THE RED CLOUD CHIEF.

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RED CLOUD, - - NEBRASKA

### OUR GOLDEN WEDDING-DAY.

A LARGE half-century of genuine love,
Full fifty years of faithful, tireless duty,
Mark a life-partner given from above,
Richer than wealth and fairer far than beauty.

Through all life's tasks, and trials, and temptations,
A "helpmee" true, and honest, and discreet,
Wise and unspotted in the dear relations
Of wife and mother; toward her children sweet

As mother's love could make her; o'er her found
Of little ones—"the heritage of God"—
No heartless hireling eye, nor alien hand,
Wanted for their welfare, or applied the rod.

But she, who bore and nurtured and caressed
Their baby host, still gently held control;
They live to love her yet, and "call her blessed;"
And this weak tribute to a priceless soul
Is paid by him who in her love found rest.

And, now, upon our fiftieth bridal morn,
In spite of years of trial and of pain,
Sad and severe, yet, in true meekness borne,
God's peace and blessing our tried souls sustain.

And hope uplifts the heart, and fills the eyes,
As faith looks forward to the last and best—
Our more than golden wedding in the skies,
The marriage supper of eternal rest.

Dear, patient wife! upon whose gentle face
And in whose tender eye still beams the cheer
Of youth, and hope, and joy, dashed with deep trace
Of long-continued suffering, we draw near

The time when suffering shall forever cease.
Wait still a little longer till it comes
To lead the soul, in gentleness and peace,
Up to its joyous, everlasting home.

—"*Husband*," *in N. Y. Observer.*

### YOUNG AMERICA.

(A FACT.)

"COME hither, you madcap darling!"
I said to my four-year-old.
Pray, what shall be done to the bad, bad girl
Who will not do as she's told?
Too wpt you love your own wee way,
While little you love to mind,
But mamma knows what is best for you,
And isn't she always kind?"

So I told her of "Casablanca,"
And the fearful burning ship.
"Do you think," said I, "such a child as that
His mother would have to whip?"
And my heart went out with the story sad
Of this boy so nobly brave,
Who would not dare to disobey,
Even his life to save.

Then her eyes grew bright as the morning,
And they seemed to look me through.
Ah—ah, thought I, you understand
The lesson I have in view.
"Now what do you think of this lad, my love?
Tell me what I ask in your heart."
"I think," she said, "he was dreadful good,
But he wasn't the least bit smart!"

—*John M. Dixon, in Youth's Companion.*

### MARRIED IN THE DARK.

"I THINK, sir," said the old sailor, "that the more combiguous-like I make this here yarn, so far as localities and personalities are consarned, the better it will be, because there's them livin' at this blessed minnit as would tumble to it, so to speak, and might have hard feelin's agin me as givin' 'em dead away in a matter as wasn't none of my blessed business. Whether, therefore, it were the James River, nigh hand unto City I'int, or whether it were Mobile Bay, or whether Galveston Roads, or where not, don't matter. Neitherwise do it matter whether him as were skipper of the craft I were in were called Smith, Brown or Jones; the way I call him will be Clarke, a young chap and awful spooney onto a gal, she bein' a ship, with fore and mizzen stump to gallan'masts, bound to Havre with terbacker, not bein' able to load alongside of the wharf on account of draught and obliged to drop down when half-loaded to a p'int some four miles below, and insistin' on goin' up every night to see her. I bein' cox'swain of the gig and frequent kep' waitin' till two bells of the mornin' watch afore he d make his appearance.

"Hows'ever, it happens, sir, as men will go free, and go free, and go free, under most bewitchin' an' enticin' circumstances, and all of a suddint like, when it are least to be expected, some woman will drift athwart their hawse, and they're foul in a instant. So it were with this here skipper. He'd run the rag down in London and gone through the seductions of boardin'-houses in Liverpool and New York, and beyond temporary beguilements had 'scaped unharmed, spooney as he was; but here, in a little twopenny-ha'-penny bit of a village, he come athwart his fate.

"We'd been a layin' there for a week I suppose when away come a bark to load for Rio. The skipper of her wa'n't named Williams, which are why I calls him so, and him and our old man they gits acquainted, and this here Williams he proposes to our old man for to go up to the hotel and have a game of billiards.

"'I've been here a week,' says our old man, 'and I don't believe as there are sich a place.'

"'O, yes, there are,' says this t'other skipper, 'come along'; and away they goes, and fetches up—as I've often heard our old man tell the story—at the biggest house in the place, a big white house onto a hill.

"'This don't look like a hotel,' says our old man.

"'Yes it are,' says the t'other skipper, a pullin' of the bell; 'it's all right, but in country places like this they shut up early.'

"Well, there comes a darky to the door, and this skipper says, 'Where's all the folks?'

"'Gone to bed, sar,' says the nigger.

"'Call 'em up,' says the skipper, bold as brass, and in he marched to a well-furnished parlor, followed by our old man.

"'Blowed if I think this are a hotel,' says our old man, and the other chap begin for to be doubtful, but both on 'em was completely flabber-gasted when, arter waitin' a half hour, there sailed into the room 'two of the most beautiful creeters,' so our old man always said when tellin' the yarn, 'as ever were seen.'

"Well, sir, I needn't for to tell you that sailors is the bashfulest folks in the world, and neither our old man nor the t'other skipper could say a word if it was to save 'em. The gals stood a waitin' for a explanation, and the two skippers stood sheepishly, not knowin' what to say. At last one of the gals asked what it all meant, and then our old man, though he were dead mashed with her as asked, mustered up courage for to say, 'It are all a mistake, marm, and it'll be a lesson for me all the days of my life never to steer my boat by any other man's compass; but this here chap up and tells me as he know'd of a good hotel, I bein' here a week and knowin' nothin' of it, and like a muff I comes with him, and we fetches up here a-rousin' you out of your beds at an unseemly hour, though for the matter of that it aint yet gone four bells, and so aint very late.'

"'You see, ladies,' this other skipper chimes in, so I've heerd our old man tell, 'we're strangers here, bein' skippers of the two craft down at the dock, and time hangin' heavy onto our hands we thought a game or two of billiards would be about jonnuck, and bein' told as the hotel are up this way'——

"'I see,' says one of the gals, 'you mistook the street; the hotel, or what passes for one in this little place, are two streets below.'

"Jist then there come in a old chap as were the father of one of the gals and the uncle of the other, and the thing had to be all explained to him, and he invited the two skippers for to sit down, and they done so, and was so on draw'd out for to spin some yarns as to gales of wind as they'd seen and dangers they'd been into, and by and by the gals got the pianny agoin' and it were eight bells afore they come away, our old man always bein' willin' for to swear as he floated down to the ship through the air, never touchin' the ground at all.

"I suppose there never weren't no better cook and steward than we had onto our ship, and the dinner as they got up when the old man invited this old chap and the gals and the Collector of the Port and his wife and one or two others, jist to give 'em countenance, were a thing to be remembered. The loadin' went on slowly, in consequence of a rise in the market, the chap as had chartered the ship bein' agent for the French Government, not bein' able to buy at the price he were limited to, and under ordinary circumstances our old man would have fumed and fretted at bein' kep' all of his lay days; but he were that far gone that I reely believe he would have stayed there forever if he could. And the t'other skipper were jist about as bad, and half of their time were giv' to these cousins at their house, and t'other half the gals was down aboard of the ship. Wimmen are always dreadful soft onto sailor men under all circumstances, but here were two country gals, as hadn't had much pick of men nohow, and went dead off to onct. The old chap, hows'ever, didn't begin to half like it. He were a widderer and he needed this darter for a housekeeper, and the t'other gal had been trusted to him by her parents, as lived in another part of the State, and he didn't feel authorized for to let her jine with a rovin' skipper as were here to-day and would be gone to-morrow, and mayhap never come back. So, you see, he jist puts the kybosh onto all this love-makin' and tells our old man and the t'other skipper as they must sheer off.

"But bless your soul, sir, you know enough about sich things to know as opposition in sich cases only makes matters worse, and as they couldn't meet openly, they met all the more by stealth and on the sly.

"There never yet were a woman, sir, as wouldn't help on an affair of this kind, no matter what the consequences were, and so the stevedore's wife entered into it heart and soul, and her house were made the place of meetin', the old daddy believin' as his command would be sufficient for the gals, and never dreamin' that they would disobey him.

"As I said fust off, arter loadin' to fifteen feet, we had to drop down four miles, takin' the rest of the cargo from lighters, and then begun my troublesome connection with this courtin' scrape. Every night so soon as it were dark the gig were called away, and the old man, dressed in his best, would be pulled up to the landin' and would go off for to meet his gal, either at the stevedore's house or somewhere else. He had choosed us as a picked crew of steady men that he could depend on, and always giv' us a glass of grog on landin' and another when we got back to the ship. It were the old chap's darter as he were sweet onto, while the t'other skipper were mashed onto the cousin, and us two boats' crews was a lavin' low at the landin' every blessed night till all hours was gone. So things went on for a couple of weeks till our cargo were in, and both ships were ready for sea. The old man cleared out and got his papers from the Collector along in the arternoon, and we pulled him off aboard of the ship. Just afore we shoved off, there were a trunk brung down and put in the boat, and we took it off aboard of the ship.

"'Shall I h'ist up the gig, sir?' says the mate.

"'No,' says the old man, 'I shall want her to go in arter a tug-boat if so be as I concludes for to go out to-night, and you may git everythin' ready, sir, and heave short by and by, for the tide will serve arter midnight and I may concilude for to go instead of waitin' till to-morrow arternoon,' says the old man.

"'It don't look much like a sea-goin' night,' says the mate, 'and the glass are pretty low, I notice.'

"'Oh, it's summer time,' says the old man, 'we needn't be afeard of weather this time of year.'

"About eight bells the gig were called away and we pulled the old man in as usual. 'Tom,' says he to me, 'I am goin' to trust somethin' very precious to you, and if all goes well you shall have ten dollars apiece for yourself and the rest of the gig's crew. I'm a goin' for to be spliced, and as soon as it's over my missus will be giv' to your charge, and you must pull for your lives aboard of the ship. I shall follow with a tug-boat and a pilot, and by daylight we'll be well outside. As soon as you git aboard show the lady right down to my room and let the steward have charge of her.'

"It were about six bells when the old man came scurryin' down to the landin' and in a voice scarce above a whisper called for me. 'Aye, aye, sir,' says I, and in another minnit we had the lady in the boat and was off, leavin' the other boat's crew what belonged to the bark a-waitin'. The night were pitch dark, but we had pulled down there too many times to miss our way, and with the strong ebb tide a helpin' us, in about a half-hour we was alongside and got the skippers' new wife safely on board. By midnight the tug come alongside with the old man and the pilot, and in fifteen minnits after that we was under way and towin' down. The old man tells the steward for to keep the missis locked in his room, so as the pilot shouldn's see her, and then he takes him down into the cabin for to have a glass of grog, and he goes into the mate's room and shifts hisself, puttin' on his sea clothes. You see he were afeard if the pilot know'd as she were aboard he might refuse for to take the ship to sea, he bein' well acquainted with the old man as was her father.

"When we got nigh down to the mouth of the harbor the pilot went aboard of the tug, which went on ahead, and we begin for to get the muslin onto her, sheetin' home and settin' all three of the topsails. There had been a heavy bank of cloud at the nor'west from the time we started, and in this the lightnin' begin to play, and at intervals there would be a muttered roll of the thunder.

"'Never mind the to'gallan' sails,' says the old man, 'till we see what this are are goin' to amount to.' It were about six bells of the mid watch when we got outside and the tug let go of us, and it were about as ugly a lookin' mornin' as one would wish to see.

"'Lay everythin' down clear for runnin',' says the old man, 'and have a hand at each topsail halyards.'

"We'd jist got the foresail set when with a tremendous roar the sound struck us.

"'Let go the topsail halyards,' sung out the old man, 'and send a man to the lee wheel; keep her dead afore it.' Down come all three topsail yards by the run, and we clapped on to the reef tackles and bowsed 'em out as far as we could git 'em, and then let her run. She soon gathered way and were off like a stuck dolphin, flying afore the squall at the rate of ten miles a hour.

"'Will you reef her?' says the mate.

"'No,' says the old man: 'let her go; it'll soon be over and we'll have fine weather arter it,' but he daredn't leave the deck for fear a were a awful hard squall and we kep' right along in it all the time, the lightnin' bein' so incessant that the flashes seemed flashes of darkness and the rain comin' down in torrents. In a couple of hours, hows'ever, it were over, and as the day broke we was able for to h'ist up the topsail yards and give her the to'gallan' sails.

"Then, for the fust time the old man were able for to go below and see his new-made wife. It weren't long, hows'ever, afore he were up agin and sendin' for the mate. I were aft at the wheel and heerd all that were said, the old man knowin' that I know'd all about it and so not mindin' me.

"'There's been a awful mistake,' says he to the mate, 'and I've married the wrong woman. This ain't my wife as is below, but it's her cousin; that is, she are my wife, because I'm spliced onto her, but it were her that Williams were to marry.'

"'How did it all happen?' says the mate.

"'It were all arranged,' says the old man, 'for the thing to come off at the stevedore's house at the landin,' the parson were let into the job and were giv a big fee for to splice the pair of us, and the stevedore's wife insisted on keepin' the whole house dark so no one would suspect anythin'. We was to be spliced fust, and then Williams and his gal, and how the two brides got mixed is more than I know; but we was all terribly excited, and jist as soon as the ceremony was performed I rushed my wife down to the boat, neither of us speakin' a word; and now what's to be done?'"

"'Them as God has jined, let no man put asunder,' says the mate: 'what's done can't be undone. We're nigh thirty miles off shore and can't go back without a deviation of the voyage as will vitiate the insurance. As nigh as I can make out, there's mighty little difference between the two gals, and if you, sir, could make up your mind for to like this one as well as you like the other, and if she can make up her mind for to like you, there won't be no harm done arter all. Besides, as it's probable that Williams has married the t'other gal, you can't have her nohow. My advice to you, sir, air to giv' up your room to this here young lady, and arter she gits over her seasickness begin courtin' of her jist as if you'd never seen her afore. As an old married man I can assure you that the courtin' is about the best part of the business; you've had one spell of it ashore and can now have another spell of it at sea. Then if it be as you can't fancy each other by the time you gits to Havre, why you can find some decent people to put her in charge of and send her back, and I suppose there'll be some way found for to draw the splice you've made.

"'Mr. Brown,' says the old man, 'your advice are so far good that I don't see no other way of doin'; you can go below and git your breakfast, and excuse me from j'inin' you, but in my present condition of mind I couldn't touch a morsel.'

"Whether or no, sir, Captain Williams were spliced to the t'other gal, I never found out. This much, however, I do know, that a more lovin' couple than our old man and his wife was, afore they got to Havre, never was seen, which condition of harmony continues to this day, they bein' livin' over in Brooklyn at this very time. I've always had my idee as it were reckoned up for them two to be spliced, and that he never would have been half so well off with the t'other gal.—*N. Y. World.*

### Necessity of Water for Stock.

A WRITER in the *Country Gentleman* on the above subject says:

"Water is one of the first essentials of farming. Eighty per cent. of all flesh is water, and even in what are called dry foods water must form a large proportion if the animal is to be kept in good thrift. It is generally better to give food somewhat moist, for the purpose, making it more palatable, and therefore more digestible. With our northern ice-bound winters a good supply of water for domestic animals becomes a very important consideration. Very often in cold weather stock will prefer to remain under shelter rather than go to the spring or brook where only ice-cold water awaits them. It is very easy to cause animals to lose from want of water all that they gain by feeding grain. Lack of water is one reason why it is so difficult to keep up a flow of milk in winter. The food is not succulent and the water is generally so cold that if a cow drinks all that she requires the chill to the stomach will impair digestion. Usually the animal will not drink enough, while the coldness of the water keeps the food from doing as much good as it should. In all basement barns (and all barns intended for stock feeding should have a basement under their entire extent) this matter of providing water can be settled with comparatively little expense. If the water is not too far distant from the barn, it may be brought close to the feeding trough in pipes. If there be not a supply sufficient for this cisterns can be built on one side of the basement, and the heat from fattening stock will prevent freezing to such an extent as to injure the walls. A barn forty by ninety feet will require a cistern holding one hundred and twenty barrels, and this size will usually accommodate all the animals that need be fed under such a barn. To save room it is better to make the cistern just outside the basement wall and have the top covered deeply enough to prevent freezing. The cistern will be filled previous to the winter with the warm summer rains, and it will be far into winter before the temperature approaches the freezing point. When roots are fed less water is needed, and it is a curious fact that a fattened animal generally drinks less in proportion than one in only store condition. There is less water in the flesh of a fat animal than in that of a poor one. It is probable this fact has led farmers to believe that fattening stock do not need regular drink. But the moderate amount they require must be given regularly, or the disquiet and rough appearance of the coat will show that something is wrong. If water is kept by them all the time there will be no danger that they will drink more than is for their good. We shall not decrease the proportion of water in their flesh by furnishing less of that, but rather by giving more of fat and flesh forming elements.

### How to Boil and Stew.

TO DO either properly, the food must be immersed at the beginning in actually boiling water, and the water must be allowed to reach the boiling point again immediately, and to boil for about five minutes. The action of the boiling water upon the surface of either meat or vegetables is to harden it slightly, but enough to prevent the escape of either juices or mineral salts. After the pot containing the food has begun to boil the second time, it should be removed to the side of the fire, and allowed to simmer until the food is done. This simmering, or stewing, extracts all the nutritious qualities of either meat or vegetables; the pot should be kept closely covered unless for a moment when it is necessary to raise the cover in order to remove the scum. The steam will condense upon the inside of the cover, and fall back into the pot in drops of moisture, if the boiling is slow. Do not think that rapid boiling cooks faster than the gentle process I recommend. After the pot once boils you cannot make its contents cook any faster if you have fire enough under it to run a steam engine. So save your fuel and add it to the fire little by little, to keep the pot boiling. Remember if you boil meat hard and fast it will be tough and tasteless, and most of its goodness will go up the chimney, or out of the window with the steam.—*Exchange.*

THERE is one matrimonial rule that can be depended upon as of universal application. A husband will never find any difficulty in footing his wife's bills provided the wife is so put together that she is not ashamed to foot her husband's stockings.

### HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

SALTS of lemon will remove stains from the ivory handles of knives.

A SMALL piece of paper or linen moistened with turpentine is a preventive against moths.

KEROSENE will soften boots or shoes which have been hardened by water and render them as pliable as new.

A TEASPOONFUL of pulverized alum, mixed with stove polish, will give your stove a fine luster, which will be quite permanent.

HAM BALLS.—Chop fine cold cooked ham; add an egg for each person and a little flour; beat together and make into balls; fry brown in hot butter.

COOKS make the mistake of boiling things too much. After reaching the boiling point meats should simmer. The toughest meats can be made tender by so doing.

TO DESTROY ANTS.—Take of corrosive sublimate, one ounce; muriate of ammonia, two ounces; water, one pint; dip a brush in this solution, and draw a line around the shelf or place to be protected.

BOILED HAM.—Wash the ham thoroughly and let it soak in plenty of water, mixed with one pint of yeast, over night; boil fresh water, add one pint of yeast, and put in the ham to boil slowly; a wisp of new hay put into the bottom of the kettle mellows the taste and keeps it from being burned.

SALLIE'S BISCUITS.—Three good-sized potatoes boiled and mashed fine, one tablespoon sugar, one-half pint boiling water. When cool add one cup yeast, let it rise till light, then add one quart water and flour to knead; knead half an hour and set it to rise light again before baking.

TEA ROLLS.—One quart of flour, one teaspoonful of saleratus, two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar; moisten with milk or water as you would biscuits; roll to one-half inch in thickness; spread with butter; sprinkle sugar and roll it up as you would jelly cake; cut the slices one inch thick and bake.

TO WATERPROOF CLOTH.—In a bucket of soft water put one-half pound sugar of lead, and one-half pound powdered alum; stir this at intervals until it becomes clear, then pour it off into another bucket; put the cloth therein, and let it remain twenty-four hours, putting a weight on it to keep it under water, then hang it up to dry, without wringing.

SOUTHERN MODE OF COOKING RICE.—Pick over the rice and wash it in cold water; to one pint rice put three quarts boiling water and half teaspoon salt; boil it just seventeen minutes from the time it begins to boil; turn off all the water, set it over a moderate fire with the cover off, to steam fifteen minutes. Take care and be accurate. The rice water first poured off is good to stiffen muslins.

FRUIT CAKE.—One pound butter, one pound brown sugar, two pounds raisins, two pounds currants, ten eggs; beat yelks and whites separately; one pound flour, one tablespoonful each of cinnamon, cloves mace and nutmeg, one large tablespoonful sirup, one heaping teaspoonful baking powder, one-half pound citron, one coffee-cup milk dredge fruit well with flour and bake in a moderate oven about three hours.

DELICIOUS LEMON PIE.—Grate the yellow rind of the lemon, and squeeze out the juice; beat the yelks of eight eggs with sixteen tablespoonfuls of sugar and four of butter; add half a teacupful of sweet milk and the whites of four eggs beaten stiff; add the lemon and bake in a rich crust; beat the remaining four whites with two spoonfuls of sugar and some grated nutmeg. When the pies are done spread this over the top and brown lightly.

BEATING PILLOWS.—Not every one can afford to have all the chambers supplied with goose feather pillows, while all desire the hens' feathers to so closely resemble the former, that none can tell the difference. A good beating with the hands each morning when the beds are made, will do a great deal toward making them lively, and when they become somewhat worn and heavy, the cost of steam renovating will not be regretted. Still, the beating must not be neglected.

CRIMPS IN DAMP WEATHER.—To crimp the hair take a little gum arabic, and put it into just enough boiling water to dissolve it. When dissolved add enough alcohol to make it somewhat thin. Let this stand all night, and then bottle it to prevent the alcohol from evaporating. When wishing to "do" the hair for the night damp it with this mixture, and the result will be, next day, stiffly crimped or curled hair, which will not "come out" on damp or hot days, as is usual with hair crimped or curled in the ordinary manner.

### Field Beans.

IT is stated that few of the Western States produce a supply of white beans sufficient for home consumption, and the amount eaten is far smaller than it should be. No vegetable food contains a larger amount of nutriment than beans. In the formation of muscles they are nearly equal to any kind of meat. Beans form a staple article of diet in all countries noted for their thrift. The institution of baked beans has had much to do with the prosperity of the New England States. Famine rarely if ever occurs in countries where beans form a leading article of food. Scarcely any crop can be produced from a given amount of land that will supply as many persons with food as a crop of beans. Common field beans are easily and cheaply raised. The seed costs very little, and the labor of cultivation is small. A very fair crop of beans may be raised by sowing them broadcast in sod turned over in May. If sowed in this manner no cultivation is required. It is usual to plant them in drills on old land and to tend the crop with a hoe and cultivator. The drills may be as near together as will allow the running of a cultivator between them. Little cultivation is required except to keep down the weeds and grass. The plants should never be disturbed while they are wet with dew or rain, as the least touch will cause the leaves to rust. The land on which beans are planted should be of nearly uniform character, so that they may all ripen at about the same time. A very rich soil is not necessary for the production of a good crop of beans. It is necessary, however, that the land be dry. No crop will do as well on sandy hills and knolls as common white beans.—*Chicago Times.*

### How to Clean Soiled Dresses.

THE following directions for cleaning soiled dresses has been well tested, and will be found excellent: Dissolve one tablespoonful of borax in eight quarts of soft water. Have it quite as hot as can be borne by the hands. Place the garment, previously brushed, and ripped, if necessary (a garment plainly made need not be ripped), in this solution, and let it lie until the water is quite cool, lifting and airing it occasionally. If the garment is very much soiled, some rubbing with the hands may be necessary. Grease spots filled with dust should be rubbed in a stronger solution of borax previous to putting the garment to soak. Wring dry and expose to the open air; when still a little damp press on the wrong side.

This proportion of borax and water is excellent for cleaning black or dark colors, whatever the material. Borax is a neutral salt, no fears need be entertained of its injuring the most delicate fabric.

### The Girl Pound in China.

MOUNG EDWIN, a Burmese, who has been educated in this country with the view of sending him as a Baptist missionary to Burmah, lectured recently in Baltimore. Speaking of the deplorable condition of women in the East, owing mainly to peculiar religious teachings, he said: "Girls in China are believed to have no souls, and to kill them is not murder, and therefore not to be punished. Where parents are too poor to support the girl children, they are disposed of in the following way: At regular intervals an appointed officer goes through a village and collects from poor parents all the girl children they can not care for, when they are about eight days old. He has two large baskets attached to the end of a bamboo pole and slung over his shoulder. Six infants are placed in each basket, and he carries them to some neighboring village and exposes them for sale. Mothers who desire to raise wives for their sons buy such as they may select. The others are taken to the Government asylum, of which there are many all through the country. If there is room there they are taken in, if not they are drowned."

—The man who said that if you would give him the luxuries of life he would manage to dispense with the necessities will be pleased to learn that the Supreme Court of Indiana has decided that what is usually considered a luxury is a necessity. The case arose from the sale of a cigar by the clerk of a hotel, resulting in his arrest for the violation of the Sunday law, which, like that of nearly all States, forbids rioting, hunting, fishing, quarreling, common labor and the pursuit of one's usual avocations, works of charity and necessity only excepted. The Court decided that the word "necessity" must be defined according to its legal meaning only. The term was applicable to the sailing of ships, the running of steamboats and trains, carrying the mails, operating telegraphic lines, keeping up water works and gas works, carrying on distilleries, breweries and running flouring mills. These are not prohibited on Sunday anywhere in the civilized world, and seldom regulated any differently on Sunday than on a week day; and large manufactories, blast furnaces, salt works, oil wells and other pursuits wherein heavy machinery is used, and where a stoppage is attended with loss or inconvenience, are seldom interfered with in their Sunday operations. There is no necessity for working in a shop, plowing a field, selling from a store, opening an office, etc., on Sunday; but there is a daily necessity for cooking food, taking meals, drinking tea or coffee or smoking a cigar. A hotel may be kept on Sunday, as it is on a week day; and if it has a cigar-stand, at which cigars are sold on week days, it is as lawful to sell a cigar on Sunday as to furnish a cup of tea or coffee or supply a meal of victuals. So that, in Indiana, at least, a cigar is pronounced a legal "necessity," which opens up a wide variety of moral and social questions too extended for present discussion.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—"Do I think of you?" you ask, dearest," wrote a husband to his wife. "Do I think of you? Yes, I do especially when a button comes off, or I find a hole in my stocking." "I am glad you think of me, darling," she wrote in reply; "I used to think a great deal of you when I wanted to go to the concert or the theater, or when I felt like having a drive, but since I have found a gentleman friend who was willing to take your place I have not been troubled so much." He took the next train for home, nursing a volcano of wrath in his bosom the whole distance. It is needless to say that the conflict was a short one; a man couldn't stay angry long in the presence of her sparkling eyes and merry laughter. But he felt that she had served him right, and his future letters will doubtless show more appreciation of her wifely attributes.

—He had been sitting still so long that the mother expected to find him asleep, when she looked around and asked, "Well, Harry, what are you thinking of?" "Ma, are we very rich?" he solemnly inquired, by way of reply. "In one way we are," she said; "your father says he values me at three million dollars, you at two million dollars, and the baby at one." That closed the conversation on that subject, but next morning, as Harry was getting on his overcoat, he examined the new patch which had been added, and coolly observed: "Well, I think father had better sell off about half of you or the whole of the baby, and get the rest of us some decent duds to put on."

—It rather startles England to find that the Afghan war is costing her $20,000,000 more than she thought it would. It is the most expensive Afghan she ever purchased. And then there is the South Africa war to pay for. This piece of amusement, besides the loss of life entailed, has cost $22,226,000, and about all they have to show for it is a colored gentleman by the name of Cetewayo, who is more ornamental than useful, as he can not even whitewash.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—Gladstone says of the Turk: "If it were honorable to lie he would tell the truth. It being honorable to tell the truth, he lies."

#### Mental Strain Relieved.

THE Washington (D. C.) *Critic* says: "It is intimated to us that members of the Senate and House are freely using Warner's Safe Nervine for relief of nervous prostration incident upon the severe strain upon their mental powers."

PIMPLES AND HUMORS ON THE FACE.—In this condition of the skin, the VEGETINE is the great remedy, as it acts directly upon the cause. It cleanses and purifies the blood, thereby causing humors of all kinds to disappear.

MASTER FRANK GUERRIN, U. S. N., was recently married according to the rites of the Greek Catholic Church, to Miss Nigs Kastrometeriff, a Russian lady, a resident of Sitka, Alaska.

IT is wonderful what fools boys are. A charming widow of our city owns a nice boy, and a man from St. Paul wants to be appointed deputy father to the lad. It was only last Sunday that while the St. Paul man was strolling down Chestnut street with the lad, he asked: "Bub, does your mamma bang her hair?" and the foolish boy answered, "O, no, but you ought to see her bang dad's book—those big minutes in it keeps everything when he told pa to prepare to die. Prepare! why he was aching to die."—*Stillwater Lumberman.*

J. M. RYAN, of Montana, has purchased 2,000 sheep in California, to be driven to that territory.

MRS. MATTOX, of Centerville, Ga., has a rare collection of old newspapers, some of them dating before the Revolutionary war. In one of them is an advertisement of General Washington, who offers a reward for a runaway slave.

THERE are moments when we think that the phonetic system of spelling would save a great deal of sorrow and misunderstanding. Now there was Toddie sins of our boarding-house who wrote some lines in his girl's album "On a Tear." The poor fellow meant the crystal article, but his fair one thought he alluded to a "must," and sent back his presents, with a brief note, saying, "Me and you must part, strangers yit, farewell; so it's all up."—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

A MAN who was bitten by a dog at Bowdoin, Mass., was superstitious enough to dress the wound with hair from the brute that bit him.

JOHNNY wanted to go to the circus, and his father said: "Johnny, I'd rather you'd go to school and study, and maybe you'll be President some day." Said Johnny: "Father, there's about one million boys in the United states, isn't there?" "Yes." "And every one of them stands a chance of being President?" "Yes." "Well, dad, I'll sell out my chance for a circus ticket."—*Oil City Derrick.*

**President Hayes.**

THE validity of Mr. Hayes' title may always be questioned, and his administration criticised, but the payment of one dollar gives a valid title to one bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and its administration can never be criticised in cases of coughs, colds, incipient consumption and general debility, for leading physicians of all schools endorse the Discovery and prescribe it in their practice. Sold by druggists.

TWO-THIRDS of all the Axle Grease used in the United States is made by the Frazer Lubricator Company. Buy the genuine.

CONSUMPTION.—Why is good advice like Piso's Cure for Consumption. Because everybody ought to take it.

Use Redding's Russia Salve in the house, and use Redding's Russia Salve in the stable.

EMACIATION, drowsy, mental and physical weakness arrested by Malt Bitters.

C. Gilbert's Corn Starch is strictly pure.

NATIONAL YEAST is the leading brand.

# Vegetine.

The Best Medicine.

CENERAL DEBILITY.

FREEPORT, ILL., Sept. 27, 1879.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston:

Dear Sir—I have been using your valuable medicine, "Vegetine," for General Debility, and have no hesitation in saying that I consider it one of the best, if not the best medicine in the market for a general Invigorator and Blood Purifier. J. M. FORTER.

VECETINE

GIVES GENERAL SATISFACTION.

Eruptions of the Skin, Chronic Sore Eyes and General Debility.

Read what Dr. Simmons says.

VERONA, MISS., June 5, 1878.

H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON:

I have used "Vegetine" in my family for two years and cordially recommend it as a remedy for Eruptions of the Skin, Chronic Sore Eyes and General Debility. I have also recommended it to a great many persons in this section, and I think it has given general satisfaction. Very truly, DR. J. J. SIMMONS.

Your very valuable medicine, "Vegetine," restored the sight to my little daughter, saved her from being blind, and I have no doubt saved her life. Very gratefully, MRS. J. J. SIMMONS.

WITH SUCH BENEFIT.

SHREWSBURY, MASS., Nov. 13, 1878.

H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON:

Dear Sir—I can fully testify to the efficiency of your Vegetine as a Great Blood Purifier, having used it during the last seven months with such benefit. Yours truly, W. O. ST. SURE, Druggist.

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TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT.

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But why across the ocean, this look of Nature bring When the dark man in his chamber can extemporize the spring?

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Is an instantaneous Seltzer Spring in every sufferer's Home. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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