did not instantly acquiesce to his opinions.

This falling together with his rough and ungovernable words, often brought tears into the eyes of Ethel, who was entirely unused to such harshness.

Often she would question her own heart, whether it was her duty to remain and bear the many petty trials that daily arose to meet her.

Then she would remember the promise given her aunt, and would try to banish each unpleasant scene from her mind, by striving to think of some way in which to lead his thoughts into a purer and better channel.

"I must have been sent here for some especial purpose in the providence of God, and it may be that it was to be instrumental in saving the soul of this poor man. But how can I obtain the least influence over him, when he is so eccentric and unapproachable. The only way that seems at all feasible will be to introduce some religious reading, and perhaps now and then drop some thoughtful and holy sentiment. But he is so rank an unbeliever, and so utterly profane, I fear every effort in his behalf will prove a failure."

That afternoon she found an opportunity to put in force one of her good resolutions.

Sir Reginald had asked her to read the daily newspaper.

This she had done, and after a tedious hour spent in that manner, she took a Bible from the table near by and without a word commenced reading the fourteenth chapter of St. John.

"Let not your heart be troubled; ye believe in God, believe also in me."

"In my Father's house are many mansions; if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you."

"And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto myself; that where I am, there ye may be also."

Thus far had she progressed in her conscientious effort to bring something holy to bear upon the sufferer's mind, when suddenly the book was snatched from her hand, and hurled across the room, while in a tone of thunder, and with wicked oaths, he bade her—

"Stop that canting, hypocritical work, and never dare read from that old book of fables again in my presence. It is bad enough to lie here suffering, without having religion thrust in my way at every turn."

"But, Sir Reginald," pleaded the shocked girl with a trembling voice, "a few words from God's own book, has often proved a source of great comfort to Christians, upon a bed of pain—"

"Oh, yes! I know all you wish to say, but I tell you, once for all, it won't comfort me, for I am no Christian. I do not believe in that folly, and I won't have it around."

With a sigh of weary resignation, Ethel crossed the room, and picking up the volume she loved so well from the floor, she tenderly smoothed its rumpled leaves, and restored it to its place on the table.

"Stop!" he roared, as he left her hand. "I said I would not have it around! I warn you it shall not even remain in this room. Carry it instantly away, and never let me hear a word regarding it, or its contents, from you again."

Reluctantly obeying the bold, impious command, Ethel carried the sacred book to her own apartment, and again resumed her task of reading long political articles and descriptions of races and events that had occurred in the fashionable world, while her soul was yearning to give to the wicked master of this strange old Hall the true bread of life.

In one of Dr. Elfenstein's visits, he had been presented with a quantity of exceedingly choice flowers, by a grateful patient, and suddenly remembering the dismal life Ethel Nevergail was leading, he resolved to divide them with her.

Driving then, first to his own home before seeking the Hall, he selected the most beautiful, and forming them into a graceful bouquet, drove into the ramble with them in his hand.

Belle was in the drawing-room, and saw him leap from the gig, with his floral prize, so stepped quickly from the window that reached to the floor, in order to attract his attention, supposing, in her extreme vanity, that he would instantly present them to herself.

But, to her deep chagrin, he merely made a few passing observations, and walked on, carrying the coveted flowers with him.

Biting her lips in keen vexation, she muttered as she retreated to the room she had left:

"I will stay here and watch for his return. Something seems to tell me that those flowers are for that odious Ethel Nevergail. If they are—"

She did not finish her sentence audibly, but the ominous look in her eyes told of bitter feelings that would seek some petty revenge.

Ethel was passing through the upper hall to her room, when Dr. Elfenstein ran lightly up, and as he pronounced her name to detain her she tarried until he reached her side.

"Miss Nevergail, I do not know whether you are as fond of flowers as I am, but I have brought you a few, hoping they may cheer you in your lonely duties."

"Oh, thank you, Doctor! They will, indeed, as I love them dearly. These are perfect beauties and I shall prize them highly."

"That rose, I think, will adorn your

hair to perfection. Allow to fasten it there. May I?"

With a pleased blush the young girl bent her head, and with skillful fingers Earle placed it just above her small, white ear, where it nestled lovingly, adding a new charm to her bright young face.

Just as he was finishing, a step approached, and Belle, who could not restrain her curiosity another moment, as she had heard him pause on the floor above, and then make some remark in a low tone, came upon the scene.

Just in time to see his hand leave the rose, and to see Ethel turn toward her own room, and disappear with the bouquet in her hand and a gratified smile hovering around her lips.

Waiting until she had seen the Doctor leave the premises, and Ethel again repaired to Sir Reginald's side, the malicious girl proceeded directly to that room where she found the flowers carefully bestowed in a fancy vase upon the dressing-case.

Seizing them without a moment's hesitation, she turned directly to the baronet's room.

Ethel sat by the bed, and at his request was striving to cool his heated brow by gently moving a fan. Raising her eyes, to her astonishment she recognized her flowers, but before she could claim them Belle's angry voice arrested her attention.

"Sir Reginald," she exclaimed, "I think it my duty to inform you that Miss Nevergail seems to have forgotten her position as your assistant nurse and paid dependent, and seizes every opportunity that offers to carry on sly flirtations with gentlemen. I just surprised Dr. Elfenstein placing that rose in her hair outside your door, while at the same time he gave her these flowers. Do you approve of such behavior?"

"Approve? No; of course not!" he returned, flying into a passion at once, as she well knew he was sure to do. "Miss Nevergail, what business have you to conduct yourself in that style? Did I bring you here to form intrigues with gentlemen?"

"You certainly did not," was the calm reply, "nor have I done so. Dr. Elfenstein is an old friend, and as such he presented me with the flowers Miss Glendenning has taken from my room. Being my own property now, I will thank her for their restoration." So saying, she reached forth her hand for them.

But Belle drew back and scornfully replied:

"You shall never have them again. I assure you, as I shall instantly see that every stem, leaf and bud is destroyed. If you do not know your place better in this house than to put yourself on an equality with its visitors, you must be taught. Do you not think so, Sir Reginald?" she added, appealing to him.

"Certainly. Just take the trash away and see that it is destroyed. I shall myself inform Dr. Elfenstein."

"You will not do that, surely, uncle. He would then be vexed with me," Belle hastily exclaimed. "I will destroy them, since you wish it also, but not until you promise to say nothing to him about it."

"Well, have it your own way; but if I do not, perhaps Miss Nevergail will."

"She dare not! she knows it would seem unmanly to mourn over the loss of a few flowers that were his gift, in his presence. I am not at all afraid of her doing so."

So saying, regardless of Ethel's beseeching words and looks, the spiteful girl left the room, with her ill-gotten treasures, and Ethel saw them no more.

Sir Reginald remained excited, cross and nervous, for some time after this scene, and poor Ethel found it almost impossible to please him in anything she attempted.

The sight of the flower she still wore seemed to aggravate him, although he made no further comments upon the subject, but Ethel felt that without a direct command she was not required to remove it.

Therefore it remained, and when Dr. Elfenstein returned in the afternoon for his usual second visit to the sick man, he smiled as his eyes rested upon it, but never was told the fate of the rest of his offering nor heard of the hard words she had endured on account of his friendly gift.

### CHAPTER XV.

#### ANOTHER STARTLING ADVENTURE.

After Robert Glendenning had been so justly repulsed by Ethel in the grounds of the hall, he felt exceedingly ill-used, and the more he pondered over the coldness of this beautiful girl toward himself the more he felt inclined to punish her want of appreciation of his merits as a handsome, wealthy, and popular young man.

Her decided repulse of every overture that he had made served but to enforce the desire he felt to subdue her pride and turn her feelings into fawning admiration.

Robert Glendenning was not, as Ethel had supposed, a dissipated and depraved man, but owing to the strange influences of his childhood he was a vain, reckless and utterly selfish one, having a strong will of his own, together with a teasing, mischievous temperament. Under proper government while young he might have made a noble man, but neglect and indulgence, together with the baneful examples of both his uncle by marriage and his spoiled sister, he had allowed his nature to become perverted, and drifted into the weak character we now find him.

Immediately after his last adventure with Ethel, while yet chafed and sore on account of it, his sister gave him a graphic account of the presentation of the flowers by Dr. Elfenstein, and her own bold destruction of them, then concluded by saying:

"She's a proud, stuck-up thing, and I do delight in humiliating her lofty feelings. I intend to do all I can to bring her from the high pedestal on which she has perched, and if I can only incense Sir Reginald against her, so that he will send her away, I shall be delighted. Bob, I wish you would help me."

"I will do all I can to reduce her abominable pride, I assure you, though I do not care to have her sent away. She shall, however, repent snubbing me as she did yesterday."

"Snubbing you! What do you mean? Did she really dare to do that?"

"She did, indeed."

Robert then related his experience with the object of their discussion.

"The idiot! She does not deserve your further notice! However, if I see a chance to lower her in Sir Reginald's esteem, I shall do it. If needful, I shall call on you for assistance."

That afternoon the wished-for opportunity arrived.

Belle happened to be in her uncle's room a few moments, when she heard the following conversation take place, which gave her a plan upon which to work.

Sir Reginald had received a note from a neighbor in reference to some very important private business, which he found necessary to attend to immediately.

Wishing some intelligent person to see to the matter, he had explained his views to Ethel before Belle had entered, and was just saying:

"Do you think you could find Mr. Perkins for me and attend to this important work, Miss Nevergail?"

"I do. I understand your wishes perfectly now; so if you can direct me there, I will go at once."

"You had better not go around the road, as the walk would be full a mile and a half, but go from the rear of the Hall and take a short cut through the fields. There will only be a couple of bars to lower, and the path is direct and plain."

"Then I will start at once."

"It will only take you until about 5 o'clock to go and return. Please be as quick as possible in getting back, as I shall need you by that time. You understand, I wish you to hurry. I never like a person to loiter when I send them upon an errand."

"I will certainly return as quickly as possible," returned Ethel, as she left the room to prepare for her walk.

This, as I said, was Belle's opportunity. Seeking Robert at once, therefore, she informed him of the errand Ethel had to transact for Sir Reginald, and his strict injunction that she should hasten back to his side.

"He told her the whole work could be accomplished by five o'clock. Now, Robert, I think it would provoke him greatly if she were detained until seven. Can you not intercept her on her return, and manage to keep her away?"

"Yes, indeed. It will be splendid fun. I will do it. If I cannot keep her in any other way I will force her into a phaeton and take her off upon a ride."

"Do; then I will inform his lordship that she was seen riding with some strange young man."

"Ha, ha! good; and if she says it was this chap, I will deny it in full."

"And I will come in to prove an alibi. Where will you meet her?"

"Just the other side of the Perkins wood. I will have a horse and phaeton waiting on this side. There is a woodman's road there that leads to the main road; we can take that, and have a jolly long ride. But I shall have a fuss to get her into the vehicle. I expect; however, I shall manage it some way, never fear."

Laughing gayly over the fun in prospect, the two separated to put in force the mischief they had brewed.

Poor Ethel left the house without a suspicion of what awaited her; glad, in fact, that she could thus enjoy a stroll after the confinement of that close, hard day.

The way was perfectly direct, but she saw at once that it was lonely, though very beautiful.

Crossing several fields, she at length entered quite a dense wood, but a small path had been cut directly through, and the whole way was wild and full of interest.

The atmosphere was made delicious with a woody, spicy fragrance from mints and woodland treasures of all varieties, and the whole combination was so new to her experience that she really enjoyed every step of the long walk.

Arrived at the place she sought she found Mr. Perkins at home, and soon explained the cause of her visit, and transacted the business with which she had been intrusted.

This completed, she turned her face homeward.

All went well with her until she approached the woods.

At the entrance she found, on consulting her watch, that it was quarter past four.

"I shall reach the Hall just about five," she thought, "and so please Sir Reginald. I would not have liked being late, after what he said."

Suddenly she was startled by a sound at her side, then, to her surprise and chagrin, Robert Glendenning stepped directly in her path.

"My dear Miss Nevergail, this is a delightful meeting in a delightful place. Where may your curiosity have taken you to?"

"My curiosity, Mr. Glendenning, took me nowhere. I have merely been to transact a matter of business for Sir Reginald, and am now on my way home. Being in a hurry, I would be glad to pass on."

"Not so fast, not so fast, my pretty girl (don't shudder so—you know you are pretty); surely you will linger awhile in this romantic place, now that you have come so far to enjoy the beauties of the wood with me?"

"No, Mr. Glendenning," was the dignified reply; "I cannot linger a moment. Sir Reginald desired my immediate return, and I cannot keep him waiting."

"Nevertheless, my sweet creature, he will wait; for you cannot return just now, as I intend for once to fully enjoy your society."

So saying, the bold young man attempted to take her hand, to draw it under his arm.

Snatching it instantly away, Ethel fixed on him a stern look, and ordered him to stand aside.

Not heeding her in the least, he impudently slipped his arm around her waist, exclaiming:

"Perhaps you would like this way of walking better. It makes no difference to me."

Shaking off his arm, Ethel pushed him aside indignantly, then with rapid steps pressed onward.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

### Learning to Chew.

The boy said it was a peculiar kind of tobacco, and that was known as molasses tobacco, because it was sweet. The other boys did not ask how he came to know its name, or where he got it—boys never ask anything that he would be well for them to know—but they accepted this theory and his further statement that it was of a mildness singularly adapted to learners without misgiving. The boy was himself chewing vigorously on a large quid, and launching the juice from his lips right and left like a grown person, and my boy took as large a bite as his benefactor bade him. He found it as sweet as he had been told it was, and he acknowledged the aptness of its name of molasses tobacco. It seemed to him a golden opportunity to acquire a noble habit on easy terms. He let the quid rest on the cheek, as he had seen men do, when he was not crushing it between his teeth, and for some moments he poled his plank up and down the canal boat with the sense of triumph that nothing marred.

Then all of a sudden he began to feel pale. The boat seemed to be going round and the sky wheeling overhead. The sun was dodging about very strangely. Drops of sweat burst from his forehead; he let fall his pole and said he thought he would go home. The fellow who gave him the tobacco began to laugh and the other fellows to mock, but my boy did not mind them. Somehow, he did not know how, he got off the canal boat and started homeward, but at every step the ground rose as high as his knee before him, and then, when he got his foot high enough and began to put it down, the ground was not there. He was deathly sick, and he reeled and staggered on, and when he reached home and showed himself, white and haggard, to his frightened mother, he had scarcely strength enough to gasp out a confession of his attempt to retrieve the family honor by learning to chew tobacco. In another moment nature came to his relief, and when he fell into a deep sleep which lasted the whole afternoon, so that it seemed to him the next day when he woke up, glad to find himself alive, if not so lively.

Perhaps he had swallowed some of the poisonous juice of the tobacco; perhaps it had acted upon his brain without that. His father made no very close inquiry into the facts, and he did not forbid him the use of tobacco. It was not necessary; in that one little experiment he had got enough for a whole lifetime. It shows that after all a boy is not so hard to satisfy in everything.

—Harper's Young People.

### He Didn't Jump.

Down in Hanover square the other day a man suddenly raised the sash in a third-story window and looked down to the sidewalk. The driver of a dray, whose outfit was hauled up to the curb on the opposite side, happened to be looking up, and he at once waved his arms and cried out:

"Don't jump! There is no fire!"

The man in the window neither saw nor heard him, but turned his head and looked up at a fourth-story window.

"Hi!—don't try it—wait for the ladders!" yelled the drayman at the top of his voice.

A dozen people had already gathered, and when asked the cause of his actions he explained:

"That chap in the window thinks he's cut off from the stairway by fire, and he's about to climb up or jump down."

The individual rested one knee on the window sill and looked across the street at a girl in an office, and the drayman at once sung out:

"He can never jump across the street—never! Hi! there—wait—wait—don't jump!"

"Don't jump! Don't jump!" yelled a dozen others, while there was general inquiry for the fire-box and the reason the engines didn't come. The man in the window had his attention attracted to the crowd, and as he surveyed it a score of hands motioned him back. They were still at it when an employee of the building crossed over and inquired:

"What's the matter with all you fellows, anyhow?"

"The man can be saved if he doesn't jump!" shouted several voices.

"Save your grandmother! There is no fire. He was sent up there to help put up a sign!"

"Oh! oh! oh!" called one man after another, and in one minute the crowd had dispersed and the drayman was left to say to himself:

"Well, if it hadn't been for me he might have had a tight squeeze of it."

—New York Sun.

### Higher Education.

Said a brilliant woman of our day: "To be a wife and mother is not the end of my existence; the end is to be a woman. I am only a wife and mother in passing." But even if wifehood and motherhood were the end and aim, the higher the development of the woman the better the wife and mother. Conjugal affection, maternal instinct, are none the less powerful when under the control of enlightened intelligence. Indeed, the highest ideal of devotion is consistent with the highest conditions of culture, and she who knows most of what man knows is certainly better fitted to be his companion than is she who meets his nature only on the side of his physical comfort.

For a woman to know how to look pretty, to dress tastefully, to preside gracefully, to make her house charming and her home delightful to all who feel its social atmosphere, for her to be interested in her church and her charities, to like good books, to appreciate good music—all this is involved in the

highest, if not in the so-called "higher" education. We mean that all this keeps in exercise and consequent development the highest part of her nature. But to know how to look pretty does not demand that a woman should know nothing else, and many a woman graduate has discovered and is ready to testify that in all things that enter into the glory of the true home life she is able to do better and to be more because of that widening of judgment and development of mental powers that come as the result of college work.—Pittsburgh Press.

### Coyote Hunting.

The wily coyote abounds in Southern California, and, if not courageous, is always troublesome. At night he leaves the foot-hills and sallies forth to visit neighboring towns, passing through the outskirts, and lurking around back door-yards—a veritable scavenger. When alarmed, he is alert, and easily out-distances the fleetest common dog.

Occasionally he is seen by the light of the moon dashing away, with a yelping laugh or cry, followed by a half-score of dogs; and it is said that the coyote will at times allure the dogs on until one is in the fore, then turn and lead the victim to an ambush, where several coyotes are lying in wait. Seemingly at a signal they will pounce upon him and send him home, torn and bleeding, if not seriously injured.

Almost every canyon in the range is the vantage-ground of one or more coyotes. As the sun rises they leave the plains and make their way to the hills, where they sleep on the soft grass, or lie on the ledges of rock that overlook the ravines.

The coyote is about the size of a setter dog, often smaller, with a bushy, wolf-like tail, big, prominent ears and an exceedingly odd expression. A glance at the animal would not convince one that it was adapted by nature to remarkable bursts of speed, yet such is one of the attributes of this singular creature.

The swiftest of California dogs are required to capture it, and then Master Coyote succumbs only after a one or two-mile run at a race-horse speed—not the run of a fox before the hounds, but a chase where the game is ever in sight, and the horses are put to the utmost speed, as upon the track. No wonder, then, that the coyote has attracted the attention of the cross-country rider, and is considered game well worthy the best mettle of horse and rider.—Golden Days.

### Man's Best Friend.

First and foremost, woman is man's best friend:

Because she is his mother.

Second, because she is his wife.

Because without her he would be rude, rough, and ungodly.

Because she can with him endure pain quietly and meet joy gladly.

Because she is patient with him in illness, endures his fretfulness and "mother's" him.

Because she teaches him the value of gentle words, of kindly thought and of consideration.

Because on her breast he can shed tears of repentance, and he is never reminded of them afterward.

Because she has made for us a beautiful world, in which we should be proud to live and contented to die.

Because she will stick to him through good and evil report, and always believe in him, if she loves him.

Because, when he is behaving like a fretful boy—and we all do, you know, at times—with no reason in the world for it, woman's soft word, touch or glance will make him ashamed of himself, as he ought to be.

Because without her as an incentive he would grow lazy; there would be no good work done, there would be no noble books written, there would be no beautiful pictures painted, there would be no divine strains of melody.

Because—and this is the best reason of all—when the world had reached an unenviable state of wickedness the blessed task of bringing it a Savior for all mankind was given to a woman, which was God's way of setting his seal of approval on her who is mother, wife, daughter, and sweetheart, and, therefore, man's best friend.—Household Companion.

### What Lovely Big Ears.

Among the tribes of Borneo the men and women wear very little clothing. The former always carry the arms.

They are warlike, and always ready to pick a quarrel, especially when intoxicated by a beverage which they manufacture from the root of a peculiar tree.

They have a custom like that of the American Indian. They always preserve the head of their victim as a trophy. Hence the name "Head Hunters."

As many as fifty human skulls often hang from a native's roof.

The Dyak tribe women have a liking for particular marks. They consider it a great addition to one's beauty to have the lobe of the ear touch the shoulder.

They pierce the ear and attach heavy weights to hold it down. The weight is gradually increased. Should the ear break no greater misfortune could happen.

They believe that a good spirit exists in the different kinds of birds that abound on the island. The Dyaks have a certain code of traditional laws, according to which all crimes are punished and their various disputes settled.

Punishments are usually paid by fines in the form of plates, jars and similar articles. They have a craze for old jars and pay immense sums of money for them.

The village debating society will be called upon at the next meeting to explain how a fire can go out with all the doors and dampers shut.—Boston Transcript.



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### A Far to Marriage.

A bachelor, being pressed to give his reasons for not marrying, answered: "I have enough for myself only; our girls are not as a rule sent to their husbands with a dowry. Under the best of circumstances few married happiness is granted to few; poverty is its death blow. I do not wish to ruin two lives, so am doomed to a life of celibacy." Does it not seem strange that in America, where woman is petted and indulged from the cradle to the grave, she should in this matter of dowry be treated so shabbily? Every woman who marries from a household of large or even moderate means should carry with her a dowry which would bring her in at least as much pocket money as she has been accustomed to spend on clothes and private charities. It is not just to let marriage be such a one-sided bargain, where the young husband has to furnish all the money. The reason for this custom is probably to be found in the fact that society in this country is still in certain respects in a primitive condition. Paterfamilias, having married a poor girl when young and worked his way up, expects his daughter to be married to a man who will work his way up. But in the meantime he indulges his child with every luxury and totally unfit her to be the wife of a poor man. By and by, when a worthy suitor comes and offers a modest income he is told with scorn: "That would not pay for my daughter's shoes!" The result is much unhappiness and broken-heartedness that could have been easily avoided by a settlement from the father. Indeed some fathers look forward to their daughter's marriage as a time when they can reduce expenses. Perhaps they are living beyond their means to get them married. Contrast with this the prudent Frenchman or German—in all ranks—saying in every way before the girl's wedding in order to provide for her comfort afterward.

### If You Had a Friend

About to visit some section of country where malarial disease, either in the form of chills and fever or bilious remittent was particularly rife, what would be about the best advice you could give him? We will tell you—to carry along, or procure on arriving, that potent medicinal safeguard, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, known throughout malarial-plagued regions, here and in other countries, as the surest means of disarming the miasmatic scourge, and robbing it of its fell destructive influence. Not only does it fortify the system by increasing its stamina, but overcomes irregularity of digestion, the liver and the bowels, and counteracts the unfavorable effects of over-exertion, bodily and mental exposure in rough weather, or occupation too sedentary or laborious, loss of appetite, and excessive nervousness. The functions of assimilation, bilious secretion, and sleep have in it a most powerful and reliable auxiliary.

Denver, Colo., Thirty years ago Denver, Colo., consisted of a miners' camp and one saloon; now it is talking about the time in the near future when it will be a bigger city than Chicago. It covers an area of fifteen miles square, or 225 square miles, and has a population of nearly 150,000. It has an unusually large number of splendid buildings, and its prosperity is of the most solid character. Its citizens point to the fact that many Eastern capitalists are making permanent investments in it as evidence that its growth is not of a mushroom character.

### Opera by Telephone.

A novel method of hearing opera, which the readers of Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward" will recollect as the one in vogue in the year of grace 2000, has just been instituted at the Castle of Rhonstock. The Royal Opera House at Berlin was connected by telephone with the music room in the castle at Rhonstock. In the evening the Emperors of Germany and Austria, the King of Saxony and the rest of the royal party assembled in that room and heard the opera of "Les Huguenots," which was performed in Berlin.

We quoted a current item about the experience of Dr. Alanus with a vegetarian diet, and his attributing disease of the blood vessels to his use of that diet. We expressed doubt of any relation of cause and effect between such diet and softening arteries. Now Dr. Holbrook writes that probably it is a "fake" item, since the German vegetarians never heard of Dr. Alanus, and no such name appears in their medical directories. — Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.

### New York State's First Railroad.

The first railroad built in the State of New York was the Albany and Schenectady Road, chartered in 1836 as the Mohawk and Hudson. It was opened Sept. 12, 1831. It was in 1847 that the name was changed to the Albany and Schenectady. Nine other small lines were consolidated with this road in 1853, forming the New York Central. The Hudson River Railroad consolidated with it in 1869. This formed what is known as the Central Hudson Railroad. A very few hundred passengers rode on the Mohawk and Hudson in 1831; last year the Central Hudson carried over 18,000,000.

### Going Too Far.

Jack—Oh, Mabel, I have come to say good-by. I am going to Japan, twelve thousand miles away. And, Mabel, may I not have just one kiss to take with me? Mabel—What to Japan? Well, I guess not. That's carrying things too far.

### Very Free with His Time.

Mr. Closely—Mabel, I must be very fond of you; just think how much time I spend in your company. Mabel—Yes, and that's all.

STANDARD time has been fully accepted in Asia by not less than 40,000,000 people; in Europe by almost an equal number, and in America by more than 60,000,000. What is now thought an essential is a standard unit of measurement.

MRS. HUMPHREY WARD is busy finishing a new book. She is said to have taken some of the incidents in the life of Robert Chambers as material.

A MAN recently paid at Detroit for shelter at the county house afforded him fifty years ago when he was sick and destitute.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1898.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

### The Camels Will Soon Rest.

A year from next March the railroad now building from Jaffa to Jerusalem will be completed, and tourists will then be whisked away from the coast to Jerusalem in two or three hours, a journey that is now made by camel or in diligences over a horrible road. The money required to build the line is in the hands of Paris bankers, who have just forwarded the second installment of funds to the contractors.

### Husband and Wife

Have more than once been saved by the timely use of Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs, after all other remedies have been tried in vain. The Balsam stops decay of the lungs and cures influenza and acute and chronic coughs. There is no other medicine in the world that acts so promptly, certainly none that does its work so thoroughly as Kemp's Balsam. All druggists sell it. Large bottles 50c and \$1.

### From Different Standpoints.

Ethel—Oh, at last! It has been years! Alphonse, since I saw you.

Alphonse—Oh, my own Ethel, it has been centuries.

Ethel's Father (up in the library)—Maggie, who was that you just let in?

Maggie—It was Mr. Cumlotts, sir.

Ethel's Father—Great guns, this is the ninth time he's been here this week. He might as well live here.

MEDICINITY always copies superiority. Dobbin's Electric Soap has been imitated more than any soap. Ask your grocer for Dobbin's Electric Soap; all other Electric, Electricity, Magnetics, etc., are imitations.

TWENTY MILLION acres of the land of the United States are held by foreigners.

### Rheumatism

Is of two kinds, acute and chronic. The former is accompanied by high fever, and in the swollen joints there is intense pain, which often suddenly changes from one part of the body to another. Chronic rheumatism is without fever and not so severe, but more continuous, and liable to come on at every storm or after slight exposure. Rheumatism is known to be a disease of the blood, and Hood's Sarsaparilla has had great success in curing it. This medicine possesses qualities which neutralize acidity, and purify, enrich, and vitalize the blood.

### Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

### SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE.

The success of this Great Cough Cure is without a parallel in the history of medicine. All druggists are authorized to sell it on a positive guarantee, a test that no other cure can successfully stand. That it may become known, the Proprietors, at an enormous expense, are placing a Sample Bottle Free into every home in the United States and Canada. If you have a Cough, Sore Throat, or Bronchitis, use it, for it will cure you. If your child has the Croup, or Whooping Cough, use it promptly, and relief is sure. If you dread that insidious disease Consumption, use it. Ask your Druggist for SHILOH'S CURE, Price 10 cts., 50 cts. and \$1.00. If your Lungs are sore or Back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster, Price 25 cts.

### ELYS CREAM BALM For CATARRH

THE POSITIVE CURE.

ELY BROTHERS, 55 Warren St., New York. Price 50 cts.

### PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

Best Cough Medicine. Recommended by Physicians. Cures where all else fails. Pleasant and agreeable to the taste. Children take it without objection. By druggists.

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NEEDS NO LAUNDERING. CAN BE WIPED CLEAN IN A MOMENT.

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Whether on pleasure bent or business, should take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver, and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches, and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists.

### Heligoland.

Heligoland is, among other things, the Gretna Green of Germany, as will appear from the following: The first mate of a steamship told a querist laughingly how sorry he would be if the island was ceded to Germany. "Because," he said, "we shall get no more champagne treats from the young couples going to Heligoland to get married. When the parents won't allow a marriage, the young people have only to go over to Heligoland, where they don't want any license or papers. We always spot them," he added, "and when they come back they have to treat us to a bottle of champagne. Last year ninety-three couples went across to be married at Heligoland. We shall lose all that little extra now."

It is cruel to neglect symptoms of worms in a child. Many cases of epileptic fits can be traced to this source. You do your duty when you give it Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers. It will save the child.

A COATESVILLE, Pa., farmer raised a pumpkin that is so big that he cannot get it into his cellar.

A COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT should not be neglected. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are a simple remedy, and give prompt relief. 25 cts. a box.

If you want to please a woman, praise her baby. If you want to please a Kentuckian, speak well of his horse.

"WHEN slovens get tidy they polish the bottoms of the pans." When servants are given SAPOLIO they are never tired of cleaning up!

SOME men will work harder to get a divorce than they ever did to support a family.—Ran's Horn.

BEECHAM'S PILLS act like magic on a Weak Stomach.

A SUGAR-CURED "ham"—Poor actor made well by homeopathic pills.

No Optum in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

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Reduced 15 to 25 pounds per month by harmless herbs. No starving, no inconvenience. Confidential. Send for circular and testimonials. Address, DR. O. W. F. STYDER, 242 State St., Chicago, Ill.

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The Oldest Medicine in the World is probably DR. ISAAC THOMPSON'S CELEBRATED EYE-WATER.

This medicine is a carefully prepared physician's prescription, and has been in constant use for nearly a century. There are few diseases to which mankind are subject more distressing than sore eyes, and none, perhaps, for which more remedies have been tried without success. For all external inflammation of the eyes it is an infallible remedy. If the directions are followed it will never fail. We particularly invite the attention of physicians to its merits. For sale by all druggists. JOHN L. THOMPSON, SONS & CO., THOT, N. Y. Established 1874.

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The Disability Bill is a law. Soldiers disabled since the war are entitled. Dependent widows and parents now dependent whose sons died from effects of army service are included. If you wish your claim speedily and successfully prosecuted, address

JAMES TANNER, Late Commissioner of Pensions, WASHINGTON, D. C.

### Homes Wanted.

We want to secure permanent homes for a number of Orphan Babies and Children. Responsible parties who want to adopt a bright, healthy, and well-grown child are invited to correspond with us. CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, 204 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.



YOUR MONEY, OR YOUR LIFE!

This question is a "pert" one, but we mean it. Will you sacrifice a few paltry dollars, and save your life? or will you allow your blood to become tainted, and your system run-down, until, finally, you are laid away in the grave? Better be in time, and "hold up" your hands for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, a guaranteed remedy for all scrofulous and other blood-taints, from whatever cause arising. It cures all Skin and Scalp Diseases, Ulcers, Sores, Swellings and kindred ailments. It is powerfully tonic as well as alterative, or blood-cleansing, in its effects, hence it strengthens the system and restores vitality, thereby dispelling all those languid, "tired feelings" experienced by the debilitated. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Salt-rheum, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Makers, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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