ANTIQUE MARBLEHEAD.

A Massachusetts Town Noted for Its Quaintness and Old Legends.

Marblehead is one of those old-fashioned towns which the tourist finds perched along the rocky headlands of Massachusetts and which can not be seen anywhere else in this country. The sites were originally chosen mainly for the facilities they offered to fishermen, and it was from this hardy class that they were principally settled. In the summer the male portion of the population were employed in fishing and they filled up the short sunlight of the winter days by making shoes by hand. Its importance as a fishing port long since passed away, its chief industry now being the production of machine-made shoes. It is these establishments, with the new town which grew up and around them, that the recent fire wiped out—a loss, though severe, which foresight and energy can restore, but which would be impossible if the fire had touched the old town, the quaintness of which has attracted to it the attention of the curious and the lovers of the antique.

For Marblehead is the quaintest of the few quaint old towns that the American craze for newness has left practically untouched. Its little, narrow old streets, beginning nowhere and ending everywhere, and in which the tourist experiences the delightful sensation of having lost his bearings, have never been straightened by a surveyor's compass, and many of its antique houses, perched in almost inaccessible localities and carrying well their hundred and fifty and two hundred years, still remain unchanged except by time. Nowhere else in America can be seen so many well-preserved old specimens of architecture, which strikingly remind the European tourist of the antique fishing towns scattered along the coast of Normandy. It is gratifying to record the concern expressed as to the safety of these old relics and to witness the evidence it bears that the love for what is antique and whimsical has not yet been crushed out of the American people by the sky-scraping style of modern city architecture.

But the old legends and associations which linger about Marblehead are even more interesting than its quaint houses and streets. They have been celebrated in song and story by some of America's best known writers and poets. It was to Marblehead that "Parson Avery," of Whittier's "Swan Song" sailed away "where duty led, and the voice of God seemed calling to break the living bread." In the Fountain Inn, at Marblehead, Agnes Swinage, in 1742, first caught the eye of Sir Harry Frankland, the royal Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony. Sir Harry's love for the barefooted maid, and his mother's refusal to consent to their marriage until years after, when Agnes saved her lover's life at the great earthquake in Lisbon in 1755, have been told in verse by Dr. Wendell Holmes. The stories related of Skipper Ireson, Skipper Flory, Captain James Mugford, Captain George Baker and other Marblehead characters are known to nearly every youth, and on visiting it the tourist feels that "every stone that trips you in her streets is instinct with the loyal pulse that in its bosom beats."—Philadelphia Press.

BERLIN'S BROADWAY.

The Shops, the Fashion and the Great Men of Unter den Linden.

Unter den Linden is a very disappointing street to the typical American tourist who does Berlin in a day. He expects to find a throughfare of imperial magnificence. After driving from the Bradenburger Thor to the palace once or twice he leaves the German capital with a vague impression of a broad street containing two fair roadways and a promenade bordered with double rows of scrubby trees. The palace, the university and the museums, aside from the buildings of the National Art Gallery, are an indifferent-looking lot of block houses. The famous shops and cafes look ordinary enough to men who know Broadway. The big hotels would make a poor showing beside the Fifth Avenue or the Windsor.

To a Berliner all this seems different, however. He knows that for many generations Unter den Linder has been the pride of the house of Hohenzollern. He read, when a child, how the lindens and chestnuts there were planted and nurtured under the care of a Prussian Queen. He can never forget that the Great Kurfurst and the Great Frederick hoped to make it the finest street in Europe. With all these reminiscences in his mind, he never ceases to claim for it all the grandeur imaginable.

The real attraction, Unter den Linden, however, is not the street itself. It is the life that surges up and down its pavements between three and five o'clock every pleasant afternoon. The best dressed women in Germany crowd its broad walks. Scores of young Lieutenants in bright red-and-black uniforms saunter along among them. Occasionally a white-haired, white-bearded officer, with broad red stripes down the sides of his trousers and an iron cross on his breast, marches straight through the crowd as if he had the walk all to himself. The cross generally means that he has been very brave on the field of battle. The big stripes on his trousers indicate his high rank. The progress of these old officers along the walk is tae occasion of a tremendous amount of saluting on the part of the young Lieutenants, who are compelled temporarily to give up ogling the pretty German girls around them.

When Moltke appears in Unter den Linden there is always a big crowd after him. Every one salutes him excepting an occasional Frenchman or American. If a man doesn't salute the old General, however, he had better get right out of the way, for he will be regarded as a very doubtful character by all who saw him keep his hat on. The appearance of a coach containing a Hohenzollern electrifies Unter den Linden. It is the signal for a general facing out toward the curb, and a lot of uncovering, and bowing, and scraping, that the average diplomat pulses while gallant. The good German citizen, though not so much of a slave to royalty as is generally supposed, likes to show his love of country by uncovering to a Hohenzollern every chance he gets. At the great celebration of the birthday of Emperor William the First, the promenaders in Unter den Linden rather broke their record for this kind of street etiquette. Some eighty-five or ninety Princes, Princesses, Grand Dukes and Duchesses had come to Berlin to attend the Emperor's big birthday party. Most of them spent all their spare time driving up and down Unter den Linden. The street was packed with Berliners, who wanted to see how much handsomer the house of Hohenzollern was than the other house. Whenever a coach with outriders before and attendants behind appeared—and the street was full of them—there was a general bowing and saluting and facing about that even the Czar himself couldn't find fault with.

A curious feature of the gay and elegant life in Unter den Linden of an afternoon is that the dude has no place in it at all. Berlin, with its 25,000 soldiers, is a military town. The best-dressed man is, therefore, the officer. A full dress uniform is the only clothes that a Berlin woman loves. Only a man inside of such a uniform can be what Americans consider a thorough-bred masher. These conditions make the dude superfluous in Berlin, and virtually exclude him from Unter den Linden.—N. Y. Sun.

THE VENOM OF SNAKES.

Pigs the Only Warm-Blooded Animals Not Affected by the Poison.

From the time of Fontana, the first writer on the subject (1767), to the present, a multitude of theories have been broached as to the composition and nature of snake poision. This being the age of microbes, it was natural that its lethal qualities should be ascribed to the presence of microscopic organisms—a theory, however, which has been disproved by actual experiment. The venom of the cobra di capello and the fer de lance, inclosed in a sterilized vessel and exposed for three hours to a temperature of 125 degrees Centigrade, still retains its peculiar properties. It is effective even when mixed with alcohol or ammonia, and resists the action of the most powerful acids, such as caustic potash and nitrate of silver. Snake venom in its natural state though somewhat like ordinary saliva, is less fluid and more gummy, its color varying from amber to clear yellow. It dries rapidly on exposure to the air, when, while retaining its natural color, it becomes glassy and shining. The latest authority on its chemical composition is M. Armand Gautier. After analyzing many specimens he has come to the conclusion that the active principle of all snake venom is animal alkaloid analagous to that which is found in a putrifying body; and how deadly that is, many an unfortunate surgeon, accidentally inoculated while making an autopsy, has found to his cost. The venom is neither a virus nor a ferment. It is a septic principle like strychnine and digitalis, and, like strychnine and digitalis, it acts always in the same way, other things being equal. Hence (assuming the correctness of M. Gautier's theory) the venom of the English viper and the cobra are practically identical, the bite of the latter being more fatal simply because nature has provided him with a greater abundance of septic matter. According to Dr. Weir Mitchell and other authorities the glands of the viper contain 10 centigrammes of venom, those of the rattlesnake from 48 to 81 centigrammes, of the Indian naga 1.30 grammes. The virulence of the venom, or rather the vigor of the serpent, is, moreover, modified by climate and temperature. In the higher parts of Martinique, for instance, the poison from snakes is much less dangerous and much less frequent than in the valleys and plains. The greater freshness of mountain air lowers the snake vitality, and though his store of venom may be the same he strikes his enemy or his prey with diminished energy. Snakes only enjoy the fullness of their powers in low latitudes. Cold stupefies them. The European viper becomes torpid in winter, and menagerie snakes are roused with difficulty from their habitual languor. On the other hand, cold-blooded animals—mollusks, fishes, frogs, turtles and snakes themselves—are impervious to the poison which the latter secrete. The only warm-blooded creatures proof against it are pigs, an immunity which they owe to the thickness of their adipose tissue.—Science.

—In a row at Terre Haute, Ind., a negro known as "Jasper" was struck on the head by a bullet fired from a revolver of heavy caliber held quite near him. The bullet was flattened by the man's skull and fell to the floor, leaving only a sore spot on Jasper's head to remind him that his thick skull had saved his life.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Pretty Effects in Visiting, Walking and So-Called "Art" Toilets.

Suede, new silver, fawn, pale olive and apricot are popular shades for the light and neutral walking and visiting gowns of cloth worn this winter, and golden-beaver, blue fox, silver fox, lynx, Astrakhan and kremmer are used for trimming the coat and toque that accompany it. A coated silk or moire vest is set inside the bodice of light cloth, while the jacket has a vest of the fur. Just at the armhole of some of the wraps are rolled epaulettes of the fur; there are also side-pocket flaps, cuffs and a very deep Russian collar of the same. The new gray fur called mouflon is much used on the gray blue cloths worn this season.

Pretty effects are shown in the charming gowns of reseda, maple-leaf and geranium-green cloth that are made with the lapped and folded bodice a l'Empire, the lappings crossing from side to side. These folds are fastened in with the under-arm seams, and are drawn closely and snugly as they lap. There are dark-green velvet sleeves, a velvet sash or girdle, and a heart-shaped plece on the back which covers the space above the Empire folds, also a collar of the same which turns down broadly over a still broader one of the green cloth. Victoria silk, a soft, brilliantly finished novelty, is much used for these folds and scarfs, also Peau de sole, another handsome weave. These are also employed for the glove-fitting Louis XIV. vests, and very elegant they look in the pale tan, chamois and gray shades so much worn in gloves.

In Paris-made gowns of matelasse satin and Pompadour brocade, old rose and silver, and white and gold, with glints of faintest violet, are among the artistic and lovely color combinations. Reed-green, in conjunction with wild-rose pink shot with silver is another charming scheme. Pale blue of the most delicate and exquisite tint is brought into juxtaposition with rosy lilac and reseda. Roman red with olive and baby-blue, pale mauve with heliotrope moss and mignonette, and mignonette and rose with deep orange yellow or a certain deep shade of terracotta. Lastly, pale water-green with primrose, golden-brown and cameo. These Pompadour toilets are among the most elegant and expensive gowns of the year, and are made up in combination with plain failles and Siciliennes, in Empire style or fashioned a la Pompadour, or with Grecian drapings over a skirt of costly lace. In the Pompadour models, the square neck of the bodice is sometimes bordered with fur, and also the elbow sleeve, close to the arm, with a frill of the lace as a finish. The lace skirt is mounted on a silk foundation matching the color of the ground of the brocade. These dresses are highly favored in fashionable circles for elegant wear at receptions and five o'clock teas.

A handsome "art" toilet of gray corded silk, lately exhibited as a specimen of American handiwork, showed a graceful Directoire redingote that fitted very closely. All its edges were enriched with a rich gold passementerie. It was cut away considerably at the belt, but above it a vest, lapped in double-breasted fashion, was fastened, for the space of about nine inches, with large gold buttons. The redingote opened over a skirt of heavy Pompadour brocade, the ground of a pale silver tint, the flowers in their natural hues, surrounded by pale gold leaves. The long angel-sleeves were lined with pale pink silk, and there were close lace sleeves of silver fisher's silk net. The velvet collar was slightly open in front, with a Venetian lace frill inside.—N. Y. Post.

FARMS AND FARM WORK.

Always Use the Mind to Plan as Well as the Hand to Execute.

"Can any definite rules be given as to just the best size for farms?" I hear some one ask. By no means. Rules must be adapted to circumstances. The kind of farming, average capacity of the farmer, amount of capital, location and other factors should be considered. As a rule, more acres can be profitably employed in stock farming than in grain farming; more in fruit farming than in vegetable farming; more in mixed farming than in specialty farming; and so on. In the above cases there might be a great difference in size, while the difference in value would be much smaller. A safe rule is this: Never invest more than two-thirds of your working capital in land. The remaining third will be needed to stock and cultivate it to the best advantage. In some special lines of farm work that might be slightly varied, but I regard it as a good general rule. It should be observed no matter whether your capital be small or large, and only varied to meet unusual conditions. By not adopting this rule hundreds have failed after years of toil and privation. Those who wish to live and prosper by farming can not be too often reminded of the danger of spreading over too large an area. It is rare to hear of the failure of a man on a small farm, but not at all uncommon to hear of failure on a large or moderate-sized one. I have known steady, industrious and intelligent men to utterly fail and lose every dollar they possessed, by trying to cultivate too much land. Had an equal amount of capital and the same energy been expended upon a farm of half or one-third the size, I am confident the result would have proved less disastrous.

The second mistake is no less fatal than the one just mentioned. It is the absence of any judiciously chosen, well thought-out and faithfully-executed plan, or policy of management. Many farmers have no settled policy whatever in regard to the conduct of their business. How carefully the engineer or architect plans and estimates his work, be if the construction of a bridge or building. A successful farmer must also practice this kind of knowledge in the whole laying out and general management of his farm. He must be a farm architect. There is some compensation to be derived from our arctic winters with their short days and long evenings. May we not regard these evenings as wise provisions of nature especially designed for him who has a farm and a good map of it. What a grand opportunity to make "plans and estimates" for the coming season. A more interesting and profitable occupation could scarcely be found. With an accurate map before you, how easy to study and contrive, to plan the best rotation, to make notes regarding some needed improvement. In short the minutest details of the work of the farm can all be duly considered and the importance and relation of each part to the whole clearly seen. Then is the time to decide whether some new implement ought not to be purchased, or some new method of cultivation adopted. Brother farmer, why is it that you succeed better than many of your neighbors? Because you have a better plan—a higher ideal. What enables you to cultivate your farm better than your neighbor? The fact that you have given the subject more thought and more study. Successful farming needs the mind to plan as well as the hand to execute.

This brings me to the third question, viz.: Working too hard and long with the hands and too little with the head. I have seen many a farmer [illegible] has been bent by hard, unremitting toil. I have seen men in other professions use their brain so vigorously that they suffered from nervous prostration. In these cases the thinker and the worker are separate. They ought to be one and the same. The farmer should mingle more thought with his work, and the latter more bodily exercise with his thinking. Farmers, like men in other professions, may be divided into two classes. Many do too much work; others do too little. At present I refer only to the former class. I mean those tireless workers whose lives are all drudgery. Men who are old when only middle-aged, and worn out by excessive toil when they ought to be in their prime. Such men often acquire some wealth, but for it they pay a fearful cost. The mistake is in not realizing that there are other things worth living for besides money, and that a man is even more likely to grow rich by learning and thinking than by merely snailing and toiling. If these incessant workers would shorten their hours of muscular labor by one-third, and devote this time to reading, studying and planning about their business, they would not only live to a better purpose, but live longer, and make more money. When will farmers and others learn that life is not for work, but that work is for life? If our work adds nothing to the completeness of our lives, if it makes us no braver or better, if it contributes nothing to our well-being and happiness, surely such labor is in vain.—William R. Lazenby, in Ohio Farmer.

Hog Cholera Experiments.

It is reported that in Nebraska the experiment station is securing greater results than might have been wished for. Dr. Billings, who is in controversy with Dr. Salmon on the subject of hog cholera, was permitted to inoculate four healthy herds of swine belonging to farmers in the vicinity who supposed their swine would be secure from the disease in a dangerous form. The aggregate number was about three hundred, and the virus proved so strong that nearly all the hogs died, but not until they had communicated the disease to many others, and at last accounts hog cholera was running like a prairie fire. This, it seems to us, should serve as an important lesson that in no case should a practice of this kind be allowed unless the animals operated upon are so completely quarantined as to guard against any possible spread in case of the fatal development of the disease. Let those who have pet theories test them at their own risk and under restrictions rather than by an exposure of an entire community.—Germantown Telegraph.

—If the floor, closets and drawers of a house are kept sedulously clean, and pyrethrum powder or a little powdered sulphur is used at the edges of the carpets, and above all, all the woolen garments, hats and other articles not in use are packed away in newspaper and camphor till needed, and no rubbish is allowed to collect about the premises, moths of all kinds cease to be a terror.—N. Y Tribune.

—Roaches of all kinds may be effectually destroyed by the application of pyrethrum powder or California buhach. This may be obtained from any druggist. It should be sprinkled where the roaches run, and though it may not kill them at once, it will, sooner or later, destroy any of the insects which have been touched by it.

—When a man is frightened or angry his digestive organs do not work; this is also true of an animal; hence the profit in keeping it in a peaceful and fearless state by kind treatment.

—A Scotch geologist claims to have discovered in Scotland evidences to prove that the earth lay for 150,000 years in a liquid state.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

—A curious sight near Ellijay, Ga., is the grave of a mountaineer's wife, which is protected from the fury of the elements by a number of lightning rods.

—At Monte Carlo 120 millions change hands annually, and the bank's percentage amounts to $3,500,000. There is where chance plays its big games of robbery.

—In Chelsea, Me., two sisters manage a sixty-five-acre farm, besides doing considerable of the heavy work and attending to their regular household duties.

—Cats are held in high esteem in Egypt, even to this day. In one of the Khedive's palaces at Cairo there is a free ration distributed every day to any cats that may care to apply.

—The scholars in the Norwich (Conn.) public schools were each requested to give their teachers, on a recent day, either a potato or an apple for distribution to the poor. The result was that ten barrels of the vegetable and fruit desired were divided among the needy.

—A hospital physician in New York has found that a young woman whose occupation was that of telephone operator has suffered a slight shriveling of the external ear from the constant pressure of the receiver strapped so tightly over it, so that now her right ear is smaller than her left.

—London tradesmen have adopted the plan of supplying households with certain articles of food at so much a head. A supply of fish, for example, can be had during the season at a charge of six pence a day per head, the customer having the choice of ten varieties of fish. The scheme is said to work well.

—Even "real live mermaids" find little pleasure in working for nothing, and one of them, who, for several weeks, was exhibited in a Cincinnati museum, has taken the management into court, because he failed to pay her her salary of seven dollars per week. The "mermaid" of she appeared in court, is described as a fair looking sixteen-year-old girl.

—The pot-hook puzzle, which every other man in the East is carrying in his vest pocket, was the accidental invention of an Atlanta (Ga.) patent [illegible] He finally separated them, but showed the trick which he had discovered to a friend at a hotel. A traveling salesman saw it, took the next train for New York, and is putting them on the market by the hundred thousand.

—In a list of "the greatest living Englishmen," which has been compiled according to the votes of the readers of the Saturday Journal, Mr. Gladstone heads the poll with twice as many votes as have been given to Lord Salisbury, who stands second. Mr. Gladstone's number was nearly 40,000. Mr. Irving is between Mr. Spurgeon and Mr. Chamberlain, who will be pleased to learn that he received about 3,000 fewer votes than the actor.

—The London Hospital notes that it would be interesting to learn how many children whose parents are comparatively rich are starved to death, not from underfeeding, but from unsuitable food. "In some cases it is all meat and no milk, and in others it is all milk and no meat, and in either case the child lacks some of the constituents of flesh, blood and bone. Many parents seem to think that sameness in food is identical with simplicity and pride themselves on the virtue of a course of action which is nothing less than murderous.

Young Men and the Churches.

One of the unpleasant features of religious life is the lack of young men in the churches. The evil is not a small one, and there are indications that it is growing larger; it has certainly increased in the last thirty years. Can the evil be removed or, at least, reduced? We are confident that some things can be done to improve the situation. For one thing, the distinct recognition of the fact that there are too few young men in the church should tend to better the record. Systematic efforts to win young men ought to be undertaken all along the line. The church wants them and must get them. Many ways to go about the enlistment of such soldiers of the cross will be found, some best fitted to one and others to another locality or denomination. One of these is that young men will not go very heartily into any enterprise when they can only sit still, look on and listen. Young men have to be enlisted as active workers. Old men may be taken in as parlor boarders, but a young man must be set at work or he will soon grow listless. Besides, young men can best win young men, and it is in such work that the value of youthful members is always highest. The principle has, however, another important application. The officiary of too many churches has no young blood in it. Give the young brethren a share in the management—Chautauquan.

Happy and Unhappy Returns.

It was the literary young man's birthday.

"Alfred," said his wife, "what was that telegram you got a little while ago?"

"'Many happy returns,' from brother Jim."

"And what is in that big, bulky envelope?"

"Some—er—unhappy returns from Printing Press & Co.," said Alfred, as he looked with a dreamy, far-away gaze at his rejected magazine story.—Chicago Tribune.

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Sheriff's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of an order of sale issued out of the eight judicial district in and for Webster county, Nebraska upon a decree in an action pending in said court wherein Elizabeth Bessie is plaintiff and Samuel D. Baker, Lillis D. Baker and The Platt & Frees Co. are defendents, I shall offer for sale at public vendue for cash in hand at the east door of the court house in Red Cloud in said county, that being the place where the last term of court was holden, on the eighteenth (18) day of February 1899 at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described property to-wit: Lots number thirteen (13) fourteen (14) fifteen (15) sixteen (16) and seventeen (17) in block (29) (2) Raley and Jackson's addition to Red Cloud, Nebraska.

Given under my hand this 16th day of January 1899.

H. C. SCOTT, Sheriff.

Chaney & Gump, Plaintiff's Attorney. 25-4t

Sheriff's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of an order of sale issued out of the eight judicial district in and for Webster county, Nebraska upon a decree, in an action pending in said court wherein Charles H. Potter is plaintiff and J. M. Lasenby and George Hetland are defendents, I shall offer for sale at public vendue for cash in hand at the east door of the court house in Red Cloud in said county, that being the place where the last term of court was holden on the 20th day of February 1899 at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described property to-wit: The south-east quarter (S. E. ¼) of section twenty-seven (27) and the south-west quarter (S. W. ¼) of section twenty-six (26) in township three (3) north range ten (10) west 6 p. m. in Webster county, Nebraska.

Given under my hand this 11th day of January, 1899.

H. C. SCOTT, Sheriff.

J. S. Gillham, Plaintiff's Attorney. 25-4t

Sheriff's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of an order of sale issued out of the district court of the eighth judicial district in and for Webster county, Nebraska upon a decree in an action pending in said court wherein Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company are plaintiffs and Amory L. Lindsley, Lenore E. Williams, [illegible] Hoffman, whose first real name is unknown, [illegible] Trust Company of Omaha, Nebraska, [illegible] William A. Wilkins, [illegible] McCreary, [illegible] Lotton, Hoover & Co. and [illegible] are defendants, I will offer for sale at public vendue for cash in hand of the east door of the court house in Red Cloud in said county, that being the place where the last term of said court was holden, on the 20 h day of February, 1899, at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described property to-wit: The west half of the south-east quarter (W ½ S E ¼) and the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter (S E ¼ S W ¼) and the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter (S W ¼ S W ¼) of section twenty-five (25) in township [illegible] of range ten (10) west of the 6th p. m. in Webster county, Nebraska.

Given under my hand this 20th day of January 1899.

H. C. SCOTT, Sheriff.

[illegible]

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Legal Notice.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a chattle mortgage dated on the 28th day of July, 1898, and duly filed in the office of the county clerk of Webster county, Nebraska, on the 17th day of January 1899, and executed by W. A. Archer to the undersigned, the Advance Threshing Co., to secure the payment of the sum of $[illegible] on which there is now due the sum of $[illegible] with interest thereon from July 28th, 1898, default having been made in the payment of said last named sum and the undersigned having good reason therefor deems himself insecure it declares the whole amount to be aforesaid secured by said mortgage to be now due and payable. Therefore the undersigned will sell the property in said mortgage described as follows to wit: One Advance separator, with [illegible] and trucks, engine under same. Also one [illegible] horse mill, gasoline steam engine complete with [illegible] and all fixtures and appurtenances, with or belonging to the same. All of said chattels above described property will be sold by the undersigned at public auction on the premises occupied by W. A. Archer, being on the [illegible] of section [illegible] township 4, north range 11 west in said county and state, at about three miles east of Blue, in said county, on the 6th day of February, 1899, at the hour of one o'clock of said day. Dated January 17th, 1899.

The Advance Threshing Co.

Kelsey Bros., Attys for Mortg.