

HOW THE EARTH MOVES.

Professor Searle Talks at Washington on Its Sphericity and Motion. The second lecture of the public astronomical course by Professor George M. Searle at the Catholic university on Friday afternoon was on the subject of the sphericity and motion of the earth.

A Gush of Generosity.

One of our clergymen married a raw young fellow from the country the other day, and after the ceremony the youth inquired: "Well, mister, how much for the job?"

A Scare At the Quarters.



Mrs. Allibone—Run git de gun, Rufus! I knowed I'd find a man undah d' baid one'r dese days.—Judge.

Bartlett's Consolatory Thought.

Miss Waller—Oh, Mr. Bartlett, whenever I hear the strains of Waldteufel's waltzes, and see the couples gliding over the floor like this, I do so much regret never having learned to dance!

Underpaid Genus.

Poet—What can I get on this poem, sir? Managing Editor after glancing at the effusion and baggy trousers at the knees to make sure he is speaking to a poet—Well, I cannot give you all that you ought to get, for I have rheumatism in both feet and am unwell, so you can take that door and chase yourself out as quickly as you have a mind to.—New York Herald.

An Insult to New York.

World's Fair Enthusiast—I tell you, sir, in settling this question there must be no partiality shown! Chicago and New York must be placed on an equal footing.

In Great Luck.

"Poor boy! Your father disinherited you, I hear." "Yes, dear old dad, he always looked after me." "What do you mean?" "Why, the old man died head over heels in debt. All that went to my brothers."—Harper's Bazar.

Naming the Dog.

"Nice dog you have there," said one traveling man to another. "Yes." "What's his name?" "Grip." "Why 'Grip'?" "Because he was so easy to get and so hard to get rid of."—Merchant Traveler.

After the Railroad Accident.

Husband exhorting himself from the wreck—Emily! Thank God you are safe! Heavens! isn't this awful!

Not a Fallacy.

Professor—Research shows us that in some countries it has been a popular fallacy that man was originally without teeth.

Where It Was.

Patient (to physician)—I came to inquire about a cancer. Doctor—Where is it located? Patient—Twenty three and a half degrees north of the equator. It is the tropic of Cancer.—Lowell Citizen.

Cheap Transportation.

Dumpey—Hello, Blobson! Going over to Winooski this morning? Blobson—Yes, I've an errand that will carry me there.

He Deserved Her.

"Why, Mr. Banks, since when have you been wearing eyeglasses?" "Well, Miss Edith, the truth is you always seemed so distant to me that I thought glasses might bring you a little nearer."—New York Herald.

A Chivalrous Brother.

Lady—How nice it is to have a brother, as you have. Flossie! I suppose he always takes your part, doesn't he? Flossie—Yes—when the cake is passed.—Burlington Free Press.

Couldn't Tell.

Stranger (trying to be friendly)—How is your health? Dyspeptic (gruffly)—How do I know? I haven't had any for the last five years.—Time.

Love and Philosophy.

He—Will you marry me? She—No, but— "Then will you help me get Miss Richer?"—Time.

His Affection.

She—Do you love me, George? George—Love you, darling? Why, I love you as I love my—myself.—Time.

Youth and Age.

Happy hours, Youth's illusions, Scies all fair, Proven fakes, Songs and flowers, Pains and aches, Everywhere, Bunions, corns, Life a golden, And loss of hair, Story seems, Rocks and thorns, Full of olden, Have brought despair, Love and pleasures, Love is hollow, Bright and gay, Careless, cold, Countless treasures, Will not follow, Strew the way, When we're old, Later on, Heartless truth, Comes sadlier truth, On every page; When a girl's, Romantic youth, Rheumatic age.

Yielded to the Wind.

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Taking Quinine.

A permanent partial loss of hearing power is not such a very infrequent consequence of quinine. Large doses are capable of causing blindness, which is likely to last for weeks and even months. It has generally been held that this result is the consequence of congestion of the brain and nervous system, but lately the theory has been advanced that while it congests the ears, it acts directly the reverse upon the eyes, producing a local poverty of blood.

While quinine is an agent capable of doing harm, it is also a potent one for good in quite a number of disturbances and diseases. It is the remedy of all in chills and fever, not only as a means of prevention, but as a cure. If enough of the drug is taken between six and eight hours before the time for the chill to appear it will not be likely to occur. It takes about six hours for the drug to freely act; that is why the chill must be anticipated by at least that period. At first the popular way of treating chills and fever was in a few large doses of quinine, but the disagreeable effects of the drug were pretty sure to appear in consequence. So most, if not all, physicians prefer to give it in about five grain doses every six hours, commencing the same at the time of the last chill, and continuing until the next one is expected. But if another chill does not occur the quinine is only given in such doses about three times a day for about two days; then the dose is quite rapidly lessened, until only one or two grains are being taken, and the use of the drug in small doses is continued for a week or two, to make sure that the disease has been entirely overcome.—Boston Herald.

Reckoning Time. The entire world, Russia alone excepted, began the new year with the first day of January. In Russia, New Year's day is May 25. This date was also the beginning of the year in England and America up to within less than 140 years ago. It was in 1751 that the famous Lord Chesterfield secured the passage of a bill in the English parliament which set the beginning of the new year for Jan. 1. Thus the legal year was made to correspond, almost, to the solar year.

In Continental Europe, however, Jan. 1 has been New Year's day for more than three centuries. In 1582 it was so ordained by Pope Gregory XIII, and adopted by all Europe, except England, Sweden and Russia. Another change, besides altering the date of the new year, was made by Lord Chesterfield's reform of 1751. Up to that time the English calendar was eleven days behind that of the other European countries. That is, when it was June 1, or July 1, in England, it was the 12th of the month in Continental Europe; by the Lord Chesterfield change the calendar was advanced eleven days. This change is what brought about the transition from "Old Style" to "New Style." Russia still adheres, alone among the nations of the world, to the "Old Style" system of reckoning time; making them twelve days behind the remainder of the world on the calendar.—St. Louis Republic.

English Houses of Iron. Portable houses of iron are now being manufactured in England. They are made of thin sheets of corrugated iron, put together like a child's puzzle, and can be taken apart, compactly packed and removed elsewhere. Air spaces between the outer iron walls and inner walls of felt and pine wood aid in keeping the houses cool in summer and warm in winter. This new feature in building will, it is claimed, make it easy to add a room to the ordinary brick dwelling house where such accommodations are needed. Being removable, it is the property of the tenant, so that the objection felt by most people against building for the ultimate benefit of one's landlord does not hold good in such a case. Stabling and coach houses can in the same way be temporarily erected. As a play room or school room for children a detached iron building communicating with the house by a covered way would frequently prove a boon to the brain working father of the family; and in times of illness it would be possible, by this means, to isolate a patient completely from the other members of the family. As these iron houses are not particularly pretty, an English paper suggests attaching the roof with heather and covering the walls with trellis work.

An Umbrella Holder. A lady has come to the help of her sister women, and has invented a practical pedestrian umbrella holder. Most of us are troubled in the course of the winter how to hold carcass, umbrella, muff and other impediments comfortably. This simple little invention leaves the hands free. It consists of a sheath a few inches deep, attached to a steel or nickel chain with spring hooks. The umbrella is dropped into the sheath, the top of which reaches the button and elastic usually carried round the cover, the safety chain is then passed round the handle and hooked into the main chain, which has a chataleine hook to fasten to the waist. If placed sufficiently far back it will not swing, and when it is swung it is seated it rests at her side. When the umbrella is used, the chain is attached to the waist as before, and the sheath will be just the right length to slip into the pocket.—Philadelphia Press.

The Taste in Colors. A taste has set in for bright and delicate colors. In greens we have albinde, the soft, old fashioned shade, with a new name, succylus green, fresh and tender; moss and pale russet; light responsive eau de Nil, and mysterious water greens. The gamut of pink runs through every shade of rose, from the tint known as "old pink," which is but another name for the "crushed strawberry" of a year or two ago, through the sweetness of the moss rose pink, culminating in the crimson richness found in certain shades of chrysanthemum, then fading away into the yellow tone of dead rose leaves. Grays are also fashionable. The neutral tint helps wonderfully to give effect to the brighter colors. Smoke gray, oxidized silver gray, gray with a dash of mauve, are all favorite tones. Brown is also rising into favor.—Philadelphia Press.

A Few Marred Quotations. It has been pointed out many times that misquoting is mainly due to picking up our acquaintance with thoughts on the street, anywhere, except from the pages of the author.

Milton's famous line on pride, "that last infirmity of noble mind," is spoiled by making the word "minds." So is Pope's fine thought, "welcome the coming, speed the going guest" spoiled by the substitution of "parting" for "going." We hear "Westward the star of empire takes its way" quoted every day. Bishop Berkeley wrote "course," not "star."

Apt quotation sometimes finds its reward, as Bayle thought it should always. Raleigh was knighted; because he quoted to Elizabeth Shakespeare's lines on "the fair vestal throned in the west."—Atlanta Journal.

A TOKEN OF ESTEEM.

His Fellow Townsmen Gave Him a Send-off, But— As the train stopped at a station about thirty miles west of Indianapolis, we noticed an unusually large crowd on the depot platform, and it was evident that somebody of note was taking his departure. We soon discovered that this person was a certain Col. Blank, who came into the car with a package under his arm, and whose cheeks were wet with farewell tears. He called "Good-by" a score of times from the window, and as the train finally rolled on he blew his nose, wiped his eyes, and turned to us with: "Gentlemen, it touches the heartstrings to part with old friends and neighbors."

"You are saying farewell, then?" "Yes, I am going up to Indianapolis to reside. The field here is too limited, as I have discovered after ten years' residence."

"Well, it is certainly pleasant to part from friends the way you have."

"Indeed it is! Over two hundred of the best people in town came down to see me off, and the president of the bank made a beautiful speech, wished me every success, and all that, and then handed me this as a token of respect and esteem."

"Ah! Made you a present, eh? Evidently something nice."

"Bound to be," replied the colonel, as he took a package from the seat. "Perhaps you don't want to reveal the contents here?"

"Oh, I have no objections. We'll undo it and see what they have given me."

He carefully untied the string and removed the several papers which wrapped the precious memento, and lo! there was exposed to our gaze—a sponge! Yes, sir; a great big bath sponge, which never cost less than a dollar. We pressed forward to see it, and the colonel turned red and white by turns, but his lips, and bobbed about on the seat, and as we held our breaths he burst out with: "Gentlemen, heartstrings be blown! The onery, thieving, loafing, lying crowd have gone and hooped a deadly insult upon me, and the next two hundred and fifty years of my life shall be devoted to wading in human blood clear up to the top vest button!"—New York Sun.

Thirsting for Revenge. A pianist recently spent the evening at the house of a lady. The company was agreeable and he stayed somewhat late. As he rose to take his departure the lady said: "Pray, don't go yet, Mr. Jones. I want you to play something for me."

"Oh! you must excuse me to-night; it is very late and I should disturb the neighbors."

"Never mind the neighbors," answered the young lady quickly, "they poisoned our dog yesterday."—Musical Courier.

Not Satisfactory. "You like me well?" I asked in hope, and took her hand within my grasp. And made her fingers close and slip. In gentle dalliance by my elop.

A blush suffused her pretty cheek, though nith lurked in her eyes of blue. "Of course I do," she said, "I think it wrong to like you sick; don't you?" —H. L. W. in West Shore.

From the German. A.—So you are married. How in the world did that come about? B.—You know how I love sauerkraut and bacon!

"Well, my landlady gave them to me every day, and out of gratitude I proposed to the daughter."—Texas Sittings.

"Getting the Worth of His Money." Mrs. Montgomery-Smythe—No, Mrs. Raggles, we never have any family jars in our house. Whenever a difficulty occurs between my husband and me, Mr. Smythe always takes his hat and goes out.

Mrs. Deborford Raggles—Ah, yes, I've often wondered why it was that Mr. Smythe spent so much time on the streets.—Boston Post.

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Samuel's Method.

Sam Weller's "valentine" to Mary, the housemaid, is a delicious contribution to the literature of this fete day, and "Samuel's" explanation that "a sudden stop" is desirable, because "she'll visit there was more, and that's the great art of letter writing," is commendable to all scribblers in general and to writers of valentines in particular.

The Parlor Was Engaged. "Mr. Hankinson, you will excuse me if I receive you in the dining room this evening."

"It is not on that account, Mr. Hankinson, but Bridget has gone into the parlor to take a nap on the lounge and gives orders that she must not be disturbed."—Chicago Tribune.

The nutmeg tree looks like a pear tree of three years' growth. The leaves and bark, as well as the nut and its curious covering, are very fragrant. The nutmeg itself is the seed of the fruit, the fruit being about the size of a common hen's egg. As it ripens the outside cracks open and exposes the nutmeg, wrapped in its thin, papery covering of mace. It grows on all the islands of tropical America and Asia, the trees of Jamaica being the most fruitful, some of them bearing as high as 4,000 to 5,000 nutmegs per year.

Language is hardly strong enough to express my admiration of the cough remedy of Chamberlain's cough remedy. It is the best remedy for cough and whooping cough I have ever used. During the past eighteen years I have tried nearly all the prominent cough medicines on the market, but say, and with pleasure too, that Chamberlain's cough remedy is the best of all.—Thomas Rhodes, Bakerfield, Cal. For sale by A. L. Shaler, druggist.

Notice. To Hattie B. Breeze, non-resident defendant: You are hereby notified that on the 23rd day of December, 1889, Fred J. Breeze filed a petition against you in the district court of Lancaster county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which are to obtain a divorce from you on the grounds that you have willfully deserted the said plaintiff from the 15th day of the month of February, 1889, for the term of two years last past; and that said defendant is guilty of cruelty towards said plaintiff at divers times, and frequently in the past. You are required to answer said petition on or before Monday, the 17th day of February, 1890.

Notice of Publication. In the District Court of Lancaster county, Nebraska, The Citizens' National Bank of Hillsborough, Ohio, Plaintiff, vs. E. L. Johnson and James W. Smith, defendants.

E. L. Johnson (or Edward L. Johnson) and James W. Smith, defendants, will answer to that on the 28th day of January, 1890, the Citizens' National Bank of Hillsborough, Ohio, plaintiff herein, filed its petition in the District Court of Lancaster county, Nebraska, against said defendants, the object and prayer of which are to recover the sum of \$547.32, and interest thereon from the 15th day of February, 1889, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, due and unpaid upon a certain judgment duly rendered and entered in the Common Pleas court of Highland county, state of Ohio, having adequate jurisdiction in such cases, said judgment is for the sum of \$547.32, and interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

And said plaintiff has duly attached the following pieces and parcels of land, as the property of the said defendant, E. L. Johnson, being and situate in the county of Lancaster, state of Nebraska. The said land attached is numbered and described as follows, to-wit: N. E. quarter, and the north half of the N. W. quarter, and S. E. quarter of N. W. quarter, and east half of S. E. quarter, all in Section Ten (10), Range 7, in the county and state aforesaid. Also the following: N. W. quarter of S. W. quarter, and east half of S. E. quarter, and S. E. quarter, all in Section Twelve (12), Town ten (10), Range 7, county and state aforesaid.

Also the following: North half of N. E. quarter, and N. E. quarter of N. W. quarter, all in Section Ten (10), Range 7, state and county aforesaid.

Also the following: West half of Section Two (2), Town ten (10), Range 7, county and state aforesaid.

Also the following: East half of S. W. quarter, and S. E. quarter, all in Section Thirty-four (34), Town Eleven (11), Range 7, county and state aforesaid.

Also the following: N. E. quarter, and north half of the S. W. quarter, and west half of S. E. quarter, all in Section Twenty-nine (29), Range 8, county and state aforesaid.

Also the following: South half of S. W. quarter of section Twenty (20), Town ten (10), Range eight (8), county and state as above. The said defendants are required to answer said petition on or before the 17th day of February, 1890.

THE CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK OF Hillsborough, Ohio, Plaintiff. By Atkinson & Doty Attorneys Dated Dec. 31, 1889.

Notice. District Court, Lancaster county, Nebraska. George W. Hubble, plaintiff, vs. Fannie Hubble, defendant.

To Fannie Hubble, non-resident defendant: You are hereby notified that on the 30th day of January, 1890, your husband, George W. Hubble, filed a petition against you in the district court of Lancaster county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which is to obtain a divorce from you on the ground that you have willfully abandoned the plaintiff without good cause for the term of two years last past. You are required to answer said petition on or before Monday, the 17th day of March, 1890.

By Fannie Hubble, her Attorney, J. B. Trickey, et al. vs. James Mathers, his heirs and devisees, will take notice that it has been shown to me, S. T. Cochran, a Justice of the Peace in and for Lancaster county, Nebraska, that the judgment rendered in the action of HESS and ZIEGLER against James Mathers for the sum of \$151 and 85 cents, against the defendant, before A. G. Scott, a Justice of the Peace in and for Lancaster county, Nebraska, on the 15th day of May, 1875, has become dormant by lapse of time, and is unpaid. It is therefore ordered by me that unless you appear at my office on March 19th, 1890, at 4 p. m., and show cause against said revivor, the said judgment will stand revived.

Justice of the Peace, S. T. COCHRAN, Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 6, 1890.

Give and Take. The Duke of Muddbury—Now, Miss Manhattan, I'll wager you know your Burke better than I do.

Miss Manhattan—Ah, but I dare say your grace could stump me on Bradstreet.—Life.

DR. ROLAND LORD, Veterinary Surgeon

Graduate of the Royal Veterinary College, London.



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LIST OF PRIZES. 1 PRIZE OF \$100,000 is \$100,000 1 PRIZE OF \$50,000 is \$50,000 1 PRIZE OF \$25,000 is \$25,000 2 PRIZES OF \$10,000 are \$20,000 5 PRIZES OF \$5,000 are \$25,000 25 PRIZES OF \$1,000 are \$25,000 100 PRIZES OF \$500 are \$50,000 500 PRIZES OF \$100 are \$50,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 100 Prizes of \$500 are \$50,000 100 do. 300 are \$30,000 100 do. 200 are \$20,000

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