

Commencement Orations.

(Continued from 3rd Page.)

UNEMPLOYED TALENT.

BY LOREN WILES.

The world is full of talent, we face its surprises at every turn we make. Without it would there be any enjoyment of life?

Let us imagine this world devoid of books, music and all productions of talent. This beautiful earth populated with a race of people developing no progressive mental capacities. Would it not be like this vast universe wrapped in darkness?

The reality is a happy contrast. We go to our homes and find the walls therein adorned with beautiful designs pleasing to the eye and true to nature.

We take from the table a production from our favorite author; go to the art gallery and study with admiration the curved features, where the sculptor seems to have delineated in delicate and expressive lines, the highest conception of his soul.

Surely we feel a thrill of gratitude to those who contribute their genius and ability to the elevation of mankind.

Then can we infer that talent is bestowed anywhere to benefit self alone? No, the Giver implies that, "like the waters of the Nile it shall overflow to fresh the thirst souls around." Yet if each individual were to suppose the power of genius which he feels in his own breast, like the lighted candle placed under a bushel, hidden from the world that which God sent into it to bless and brighten it, we should not possess the broad light in which we stand today rejoicing.

Shall we develop our talents? In the first man we find God giving him a very imperfect language, which if he and his descendants had not developed their talents, where would we stand? What would we have known of our forefathers, of the history of Christ and almost all we know? If some one had not improved the talents given them, we could have hardly been distinguished from the brute creation.

Let us look back through history to find something that has been developed by improvement of talent. In the first place man only had an imperfect language, so imperfect he could hardly express his thoughts, which were not very numerous on account of the surrounding circumstances, we find as time goes on he begins to form new words to express the ideas which are formed by his fast developing mind; that he invents means with which to convey them by written characters; we find he improves this written language. So we may trace humanity down to the age in which we now live and find the universal knowledge constantly increasing. Just think of it, but a few years ago there was no steam engines, telegraph lines, telephones, railroads, nor many other conveniences which we now enjoy. Perhaps some of the older persons in this house can remember that in the early settlement of this country all matters had to be conveyed by stage-coaches and horsemen; all goods had to be carried on steamboats and freight wagons. Then we find it to our interest that there has been developed talents.

But we may ask, how shall we use them? For instance, suppose some fine speaker gifted with great learning should grip the ears of the people and appeal to them in such a way as to lead them to believe there was no God and there was no use abiding by the laws laid down by the government; lead us to believe it was right to deceive, slay, or do as we pleased. Undoubtedly this would be a very unwise plan to employ talent. Suppose a person had but one talent and that, blacksmithing, and he should undertake to teach school, or study law, we would say at once that man had buried his talent, and when the Master calls upon him to account for the misused talent would find increase wanting.

Then let us develop our talents in the right way to the best of our ability, for our own good and the welfare of future generations and when our lives are almost over we can look back and say, my life is complete, I have done my best to advance humanity, my talents have been developed. Then God will reward us with everlasting life.

GOVERNMENT.

BY ROBERT HAYES.

The word government is of Latin origin and signifies a form of laws established for the guidance and ruling of any body of people. Government unites a community in one common cause, and if judiciously administered aids in their general advancement both intellectually and morally. The earliest history affords us ample proof of the condition of society in a state of unrestrained and uncontrolled freedom; and the biblical account of the unprovoked and unjustifiable murder of Abel, committed simply for the gratification of a

jealous impulse, is sufficient evidence of the necessity of some established rules regulating the actions of all. The natural tendency therefore of the human race being to self-indulgence and impulsive actions; it is necessary that some code of laws should be enacted in every community for the restraint of the more reckless and less tractable among them, and that officers be appointed for the enforcement of these regulations. The question naturally arises "who is to form and frame such a code and what power shall be authority for their enforcement," and here again Divine Providence gives us a standard to guide us, and in that most perfect and faultless code emanating from God and adopted only by the Israelites but by all humanity affords us a precedent not only of authorship but of material.

The great Architect having delivered His chosen people from bondage observing them drifting into evil ways gives them through Moses their leader; His laws written on tablets of stone. Clearly then is this evidence that the most gifted among a community are the most capable to establish a code of laws for its government; and from the history of the world it is evident that the law has dictated this course, and in the wisdom of David, Solomon and Lycurgus, we reap the reward of this method. In Judea in the earliest times laws were made and administered by the people, thus establishing a republican form of government, the success of which has been most fully demonstrated in our country and induces the grandest inspiration of unfettered thought and political freedom. The Egyptians supposed their ruler derived his authority from the gods, and he was actually worshipped after his death as a god. The Assyrians accorded their kings unlimited authority over their bodies, and ascribed to him power over their souls. Greece was in early times a monarchy; but it gradually became a democracy. Of Athens during the time of the democracy Herodotus wrote "The Athenians then grew mighty and it became plain that liberty is a brave thing." Pericles as a representative of the democracy was one of the most brilliant rulers that Athens ever had, and his rule known as the "Age of Pericles," was famous for advancement in every direction, and as attaining the most perfect state of Grecian culture.

Perhaps one of the most notorious and rotten systems by which the government of a people was ever encompassed was the Federal system introduced into England by William the conqueror. The government was a monarchy, but the king divided his land and leased it to his nobles, who in return gave him men for the military service; but these nobles having so much power became tyrannical and placed the country in danger of revolution, and for this reason was soon overthrown.

The governments are at the present day with the exception of United States, France, Mexico and Switzerland of the Monarchical form. There are objections to both forms, but the republic being ruled by the people must suit the majority. While on the other side the rulings of a monarchy may be in direct opposition to the people. As an instance of the despotic monarchy, look at the present condition of Russia where people for the smallest crimes are either executed or exiled to Siberia; such being the condition of affairs the nation is ever ready to revolt. The government of our own country being of the republican form, one which gives an equality of civil and religious rights and the advantages of a free education to every one, we as citizens should improve every opportunity to promote the welfare of the country by selecting efficient officers, and by obeying the laws enacted by them.

STEAM, ITS ADVANTAGES AND APPLICATION.

BY ROBERT SHERWOOD.

There has been nothing in the history of the world which has done more to elevate the condition of mankind than the invention of the steam engine. By it our country has reached a degree of development and civilization, which would have required three or quadruple the time before the universal use of steam. Journeys which consumed a whole summer for their completion, to say nothing of the hardships and privations of an out door life, can now be accomplished in a few days with an ease and enjoyment comparable to that by which the fabrics and realm of nursery tales were transported to and fro.

Hero of Alexandria who lived about 2000 years ago is the first man recorded as using steam as a motive power and he applied it simply to the movement of philosophical toys. Then an ancient genius by the name of Porta invented an apparatus by which steam pressure would raise a column of water several feet. Then came the first steam engine which was used for the double purpose of grinding drugs and pounding other savory substances in mortars. Owing to the fact that so little of its power could be utilized, this little instrument was found to be impractical. From time to time many experiments were made with steam, but none were successful until James Watt, after a laborious struggle, perfected the application of steam to an engine; and from this time until the present, improvement after improvement has been made until steam appliances have almost reached perfection.

The application of steam to the purposes of travel and transportation, by land and by water, has vastly enhanced the facility, cheapness, and rapidity of both; and has also greatly increased the productive power of labor and capital, and thereby enlarge the number who may devote themselves to study and improvement. As applied to the locomotive it

has done more to civilize and open new territory than any other agent, more especially in the United States. As it populates new country it must create new fields for employment and thus promote immigration. The same with the steamboat. See what it has done in settling and civilizing Africa and other countries. Note how rapidly and with what comfort and pleasure we can cross the ocean compared with the time when sail boats were in use.

The use of steam for the navigation of ships was first attempted about 300 years ago in the harbor of Barcelona. It was tried again by different men, but to no purpose as the power was not sufficient. About 100 years ago an enterprising Philadelphian did succeed in running a steamer on the Delaware, and in this wise reached the enormous speed of 7 1/2 miles per hour; and many ambitious minds followed in his footsteps with a variety of efforts, but it remained for the celebrated Robert Fulton to carry off the palm, and after thirty-three years of his appointment and delay to give us the first really practical and successful steamboat. The history of steam travel by water since that time is known to all, and the wonderful feat of crossing the broad Atlantic, in a week, with all the ease, comfort, and luxuries of a modern villa at one's command, is a daily occurrence. There is a curious story in connection with the invention of the first locomotive. The inventor, and one truly assistant, worked on this machine secretly by night; and after weeks of toil its completion was accomplished, and a time set for trial, which in the interest of secrecy was also to be held at night. Going to his shop one morning the inventor was astonished to find fire in the engine, which also bore every evidence of recent use. Leaving his shop musing over the strange occurrence, and vainly seeking a solution to the mystery, he was informed of the committal of a murder on the previous night in a village some fifty miles distant. Strangely enough testimony adduced seemed to point to his faithful assistant as the murderer, but as many people had seen and spoken with this man at his residence only about two hours after the deed was committed, it was absurd to suppose that he could be guilty of a crime committed fifty miles away, and only two hours previous to these conversations. The fire in the engine was accounted for, and the inventor alone could solve the mystery of the rapid transit; and knew that the first use made of his invention was to cover up an unwarrantable crime.

To Geo. Stevenson belongs the honor of such improvement upon the locomotive as enabled it to be used for the traction of carriages, and shortly after his invention the first railroad was built from Liverpool to Manchester. It was a crude affair, and a picture of it as presented to-day draws a smile of contempt from the oldest inhabitant. Just stop for a minute and think to what uses steam may be applied. It pumps water when wind power is not always available; it heats our houses; cooks our food; prints our papers, books and magazines; turns machinery for making electricity; and for manufacture of most all our necessities and luxuries; and in most cases turns out a neater and more substantial article, and with less expense, than if made by hand.

Steam, as a source of power, has many advantages over wind and water. It is independent of the weather, may be applied anywhere, affords a constant equable motion, and is capable of indefinite increase. Its invention has caused a new era in the arts; and the revolution it has brought in industry of all kinds, as well as the influence it has had on civilization in general, and what it will do is almost incalculable.

The invention of steam as a motive power is claimed by various nations, but indisputably it belongs to the English and Americans.

Without doubt not one of the uses to which steam is applied has produced its full effect; while several of the most powerful have just begun to operate, and many others, probably of equal or greater force, yet remain to be brought to light.

The application of steam is the chain that binds savage and civilized countries together, overcoming whatever obstacles that may separate them.

When steam, and all sources to which it may be applied, has produced its full effect, if that may ever be, electricity or some other agent will take its place. No one, but Time, can decide when or what it will be.

Teaching Humanity in School.

A boy in school was having a very funny time, by sticking a pin into the legs of the boy who sat next him, and laughing at his antics. The teacher caught sight of the proceeding, and taking a pin, went to the first mentioned boy and said: "Would you like to have a pin stuck into you like that?" He laughed as though he thought it might be a capital joke, whereas the teacher used the pin rather freely, and his jumpings and squirmings accompanied by his "ows" and "ahs" were a most curious sight. His hands, attracted the attention of the whole school. The teacher finally asked him what was the matter and why he did not sit quietly, and when he said that he could not, "it hurt," so the teacher said: "Well that is just the way it feels to other people." Have you had enough of it?

He was very decided in his opinion that he had, and the teacher took occasion to say a few words to the school in regard to their treatment, not only of each other, but of the lower animals. She said: "I saw a boy kill a toad last night, and I wondered if he knew the toad is a help to us, and if he thought of the toad's suffering." Most of the boys looked thoughtful, a few laughed, and the very boy that killed the toad pined his hand and said: "What good can a toad do?" Upon the teacher's inquiry among the scholars she found that only a few knew anything of the good that a toad does in the garden. It was the means of a reform in that direction, and a talk on the uses of birds revealed the fact that very few of them knew that a bird is of any use whatever.—Philadelphia Call.

Schools of Egypt.

In the native schools of Egypt the children are all seated on the floor in a large room, the teacher being on the platform with a long stick. The principal study pursued is that of the Koran, or Mohammedan Bible; and three or four times as many hours are spent at this as at any other study.—Boston Budget.

VOICE OF THE FAITHFUL HEART.

Say, what is the will of the sea's message, It so eagerly hurls to the land, That so to only it crosses the pebbles, As it drips it said eyes on the strand? Do the pebbles it dailies and kisses, And forsakes with a soft, as they part, And then it comes the wave's lips a part? Like the voice of a fond, faithful heart? Is the pebble an exile, I wonder, From some sea bedded cavern of yore? Are the waves but its carriers bearing Sweet tidings from groto to shore? Does it harken and send back its greeting? And when it sees the wave's lips a part? As well and as sure comes the answer, From the voice of a fond, faithful heart.

Does the surf change frowner, or ever? Do these couriers pause in their chase? Are the depths of the sea ever broken By the tempest that wrinkle its face? Ah, no! And as strong and enduring, Though broken and continued part, Are the whispers, heard but by the loved one, From the voice of the fond, faithful heart.

Deep down 'neath the bosom of ocean, Unsuspected by plummet or line; At peace from the storm and commotion, That rage on its billows of brine, There are jewels unknown to earth's mart, As deep, as true and as precious Is the voice of the fond, faithful heart.

—Josiah Bartlett Parke.

Historian Lossing's Happy Thought.

The venerable Benson J. Lossing told the story, in New York recently, at the dinner to American authors by the Saturday Night club, how he first conceived the idea of his "Field Book of the Revolution." When Lossing, years ago, visited the historic ground of the "Battle of the Clouds" he was struck down the stone steps, he encountered an old man, who so graphically described the event that Lossing asked him who he was and how he came to know so well all about it. "I stood right here," said the old man, "when Putnam came leaping down on his horse, and as he swept by me I heard him swear, between his teeth, 'D—n the British!'" It was this recital that suggested to Mr. Lossing the happy thought of visiting the locales of important, or striking revolutionary events, of depicting them with pen and pencil and collecting whatever traditional lore still clung about them. The christening of the Batenburg baby occurred, and presents were sent to the infant in great quantities, and of value commensurate to his exalted rank Prince George duly and dutifully sent his offering—a powder mug with a tag attached, on which was written: "To my beloved nephew, with the hope that when his nephew is christened he will be able to put on a more appropriate gift than this." It is said the Prince of Wales, on reading the inscription, exclaimed: "That boy is incorrigible!" then laughed heartily, and next day sent him a handsome sum.—The Argonaut.

The Prince's Powder Mug.

About a year ago Prince George of Wales was sent to his ship after a vacation (wherein he became greatly involved in debt) quite penniless, and with a warning lecture from his father. Shortly after the christening of the Batenburg baby occurred, and presents were sent to the infant in great quantities, and of value commensurate to his exalted rank Prince George duly and dutifully sent his offering—a powder mug with a tag attached, on which was written: "To my beloved nephew, with the hope that when his nephew is christened he will be able to put on a more appropriate gift than this." It is said the Prince of Wales, on reading the inscription, exclaimed: "That boy is incorrigible!" then laughed heartily, and next day sent him a handsome sum.—The Argonaut.

Secret of Underglaze Decoration.

"Only \$7 for that dinner service!" It must be of some common make them," said the reporter. "Will the print wear off?" "No, sir. That is what we call underglaze decoration, and the print will last on as long as the dish lasts. The plate is made and baked. Then the printing is put on and the plate is dipped into the glaze and baked again, so you see the print will not wear off. The finest china is decorated in this way because the rich colors cannot be put on the china over the glaze. The rich royal blue that decorates the Crown Derby, Royal Dresden and other valuable china is put on under the glaze. Then the glaze is put on and the other decorations are put on over the glaze."—New York Mail and Express.

A Very Natural Mistake.

A Shaker, with a meek face beneath a large bush of hair, was hastening along Main street the other afternoon, so as not to keep the elder waiting in the big wagon, when she unwittingly ran against a small newsboy and sent his papers in all directions. After assisting the youngster to collect his wares, and dropping a nickel into his hand with the apology, "I'm sorry for this and my carelessness, my son," she hastened away. The little fellow gazed after the retreating figure with awe, and at last muttered to a companion the question: "Say, Mickey, be that the Virgin Mary?"—Springfield Republican.

A Bean in His Nose.

We know a child who has a morbid propensity to force buttons, beads, etc., into his nostrils. He loses his whole family in a state bordering upon terror, for they never know at what precise moment they may be called upon to perform an operation upon Master Harry's nasal appendage. Proceeding against the empty nostril and quick, strong breathing into the open mouth will dislodge the foreign substance and a satisfying commiseration upon his way rejoicing.—Good Housekeeper.

In the Dressing Room.

Swellman (before the glass)—Well, if I am understood nature has been good to me in one respect. I have a small, narrow foot. Tallboy—So you have. But, then, nature has done just the same for the donkey.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Military Service in Yucatan.

In Yucatan every male between the ages of 15 and 50 is subject to military duty, and when in service gets the nutritious pay of six cents per day and finds himself in food. There is no commissary department in the army, which must tend to shorten campaigns.—Chicago Herald.

Not for General Perusal.

Uncle Eastus (in telegraph office)—Has 'ot got an envelope, sah? Operator—What do you want of an envelope, Uncle Eastus? Uncle Eastus—Dis expatch, sah. am ob a very private nature, an' I wants it sent sealed.—New York Sun.

Some of the latest pretty ceiling effects in frescoing are now made by painting on canvas instead of on plaster. The grain of the canvas produces a tone that can not be gotten on a smooth wall.

The reason for thinking that the hard times in British high life are over is the increased marriages of the young among the aristocracy.

The London Academy declares that it is in France that the keenest love for poetry now manifests itself.

KEPT ISLANDS FOR SALE.

Novel Method of Procuring a Livelihood. A Fruitless Expedition.

One man in a seaport town seemed to be entirely alone in his method of procuring a livelihood. He discovered islands for a living. There have been explorers since the days of Columbus to these days of Henry M. Stanley, but this man was not an explorer, he did not fit out an expedition or lead a party for the enrichment of geographical knowledge. Other men, being short of provisions, sometimes go out to a stream and cast in their lines to catch a mess for supper or breakfast. This man, when short of funds, went out to sea and fished at an island that he might live off until he could discover another. When he was sailing, the main it had to be a very wary and circumspect island that could elude his search. His name was Capt. Jeunett. He was of French blood, but born in this country, and at the time the writer met him he claimed to have discovered ninety-nine islands, and as he claimed to have obtained a patent for each island from the United States government, he was the owner of that number of islands, scattered around the globe.

When he mentioned in a casual way that among his unconsidered trifles he had 80 many islands, the writer expressed his astonishment, and said that the fondest desire of his heart had always been to possess an island.

"Well, I'll give you one," said the captain, with all the free heartedness that characterizes a sailor. "I've got more than I want."

Your kindness almost overpowers me. I have too many to take care of."

"All you have to do is to fit out a vessel to occupy it and ship the guano on it, of which you are to deliver to me one-third of each cargo. All my islands are guano islands. When I find another kind of island in my net I just let it go. I have too many to be bothered with any that haven't a fortune on the surface ready for shipment."

He then produced a time worn patent, issued Nov. 20, 1869, by Hamilton Fish, secretary of state, which stated that the gallant captain had discovered "the island of Jeunett, on the Muskiteer bank, in the Caribbean sea," and was entitled to the guano on it, if he worked it. A list of articles necessary to the working of it was next produced, in which the exact number of picks, shovels, planks, nails, tents, wheelbarrows, provisions, and, indeed, everything required was set down in tabular form. The first load of guano brought to market, he declared, would pay for all these articles, and leave a handsome profit besides.

Some of the islands he discovered were in the Pacific ocean, some he near the banks of Newfoundland, others—the greater portion of the list—were in the Caribbean sea, and some along the coast of Brazil. They are not down on the charts, as the captain cares more about keeping them for his own profit than for occupation by the public.

Several expeditions have been fitted out to search for the captain's islands and bring back some of the guano. One went out from Norfolk, which is a center for the manufacture of fertilizers, in which large quantities of guano are used. The expedition went out fully equipped, every item on the list of implements and provisions being provided. The captain was stationed at the bow to look out for the island, and after a long cruise in the Caribbean sea it was found. The island was there, and also the guano. But so also was the British flag, and the vessel was warned off and was not allowed to take a pound of guano. The expedition cost \$2,000, the captain's share of which supported him very nicely until he discovered another island and another customer.—New York Press.

Columns of Society Twaddle.

No one today is secure from gossip. Whence comes this gossip? It comes from the men and women among Mr. M. Allister's four hundred, whose itch for notoriety impels them to send every bit of little tattle concerning the interior of their domestic life to the newspapers for publication. It will hardly be pretended by any man or any woman who today complains of the fattening of the newspapers concerning him or her, that he or she has not heretofore utilized this very tendency. Run down to Newport next summer. Keep your eye on the correspondents of the great metropolitan journals. See how eagerly they are sought by these four hundred flappers. Look in their mail box morning after morning. Follow their continual intercourse with the people concerning whom they write, and draw your own conclusions as to the source of this information.

Why, I distinctly recall in the office of a once leading Sunday newspaper, seeing upon the desk of the society editor, as he was called, a poor devil to whom they paid \$1 a week for furnishing from four to fourteen columns of society rot, a bushel of letters at a time, and every one of them contained either a ticket to some place of entertainment, or a bit of gossip from Mr. Taddles, or Mr. Traddles, concerning a betrothal, a wedding, a social festivity of some sort or kind, with the names of the guests, and quite likely the cost of the whole affair. Now who was to blame for the work man or Mr. Traddles, who sent the information, including a \$5 bill to secure his publication?—Joe Howard in New York Graphic.

Peccadilloes of American Eyes.

The efforts of the war department to secure a field glass for the service of greater power than the one they now use has discovered the fact that the eyes of the average American are closer together than those of men in foreign countries. The double glass, known as the field glass, now used is weaker than that used in the armies of Europe. It is of only from five to six powers—entirely too weak for the purpose. The only glass they can get of sufficient power is a single spy glass, which is defective in that it does not take in a broad enough field. This is a very serious defect in the equipment of the American army, but there seems to be no immediate prospect of its correction, because our eyes are too close together. Some of the colored troops may be able to use a different glass, but the white Yankee soldier cannot overcome the national peculiarity. The best military field glass in use is that with which the German army is supplied. An attempt was made to alert them by the war department, but it was found that the eyes of the Germans were so far apart that they could not be used by Americans. The department is studying how to overcome this difficulty.—Washington Letter.

A Deep Distinction.

Little Winifred was visiting at her aunt's and the children were very much amused by her funny speeches. "You think you are very smart, don't you?" one of the boys said teasingly. "Yes, I think I am, but I know better," the thoughtful little girl answered.—Youth's Companion.

Common Sense

In the treatment of slight ailments would save a vast amount of sickness and misery. One of Ayer's Pills, taken after dinner, will assist Digestion; taken at night, will relieve Constipation; taken at any time, will correct irregularities of the Stomach and Bowels, stimulate the Liver, and cure Sick Headache. Ayer's Pills, as all know who use them, are a mild cathartic, pleasant to take, and always a prompt and satisfactory in their results.

"I can recommend Ayer's Pills above all others, having long proved their value as a

Cathartic

for myself and family."—J. T. Hess, Lehighville, Pa.

"Ayer's Pills have been in use in my family upwards of twenty years, and have completely verified all that is claimed for them."—Thomas P. Adams, San Diego, Texas.

"I have used Ayer's Pills in my family for seven or eight years. Whenever I have an attack of headache, to which I am very subject, I take a dose of Ayer's Pills and an always promptly relieved. I find them equally beneficial in colds; and in my family, they are used for bilious complaints and other disturbances with such good effect that we rarely, if ever, have to call a physician."—H. Voulliené, Hotel Voulliené, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

Essay Notice.

One yearling foal, born with white face. Taken up by Dave Sampson, of Rock Bluffs precinct, Cass county, Nebraska, on the 23 day of April 1888. One bay mare with white face, right fore foot and both hind feet white; also, a bay horse colt and a bay two-year old stud colt, with white star in forehead. \$50

Proprietary Medicines. A visit to Dr. Green's Laboratory at Woodbury, N. J., has considerably changed our views, and especially our prejudices in regard to what are generally known as "Standard Patent Medicines." Of course we are getting to that age in life when we are forced to conclude Life itself is a humbug, and naturally distrust anything that has not withstood long and tried experiences. Being a physician I had the curiosity to know how such a sale of two medical preparations could be sustained for so many years. The perfect system upon which the business is conducted, and the pharmaceutical arrangements for the manufacture of the two receipts with which we were made acquainted, are sufficiently convincing to us that the August Flower, for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, and Boscini's Catarrh remedy for Throat and Lung Troubles, were for the complaints they are recommended, most excellent remedies, and only regret that in most of our practice, medical ethics prevent us from prescribing them without making the contents public. When we were shown the great quantity of voluntary letters having been forwarded Dr. Green, from all parts of the country, and from all classes of people, lawyers, ministers and doctors, giving a description of their ailments, testimonials of their cures, etc., I feel like endorsing Dr. Green's suggestion that the Government accept such valuable formulas, and license them for general use by giving protection to the inventor same as patents generally.—Copied from N. Y. Druggists' Circular of Oct., 1886.

AN APPEAL FOR THE FLOOD SUFFERERS.

NEW CANTON, Ill., May 18, 1888.—To All Charitably Disposed Persons: The undersigned would respectfully represent that the Sny Levee on the Mississippi River, that formerly protected over 100,000 acres of land, and embracing a territory fifty-two miles in length, has this week been broken by the great flood in the Mississippi River, thereby inundating the entire district and destroying all the crops, and driving from their homes the residents and tenants of the levee district, causing many to lose all they possessed and making a large number of families dependent upon charity; and, as the loss and distress is so great, rendering so many families destitute, we have thought it proper to ask for aid for the unfortunate ones, as their needs are beyond the ability of the district to provide. We ask in charity from all kindly disposed, gifts of money, provisions and supplies of all kinds. Contributions may be sent to any of the undersigned, who will carefully and equitably distribute to those whose needs are the greatest. We trust you will contribute, as our appeal is for worthy and industrious people, who will gratefully appreciate aid in their greatest affliction. In consequence of the washout of nearly all the railroads, supplies can be sent to Barry, Ill., on the Wabash Railway. H. B. ATKINSON, President, M. D. MASSIE, ERNEST GRAY, W. HERRLON, H. KOEHLER, HENRY HOWARD, JOHN W. BOLIN, Town Trustees.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became a Girl, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.